

three and a half leagues from the first. A scarcity of game on the eastern side of the Mississippi has lately induced a number of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, &c. to frequent the neighborhood of Arkansas, where game is still in abundance: they have contracted marriages with the Arkansians, and seem inclined to make a permanent settlement & incorporate themselves with that nation. The number is unknown, but is considerable and is every day increasing.

On the river St. Francis, in the neighborhood of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Revere a la Pomme, and the environs, are settled a number of vagabonds, emigrants from the Delaware, Shawnee, Miami, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Piorias, and supposed to consist in all of five hundred families; they are at times troublesome to the boats descending the river, and have even plundered some of them and committed a few murders. They are attached to liquor, seldom remain long in any place, many of them speak English, all understand it, and there are some who even read and write it.

At St. Genevieve in the settlement among the whites, are about thirty Piorias, Kaskaskias, and Illinois; they are the remains of a nation which fifty years ago could bring into the field one thousand two hundred warriors.

[To be continued.]

Legislature of N. Carolina.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Nov. 22.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for a Governor; which being agreed to, the ballot was proceeded with, and James Turner was re-elected, he having all the votes except two or three.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, to inform him of his re-election, and to learn when it will be convenient to attend the two houses, in order to take the oaths of qualification.

Tuesday, Nov. 27.

A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot on Thursday morning for a Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Johnston, nominating Edward Harris, Joseph Spencer, John Hay, William Blair, Joseph Taylor, Francis Locke and William Slade.

A letter was received from the Governor (franking the General Assembly for the honor conferred on him by a re-election, and appointing to-morrow at 12 o'clock, for qualification.

A message was sent to the Senate proposing to ballot for a Council of State on Friday morning, nominating for this appointment, Leonard Henderson, James Kenan, John Branch, Bryan Whitfield, Laurence Smith, Nathaniel Jones, (v. r.) John Eaton, G. H. Macan, Reuben Wood and George Tinsel. The Senate agreed to the balloting, and added the name of Robert Burton.

Thursday, Dec. 1.

Mr. Love, from the joint balloting for a Judge, reported the votes to be, for Francis Locke 27, Edward Harris 22, William Slade 28, Joseph Spencer 23, John Hay 13, Wm. Blair 7, Joseph Taylor 6. No person having a majority of votes, another balloting is necessary.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to ballot for an Attorney-General on Saturday, which was disagreed to, and Monday appointed. Evan Alexander, Henry Sewell, Robert Williams and Leonard Henderson were nominated.

Another message added to the nomination for Councillors, John Ingle and Nathaniel Jones, Crabtree.

In pursuance of his notification, the two Houses being convened in the Commons Hall, for the purpose, his Excellency James Turner attended, and was qualified as Governor of the State for the ensuing year.

The bill for repealing the former law respecting the Presidential elections was read on its second reading.

A committee was appointed to report a bill to ascertain the mode of appointing Electors of a President and Vice-President in the ensuing election.

A message was sent to the Senate, proposing another immediate ballot for a Judge, which was not concurred with.

Mr. J. Clark, from the balloting committee for Councillors, reported that Bryan Whitfield, John Ingle, C. H. Macan, Robert Burton, N. Jones, C. T. Lawrence Smith, and Reuben Wood, were elected.

The committee of Finance was directed to enquire into the state of the Revenue, the quantity of paper money, and the value of the same.

The committee to whom was referred the bill for amending the present Judiciary law, reported a new bill for the amendment of the administration of Justice, which provides a Supreme Court to be held by our three present

Judges once a year in each district, and Superior Courts to be held in each county twice a year. The State to be divided into six Circuits, and six additional Judges appointed. The Conference Court to be abolished, and all suits pending therein, to be sent to the Supreme Court of the district from whence they came.

Treasurer's Letter.

The Speaker laid before the House the following Communication from the Public Treasurer.

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

GENTLEMEN,

In discharging that part of my duty which requires of me an annual Report of the state of the Treasury, it becomes proper I should inform you that the receipts of the public Treasury of North-Carolina from the first day of November, 1802, to the 1st day of November, 1803, including the public Taxes of every description and the Cotton Gin Tax, amount to £23,993, 5 5 which sum when added to the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first day of November, 1802, say £52,412 13 2 as reported to the last General Assembly, makes an aggregate amount of £76,405 3 7.

