

that the province would be transferred to France. The remaining nuns receive young ladies as boarders and instruct them in reading, writing, and needle work.

They have always acted with great propriety, and are generally respected and beloved throughout the province. With the assistance of an annual allowance of six hundred dollars from the treasury, they always support and educate twelve female orphans.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Legislature of N. Carolina.

House of Commons,
Monday, Dec. 5.

A message from the Senate proposing balloting to-morrow morning for three Commissioners to run the dividing line between this state and South Carolina, nominating James Wellborn, John Moore, Wm. Porter, Thomas Love, W. R. Davie, A. Philips, James Mebane, John Marshall, John Clark, Robert Troy, and Rev. Jas. Hall of Iredell.

The House of Commons concurred with the message, and added George Graham to the nomination.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Parker, from the balloting committee for Commissioners for settling the boundary line with S. Carolina, reported that W. R. Davie was elected; but that another balloting was necessary for the other two.

The Trustees of the University inclosed to the house the account current of the Treasurer of that institution to the 1st instant.

Mr. J. Moore, from the committee on that part of the Governor's message relative to the Tuscarora Indians, reported that the report and documents of the Commissioners are well worthy of being preserved, and recommend them to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State: on that part of the message which relates to the arrest of Stokely Donelson, they deem it inexpedient to make any further demand for the arrest of said Donelson: on that part relative to Sheriffs, they recommend a repeal of that portion of the law referred to which requires Sheriffs to be commissioned by the Governor, and an indemnity for such Sheriffs as may have neglected to obtain commissions heretofore. For this last purpose a bill was reported, and passed its first reading.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of a single Justice to 304 passed its third reading by yeas and nays, 73 to 41.

Thursday, Dec. 8.

The committee to whom was referred the bill for establishing a Mutual Insurance Company against fires on buildings, goods, furniture and implements in this State, report that, in their opinion, that this bill is calculated to produce very general and extensive beneficial effects to the citizens of this State, and unanimously recommend that, with certain amendments, it be passed into a law. The committee further report, that the amendments proposed will not alter the general principles of the bill; but, as they are numerous, it was considered by the committee as advisable to substitute for the bill committed, a new bill containing all the amendments. This bill passed its first reading.

The names of all the candidates for commissioners for ascertaining the boundary line betwixt this state and South-Carolina, were withdrawn, except those of James Mebane, John Moore, Charles Hooks, and Thomas Love.

Friday, Dec. 9.

The name of Joseph Spencer was withdrawn from the list of candidates for the appointment of Judge.

Mr. Yauncey, from the balloting committee for a Judge and two Commissioners, reported that no person had a majority for Judge; that James Wellborn was elected a Commissioner—that another ballot was necessary for Judge and another Commissioner.

The bill repealing the act which takes away from the University of this State escheated and confiscated property, passed its 2d reading 62 to 53. The committee on that part of the Governor's message which related to the election of President and Vice-President, reported it as their opinion, that it is expedient to vest in the succeeding Legislature, the power of electing 14 Electors to vote for a President and Vice-President; for which purpose they recommended the passing of a bill accompanying the report.

A debate took place on the question for agreeing to the report, and it was finally rejected.

Mr. J. G. Wright then reported a bill for electing Electors by Districts as formerly; which having passed its first reading, was committed to a joint district committee, for the purpose of laying off the State into electoral districts.

To-morrow was fixed for balloting again for a Judge, the remaining Com-

missioners and a Major-General of the 3d division of Militia. Those: Blount, W. F. Strudwick and Barnet Palliam were nominated for the office of General.

James Richardson, Col. of Bladen, sent in his resignation.

Saturday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Dobson, from the balloting for a Judge, Major-General, and a Commissioner, reported, that no person had a majority of votes for either of these offices.

A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for a Brigadier-General of Fayetteville District, nominating Thomas Davis; and for a Colonel of Cavalry for Halifax district, nominating for that appointment, John Alston and John Drake. No answer was returned.

