

credits the conclusions of those who have supposed it to be by sea, because no ancient author has made mention of the compass: and concludes, that it must be either by the north of Asia and Europe, which adjoin to each other, or by those regions that lie to the southward of the streights of Magellan. He also rejects the assertions of such as have advanced that it was peopled by the Hebrews.

John De Laët, a Flemish writer, has controverted the opinions of these Spanish fathers, and of many others who have written on the same subject. The hypothesis he endeavours to establish, is, that America was certainly peopled by the Scythians or Tartars; and that the transmigration of these people happened soon after the dispersion of Noah's grandsons. He undertakes to shew, that the most northern Americans have a greater resemblance, not only in the features of their countenances, but also in their complexion and manner of living, to the Scythians, Tartars, and Samoides, than to any other nations.

In answer to Grotius, who had asserted that some of the Norwegians passed into America by way of Greenland, and over a vast continent, he says, that it is well known, that Greenland was not discovered till the year 964, and both Gómera and Herrera inform us that the Chichimeques were settled on the lake of Mexico in 721. He adds, that these savages, according to the uniform tradition of the Mexicans, who dispossessed them, came from the country since called New Mexico, and from the neighbourhood of California; consequently North-America must have been inhabited many ages before it could receive any inhabitants from Norway by way of Greenland.

It is no less certain, he observes, that the real Mexicans founded their empire in 902, after having subdued the Chichimeques, the Otomias, and other barbarous nations, who had taken possession of the country round the lake of Mexico, and each of whom spoke a language peculiar to themselves. The real Mexicans are likewise supposed to come from some of the countries that lie near California, and that they performed their journey for the most part by land; of course they could not come from Norway.

De Laët further adds, that though some of the inhabitants of North America may have entered it from the north-west, yet, as it is related by Pliny and some other writers, that on many of the islands near the western coast of Africa, particularly on the Canaries, some ancient

edifices were seen, it is highly probable from their being now deserted, that the inhabitants may have passed over to America, the passage being neither long nor difficult. This migration, according to the calculation of those authors, must have happened more than two thousand years ago, at a time when the Spaniards were much troubled by the Carthaginians, from whom having obtained a knowledge of navigation, and the construction of ships, they might have retired to the Antilles, by the way of the western-isles, which were exactly half way on their voyage.

He thinks also that Great Britain, Ireland, and the Orcades were extremely proper to admit of a similar conjecture. As a proof, he inserts the following passage from the history of Wales, written by Dr David Powel, in the year 1170.

This historian says, that Madoc, one of the sons of Prince Owen Gwynnith, being disgusted at the civil wars which broke out between his brothers, after the death of their father, fitted out several vessels, and having provided them with every thing necessary for a long voyage, went in quest of new lands to the westward of Ireland; there he discovered very fertile countries, but destitute of inhabitants; when landing part of his people he returned to Britain, where he raised new levies, and afterwards transported them to his colony.

LAWS OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

An act to repeal all acts, clauses, and parts of acts of the general assembly of this state as relate to classing of tobacco.

[Passed Nov. 26, 1790.]

WHEREAS classing of tobacco is found by experience to be injurious:

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all acts, clauses, or parts of acts so far as the same relate to classing of tobacco, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, that this act shall not have effect or be in force until the first day of July next, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, that the person carrying tobacco to any warehouse in

this state, on having the same condemned, shall have the liberty to remove and dispose of it wheresoever he pleases.

An act to prevent any person who now does, or who may hereafter hold any office appointment or authority under the federal government from being eligible to a seat in the general assembly of this state, and to prevent any person from holding or exercising any office or appointment under the authority of the said state so long as they continue to hold or exercise any office or appointment under the authority of the United States.

[Passed Nov. 18, 1790.]

WHEREAS in consequence of the adoption of the constitution or form of government of the United States by this state, sound policy dictates the measure of keeping separate and distinct the officers acting under the authority of the United States from acting in any legislative, executive, judiciary, or other situation under the authority of this state:

Be it therefore enacted by the general assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act, no person whatsoever shall be eligible to a seat in the assembly of this state, who at the time of election to such seat, or at the time of taking the same, shall have or hold any office of trust, profit, or emolument under, or by the appointment of the United States, or any officer thereof.

And whereas it is necessary to keep separate and distinct the offices of the federal government from those of the state government:

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no citizen of this state shall hold at one and the same time, any office of trust, profit or emolument under the authority of the United States, and any office or authority either civil, military, judiciary or otherwise under the authority of this state, and any person accepting any such appointment under the authority of the United States, and holding any office or appointment under the authority of this state, the said state appointment is hereby declared to be vacant.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the senators of this state to the United States, and the representatives of this state to the United States, shall be considered as coming within the meaning and purview of this law, and shall be excluded from all state offices as aforesaid.