Out of these monies, £980, 11 7 of the principal and interest of the Certificate debt of North-Carolina, have been purchased by me for the use of the State, under the directions of the Act of the last Assembly, and at the rate of 15 shillings cash for 20 shillings Certificates; amounting at that rate to £775 3 8 in money. And other disbursements have been made, all within the period aforesaid, to the amount of £23,247 17 7; which two items, the Vouchers of which are delivered over to the Comptroller, when added together and deducted from the aggregate amount abovementioned, leave the sum of £53,157 17 4 remaining in the Treasury on the first day of November last, say on the first day of November, 1803, and yet to be accounted for.

From the monies forming this remainder of balance, I have selected, counted and laid apart the sum of £2,500; which in my opinion should be burned, as being too much worn for further circulation.

The Land Office, by which is to be understood the receipts at the Treasury for lands entered and paid for, has yielded from the first day of November, 1802, to the first day of November, 1803, the sum of £2,858 0 7; this sum or product will however, in no wise affect the balance remaining in the Treasury as above stated, in as much as it will be completely covered by Certificates and other Vouchers.

Pursuant to the directions of the last Assembly, I caused to be purchased for the use and benefit of North-Carolina, 3000 dollars of the eight per centum stock of the funds of the United States, with the interest and reimbursement of principal which became due to this State on her stock in the said funds, in the course of and up to the end of the last year; these purchases were made in Philadelphia, during the late winter, at the low rate of 103 1-2 per centum, and will I trust prove satisfactory to you. Since that period, I have caused to be purchased 1,400 other dollars of the like eight per centum stock, for the State, with the interest which became due to North-Carolina on her stock in the said funds, at the end of the March and June quarters of the present year; these purchases were also made in Philadelphia and through the agency of the same person, but at an higher rate, viz. at the rate of an 110 3-4 per centum. Through Warrants from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the whole of these purchases are transferred and duly placed on the Books of the Loan-Office for North-Carolina, and there stand to the credit of this State; at the expiration of the present year, the interest and reimbursement of the September and December quarters shall be vested in like manner, and agreeably to the directions of the last Assembly.

From the first part of this Report, it may be seen that the annual Receipts and Expenditures at the treasury of the State for the present year, or rather from November 1802, to November 1803, nearly balance each other: taking then into view, that £1760 10 8 of these receipts arose from arrearages or the collection of old debts, a source which cannot be counted on as probably yielding the one fourth part of that sum in any future year; is bearing likewise in mind that the tax on Cotton Gins (which is for the sole use and payable to the Inventors and Patentees only) is also included in those receipts, it will be found that the public taxes of every description in the State, liable to defalcation and abuse as they are known to be, cannot safely be counted on as commensurate to the support of go-

vernment: a state of things which eventually leads to the necessity of augmenting these taxes, or of devising others in aid of them. Presuming therefore on the correctness of this position, and considering it my particular duty, I would here ask leave to submit to the Legislature the propriety and the equity of making such amendment to the existing Revenue Laws, as shall compel the payment of a Tax from every Store or Shop in which Merchandize is vended in the State. In many instances it so happens that the owners of stores in Carolina, are a highly respectable & useful body of Citizens, although their wealth and profits are great, and although such wealth and profits are guarded and protected equally with any other property in the state, pay nothing whatever towards the support of Government, save only a single Poll Tax; while the planter whose possessions may be of small value, and whose annual income, perhaps, is not equal to the one hundredth part of the store-keeper's or merchant's, and who has far less use for the expensive establishments of Courts, &c. pays taxes on every acre of land he possesses as well as on the Poll. A very moderate annual tax of the kind abovementioned would add considerably to the Receipts at the Treasury; and while it would scarcely be felt by the payers, its equitableness certainly ought to preclude every murmur and dissatisfaction.