In the House of Representatives of the United States,
Monday, Nov. 28.

On the call of Mr. Jackson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision be made by law, for the application of one 20th part of the nett proceeds of the land laying within the State of Ohio, sold, or to be sold by Congress, from and after the 30th day of June, 1802, to the laying out, and making public roads leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic, to the Ohio, in conformity with the acts of Congress, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the Eastern division of the territory North-West of the river Ohio, to form a constitution, and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states; and for other purposes," passed on the 30th April, 1802, as well as the act passed the 3d of March, 1803, in addition to and in modification of the propositions contained in the act aforesaid, and the ordinance of the convention of the state of Ohio, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1802."

On this resolution a debate ensued which continued until four o'clock—Messrs. Jackson, Lyon, Boyle, Bedinger and Morrow supported, and Mess. J. Randolph, Nicholson, Griswold, Rodney, Varnum, Sandford, Macon, Goddard and Smilie opposed the resolution.

The debate turned upon these points. One of the propositions made by Congress to the people now composing the state of Ohio on their admission into the union was, that one twentieth part of the nett proceeds of the public lands sold within that state should be applied to the making of roads, under the direction of Congress from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic, to the Ohio river and to the state of Ohio. The state of Ohio accepted these propositions with certain modifications; one of which was that three per cent. of the proceeds of said lands should be laid out under her direction, in making roads within the state. In these modifications Congress concurred.—Those in favor of the resolution contended, that in addition to the appropriation of the three per cent. to be laid out within the state of Ohio, Congress were bound to appropriate five per cent. of the proceeds to the making of roads within the state of Ohio, it only remained to appropriate the remaining two per cent. to the making of roads leading to the Ohio.

Mr. Varnum moved to substitute "one fiftieth" in the room of "one twentieth" as this would try the principle.

The question was taken on Mr. Varnum's amendment, and carried, Ayes 75.

When the resolution, so amended, was carried without a division.

The committee rose and reported it; and the House, without deciding upon it, adjourned.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill making provision for the further protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States, was referred to a select committee.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole, on Mr. Jackson's resolution making an appropriation of a certain part of the proceeds of lands, sold in Ohio, to the making public roads, and agreed to it without a division. After which several verbal amendments were made, and the resolution thus amended, referred to a committee to bring in a bill.

A message was received from the President communicating an Appendix to the Digest respecting Louisiana.

In SENATE, Dec. 2.

This day the Senate, after a debate which has continued, with intermission for about three weeks, came to a decisive decision on the amendment to the Constitution respecting the mode of electing a President and Vice-President.

The question was taken by Yeas and Nays about 9 o'clock in the Evening, as follows:

Yeas 22—Nays 10.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bailey,

Baldwin, Bradley, Breckinridge, Brown, Cocke, Condit, Ellery, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, Maclay, Nicholas, Porter, Israel, Smith, Samuel Smith, John Smith, Stone, Taylor, Worthington, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Butler, Dayton, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickens, Plumer, Tracy, Wells, White.

Two thirds of the members approving the amendment is consequently carried by a constitutional majority.

Mr. Sumner and Mr. Armstrong were absent.

It will be observed that the amendment which follows, differs considerably from that agreed to by the House of Representatives. The principle, however, of both being similar, there can be little doubt of the concurrence of the House in the modification proposed by the Senate.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, Two thirds of both houses concurring, that in lieu of the third paragraph of the fifth section of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the legislatures of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution to wit:

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall chuse the Vice President; a quorum shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But, no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall chuse the Vice President; a quorum shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But, no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Mr. Elliot called for the order of the day on the amendment of the Senate to the constitution respecting the election of president and vice-president.

On the question whether the house would resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the amendment;

Mr. R. Griswold moved a postponement of the consideration of the amendment till to-morrow, on the ground that the House having some time since passed an amendment, embracing the same principle, to the Senate, it became then to act in the first instance upon it.

Mr. R. Griswold then moved that the committee of the whole should be discharged, from the further consideration of the amendment, on the ground, alleged by him, that it had not passed the Senate by a constitutional majority, contending that such majority was composed not merely of two thirds of the members present, but of two thirds of the whole body.

This motion was addressed by Messrs. R. Griswold, Lowndes, Thatcher, Davis, Dennis, Huger, and Goddard; and opposed by Messrs. J. Randolph, Ellis, Smilie, Thomas, G. W. Campbell, Rodney, J. Clay, Elliot, and Varnum.

Mr. Huger required the taking of the yeas and nays; at about 4 o'clock the question was accordingly taken. Yeas 24—Nays 85.

The following message and accompanying papers, were received from the President of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the act of hostility, mentioned in my message of the 4th of November to have been committed by a cruiser of the Emperor of Morocco on a vessel of the United States, has been disavowed by the emperor. All differences in consequence thereof have been amicably adjusted, and the treaty of 1786, between this country and that has been recognized and confirmed by the emperor, each party restoring to the other what had been retained or taken. I inclose the emperor's orders given on this occasion.

The conduct of our officers generally, who have had a part in these transactions, has merited entire approbation. The temperate and correct course pursued by our consul, Mr. Simpson, the promptitude and energy of commodore Preble, the efficacious co-operation of captains Rogers and Campbell of the returning squadron, the proper decision of captain Bainbridge that a vessel which had committed an open hostility was of right to be detained for equity and consideration, and the general zeal of the other officers and men, are honorable facts, which I make known with pleasure. And to these I add, what was indeed transacted in another quarter, the gallant enterprise of captain Rogers, in destroying, on the coast of Tripoli, a Corvette of that power of 22 guns.

I recommend to the consideration of Congress a just indemnification for the interests of the captors of the Mishouda and Mirboha, yielded by them for the public accommodation.

TH. JEFFERSON.

December 5, 1803.

(Translation.)

Praise be given to God alone. May God be propitious to our Master Mahomet and to his family.

(Imperial Seal.)

KNOW all those who shall see this noble writing—all our governors—those charged with our affairs and captains of our vessels, that the American nation are still as they were in peace and friendship with our person exalted by God.

Their vessels are safe both at sea and in port, and so are their merchants, and you are not to disturb the peace between us and them. What has happened with their and our vessels, has been an affair among the vessels, but the said nation continues respected as they were with us and under all security and equally so their vessels.

Wherefore we hereby order that all those of our Governors—those charged with the command of our ports and captains of our vessels who shall see this writing that they act in all respects for the fulfillment of this order and that they do not deviate therefrom—those who shall contravene it will be punished with a severe punishment.

This order was given on the 21st Chemadi, the second in the year 1218 (9 Oct. 1803) and at last we are in peace and friendship with the said American nation as our father (to whom God be merciful) was according to the treaty made on the 1st day of Rhamadan, in the year 1200.

The original of the foregoing was translated from Arabic to Spanish by Dr. Manuel de Baccas, and from Spanish to English by

(Signed) JAMES SIMPSON.

Certified at Tangier, 15th Oct. 1803.

(Translation.)

Praise be given to the only God. May God be propitious to our Master Mahomet and his family.

(Imperial Seal.)

Our servant the governor Ben Abdel Sadak and all officers of our port of Mogadore—May God assist you—Peace with the mercy and blessing of God be with you.

Now know ye, that the almighty having reconciled what had happened with the American nation because of the acts of the vessels, and that we are now as we were before with them in peace and friendship as settled with our father, to whom God be merciful—Take care—Take care that none of you do any thing against them or shew them any disrespect or disregard, for they are as they were in friendship and in peace, and we have increased our regard for them in consequence of the friendship they have manifested to our person which God has exalted.—And we order that you be careful and be diligent in all their concerns, and we order that you do well with their vessels and with their merchants.

Peace be with you all.
24th Chemadi the second 1218.
(11th October, 1803.)