At present the Tavern keeper is annually taxed 40s. towards the support of Government, because of the acknowledged profitability of occupation; although compared with the store-keeping business, his profits would appear as nothing; the owner of a Stud Horse likewise pays an yearly tax to government; not because Horses of that description are not necessary, but because they are known to be profitable to the owners: If this principle of taxation, which I do not by any means advocate but which is known to have been long yearly sanctioned by the Legislature, is correct and just; it certainly will apply with much force and propriety to the kind of property pointed out. In suggesting this subject of taxation to the General Assembly, which has been ventured on merely as an act of duty, I would ask to be understood as submitting the propriety of laying a moderate annual tax on the Stores only, and that without any reference or enquiry whatever as to the value; or as to the capital or stock in trade of their owners; these are enquiries which in my belief, should never in such cases be made nor touched on, as they inevitably tend to confusion and dissatisfaction, and often occasion material inconvenience and not unfrequently irreparable injury:—the proposition therefore is simply this, to impose a moderate tax, suppose fifty shillings, or any other sum, on stores in which Goods, Wares, or Merchandize shall be vended; to be annually collected in the same manner and under the same regulations as the tax on Taverns is now collected; without reference to their value or worth and merely because they are stores, as is at present the case in regard to Taverns.

I have the honour to be, Most respectfully, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JOHN HAYWOOD, Public Treasurer. Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1803.

The above was referred to the committee of finance, and ordered to be printed.

CHILICOTHE, November 12.

The following letter from the Department of War at the city of Washington, to his Excellency the Governor of this State, was received by last night's mail.

WAR DEPARTMENT, October 31, 1803.

SIR,

THERE being reason to suspect that the officers of the Spanish government at New-Orleans may decline or refuse to give possession of the country of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by the French Republic, and which Congress have by law authorized the President of the United States to take possession of, and the President having judged it expedient to pursue such measures as will insure the possession, I have therefore been directed by the President of the United States to request your Excellency to assemble with the least possible delay Five Hundred of the militia of the State of Ohio, including a suitable number of officers, and cause the same to be formed into a regiment of eight companies, to be engaged to serve four months, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in companies and ready to march, if called, by the 20th of December at farthest; after previous

having been so mustered in, companies by suitable persons appointed by your Excellency, the men may return to their homes, but must hold themselves in readiness to join their companies and march at the shortest notice. Each officer and soldier will be entitled to pay from the day they shall receive orders and march to join their respective regiments, until discharged. They will be entitled to the same pay as regular troops in the service of the United States.

I have the honour to be, Respectfully, your humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

To his Excellency Edward Tiffin, Governor of the State of Ohio.

WE understand that the provisional army is to be composed of 500 mounted volunteers from the Mississippi Territory, to join the regular troops in that territory and to proceed immediately to New-Orleans, to take possession of Louisiana; in the meantime the State of Tennessee is to hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning—

2000 volunteers.
Kentucky, 4000 do.
Ohio, 500 do.
Mississippi, 500 do.

NORFOLK, Nov. 29.

The United States frigate New-York, from the Mediterranean, went up the bay last Saturday.

Capt. Bowen, from Gibraltar, (arrived in Hampton Roads bound to Alexandria) informs that on the 12th of October he saw the United States frigates Constitution, New-York, and Adams, at anchor in Tangier Bay, under the forts.—The Adams came out & put dispatches on board the Friendship, bound to New-York. The Morocco prize Corvette Marbocha anchored in Tangier Road along side the American frigates. Nothing particular had transpired respecting the nature of the dispatches, but it was supposed that the Emperor of Morocco had made peace with the U. States. No other prizes had been made, but a small vessel which had been carried into Mogador and hauled up in the harbor.

TERRIBLE STORM!

Capt. Parrott, of the schooner Plough Boy, arrived here yesterday, in 43 days from Madeira, gave us the following melancholy account.

On Sunday evening, the 9th of October, being at the Island of Madeira, at 6 P. M. there came on a most tremendous storm of wind, hail and rain ever witnessed by the oldest person—the wind blew from S. S. E. which with the freshes on shore, swept away nearly one third of the town of Funchal, and all the villages received considerable damage—it was generally reported when Capt. P. left there, that the number of souls lost, must exceed 1000, & that the hail on the mountain tops were as large as a man's fist.—Had the wind continued half an hour longer at the same point, every vessel in the road must have been drove on shore, but it shifting suddenly gave them an opportunity of slipping their cables, and going to sea, some with the loss of boats and some with the loss of booms, &c.