The original of the foregoing was translated from the Arabic to Spanish by Dr. Manuel de Baccas, and from Spanish to English by

(Signed) JAMES SIMPSON.

Certified at Tangier, 17th Oct. 1803. Referred to Messrs. Eustis, Dennis, Conrad, Gillespie, and Lowndes.

NASHVILLE, November 2

Arrived in this town, last evening, the consul on the part of France, on his way to New-Orleans, for the purpose of delivering the Louisiana country to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

PEACE WITH MOROCCO.

Capt. Rogers arrived at this place on Friday last. He has brought the important intelligence of the RESTORATION OF PEACE between the UNITED STATES and the Emperor of MOROCCO. During the negotiation our frigates were moored in battle array within 300 yards off Tangiers, for the purpose of battering it down in case peace had not been made upon the terms which we had dictated. Although upon the batteries of Tangiers there were 103 pieces of cannon, our frigates were so stationed that only 15 could be brought to bear upon them. This peace has been effected without paying one cent for tribute, or as the price thereof. The brig seized at Magador has been restored. The Emperor was himself at Tangiers with an army of twenty thousand men.

In the John Adams arrived at this place on Saturday, WILLIAM SMITH, our late Minister to Portugal.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, December 20, 1803.

On Thursday, Dec. 8, the General Assembly elected HENRY SEAWELL, Esq. of Raleigh, Attorney-General of this State.

Mr. Dickey, in the South-Carolina House of Representatives, has given notice of his intention of bringing forward a resolution approving the conduct of the Executive of the United States of America.

Capt. Dickey's resolution has been carried, approving the conduct of the present administration—Ayes 71, Nays 3—Eighteen declined voting.
City Gazette.

The Factor from Greenock, arrived at New-York, bringing further accounts of the active preparations making in Scotland against the expected invasion. The whole country was under arms and constantly employed in military exercises. The London accounts by her are not later than those already received, but it was reported at Greenock when she sailed, that a Packet had just arrived at Falmouth, from Portugal with accounts that a French army was in full march to attack them, and that the Packet had brought the jewels belonging to the crown of Portugal to England for greater security.

On Saturday the 24th ult. arrived at Philadelphia, schooner Lyon, Capt. Smith from Jeremie, which place he left the 27th October, by whom we learn that that place being entirely in the hands of the Brigands, trade is once more going on under their direction, and the vessels from the United States well treated. Two days before he sailed, the town of Jeremie was illuminated, and it was said to be for the evacuation of Cape-Francois by the French.

Died on Friday last, very suddenly, Mrs. PRISCILLA BLOODWORTH, aged 61 years, consort of Timothy Bloodworth, Esq. Collector of this port.

Port of Wilmington.

Entered since our last.

Brig James, Fairchild, Charleston.
Sch'r. Hannah, Skerry, do.
Jane, Cargile, Antigua.

Cleared

Sch'r. Experiment, Tomkins, Charleston.
Amelia, Simmons, New-River.
Betsey & Jane, Hammond, Trinidad.
Ship Hero, Pinkham, Bristol.
Sch'r. Sally, Proctor, Salem.
Brig Hannah, Newson, New-York.

NOMINAL PRICES CURRENT

at WILMINGTON December 20, 1803.

Dls. Cts. Dls. Cts.
BACON per cwt. 9 10
Butter per lb. 18
Cotton per lb. 16
Coffee per lb. 28
Corn per bushel, 87 1/2
Meal, do. 1
Flour per barrel, 7 50
Lumber per M. 9 a 10
W. o. hhd. staves drest, 30 a 32
R. o. do. do. 12 10
W. o. h. do. rough, 20 a
Shingles per 1000, 2 5
Molasses per gallon, 70
Pork per barrel, 13 a 14
Rice per cwt. 5
Rum, W. I. pr. g. 3d pal a 1 5
Jamaica do. 4th do. 1 20
N. E. do. 1 70
Tobacco per cwt. 6
Turpentine, 4