Capt. Parrott's own words—"It was nearly two days before I came in again, but whilst at sea, experienced the most tremendous fight my eyes ever beheld—the whole surface of the sea was apparently covered with trees, parts of houses, pipes of wine, boats, oars, hogs, sheep, goats, cattle, mules, and in short, every thing that the island affords. Capt. Bragdon, of the ship Thomas Gordon, who was at sea two or three days after I came in, informed me of seeing a number of dead bodies at sea! An English family, by the name of Tatlock, all perished. The oldest and most valuable church was washed away, as well as a large proportion of cattle and valuable goods have been destroyed. Numbers were dug out of the rubbish, 30 and 40 horses after the disaster, still alive—and to the astonishment of all, a woman was found dead, with her infant child at her breast alive and likely to survive."

We learn that the President of the United States has received from Louisiana, specimens of SALT, taken from the extensive mountain of that substance, and of Puffer of Earth, of which article there are said to exist great masses in Louisiana.

(Nat. Intelligencer.)

Wanted at the Office of the Wilmington Gazette, one or two Apprentices to the printing trade, on the 20th of December at farthest; after previous

WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, December 13, 1803.

From Wilmington, December 1. Since Thursday, the SENATE have not been occupied with the discussion of the amendment to the Constitution relative to the election of President and Vice-President. The further consideration thereof has been postponed to this day.

The SENATE was on Tuesday engaged in discussing the Presidential amendment to the Constitution. On fixing the number of persons having the highest number of votes, from whom an election shall be made by the House of Representatives in case no one have a majority.—The question to make such number five was lost—Yeas 12—Nays 19. It was then agreed to make the number three—Yeas 21—Nays 10.

The ultimate decision of the amendment thus modified, was adjourned until this day.

We understand that GOVERNOR CLINTON, during the recess of the Legislature, has appointed GENERAL ARMSTRONG to fill the seat in the Senate of the United States, become vacant by the resignation of De Witt Clinton, Esq.

On Tuesday Mr. MERRY presented to the President of the United States, his letters of credence as his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the said States.

The House of Representatives of the United States, on Friday the 18th ult. determined, by a majority unusually great, to continue the salaries established by the act of Congress of March, 1799.

On Monday, the 28th ult. the bill repealing the act establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, was read the third time, and passed, without a division.

Extra of a letter received in Newbury port, by the Fame, from a respectable commercial house in Liverpool, dated October 5.

"We have not much alteration to note in our market, since we last wrote: Upland Cottons continue to sell at about 14d. per lb. further off good quality; but the inferior, of which there are large stocks, meet no demand at present; but should the markets get cleared of the better sorts, these may sell before the new arrivals, the New-Orleans of this year's importation are generally good, and some of the best of them have been sold at 16 a 17d. per lb. Sea Islands have been almost unsaleable, a few bags were sold last week at 25, 26, 27, 28, of such quality as would at one time have sold for nearly 30. per lb. they were almost as good as any now at market. Wheat keeps pretty steady at 8s. 6d. 3d. per bush. and Flour sells though but slowly, at 33s. per bbl.—There is but little Rice at Market, and some has been sold at 38s. a cwt. per cwt. duty paid. Fresh Boston Potatoes are enquired for, and would sell pretty readily at 4s. a cwt. per cwt. not much doing in New-York, or in Pearl of either kind. There have lately been some considerable shipments of Coffee to the continent, which will be some relief to our market."

A bed of Gold Ore has been lately discovered in Cabarrus County, in this State, in a creek running through the land of Mr. John Reed, a native of Henne Cassel, in Germany, which promises to be a source of great riches to the proprietor. The metal was first found by two or three children of Mr. Reed, who were fishing. They brought a few pieces home to their father, as a curiosity, ignorant of its value. On examination, the Ore was found not only to be Gold, but Gold of a very pure quality. Since this discovery, these little boys have picked up daily from 100 to 120 penny weights (worth upwards of 20s. sterling) but the proprietor has lately found a lump of the Ore, twenty-eight pounds weight, which, it is supposed, when fluxed will yield twenty-seven pounds of pure gold, and is worth upwards of Five Thousand Six Hundred dollars! These facts are assured to us by one of the members of our General Assembly from Cabarrus, now in this city, who has in his possession two specimens of this precious metal, one as it is found, and the other as purified. (Nat. Reg.)

Port of Wilmington.

Entered since our last.

Brig Sally, Jones,	Follows.
Master, Newton,	New-York.
Mates, Austin,	Trinidad.
Blowen, Chesley,	Port-au-Prince.
Lark, Gillespie,	Trinidad.