

NORFOLK, August 26.

By Captain Colley, from Port Republican, we have been favored with papers of that city as late as the 1st of August. They contain a variety of Proclamations and Official papers, quite uninteresting to the American reader—the following excepted, by which a tolerable idea may be formed of the liberty enjoyed by the inhabitants.

13. Army of St. Domingo. Head Quarters at Cape Francois, 4th July, 10th year of the French Republic. The General in Chief orders,

1st. There shall be levied upon the inhabitants of the colony, a war contribution, amounting to 13,000,000 francs of France.

2d. This contribution shall be paid, one half in year 11, and the other half in year 12.

3d. In the mean time, whilst the administration of Domains is preparing to lay before the General in Chief, an exact list of the property in the colony, there shall be collected, on account of the above contribution, the sums annexed to the names of the following cities.

4th. The Cape 300,000 francs; Fort Liberty—; the Island of Tatou, 100,000 Port Republican 600,000 francs; Jacmel 120,000 francs; Jérémie 100,000 francs; Les Cayes 250,000 francs; making in the whole 1,470,000 francs.

These sums shall be assessed by the Council of Notables, of each of the above communes, as soon as it is possible to get things arranged, which shall be effected with the least possible delay.

5th. The assessment in the towns of the Cape, Port Republican, and Les Cayes, shall be under the direction of the Prefects.

6th. The basis of the assessment is to be as follows: On merchants of the first class, there shall be imposed 600 dollars; on the 2d class 400; on the 3d class, 200; on the 4th class, 100; two other classes are to be notified, one of 50 and the other 25 dollars, for those who sell by retail.

Proprietors of Dwelling-Houses, or other buildings, are to pay one fifth part of their property may rent for Navaies, Vendue Matters, Publicans, Coffee House and Tavern-Keepers, are to pay the amount of one half their rents.

7th. The collection of the above assessment shall be made at the expense of the communes; the first payment of the contribution must be completed by the 1st Vendémiaire, year 11 (23d September next) and is to amount to one half the sum imposed; the remaining half must be completed by the 30th Frimaire, (the 24th of November next.)

8th. The Sub Prefect shall make use of the armed force to compel payment from those who are delinquent.

The funds accruing from this collection shall be placed in the chest of the Receiver of the Commune, free of expense; and shall afterwards be deposited in the army chest.

9th. The whole of the amount of the assessment shall be exclusively appropriated to the use of the army, and must not be made use of for any other purpose; and is to be subject to the orders of the Chief Ordnance, who derives his powers from the General in Chief.

10th. The Sub Prefects are held responsible for the collection of the contributions; and in places where their powers do not extend, the commandant of such place shall be made responsible.

11th. The prefect arrette to be printed and published.

12th. The Colonial Prefect will be held personally responsible for its execution, and shall report to the General in Chief on the 20th Messidor (19th of July) the progress made by the Sub-Prefect at that time.

(Signed) LE CLERC, A certified copy. JAUVIN.

Raleigh,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1802.

The latest accounts from Europe, are of the 5th July. Among the most important articles, we find the Proclamation of George the 3d, dissolving the late and ordering an Election for Members to the next Parliament, of the United Kingdom.

The King of England has ceded to his son the Duke of Cambridge, his possion in Germany. The inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover applaud this change in their government, which will establish a splendid court in the city of Hanover. It will not however be carried into effect until the affairs of the Germanic Empire are entirely decided.

If the Letter from Wm. Cobbett to Lord Hawkebury, on the cession of Louisiana, published in the preceding columns, does not create alarms, it certainly affords considerable geographical information, &c. &c. In the documents relating to the repayment of Callender's Fine, published in the first & last pages of the Minerva, we omitted a

letter from Mr. Steele, Comptroller, recognizing the amount of the fine as exhibited in the account current of the Marshal.

On Thursday last, a Duel was fought at Petersburg, between Mr. Richard Thwaitt and Mr. Edwin Fort, in consequence of a publication by Mr. T. speaking in disrespectful terms of Mr. F. as one of the gentlemen who signed the Address to Col. Heth, the late Coheter.—At the first fire Mr. T. received a slight wound on his head and shoulder—at the second fire Mr. Fort was shot through the body, which in a few hours put an end to his life.

Further returns from the Elections.

Carteret—Wm. Fisher, Senator; Elijah Pigot and Samuel Easton, Commoneers.

Cabarrus—Jas. Bradshaw, Senator; Allison and M. Curdy, Commoneers.

Mecklenburg—Dr. N. Alexander, Senator; Dr. Henderson and A. Morrison, Commoneers.

Lincoln—Peter Forney, Senator; Messrs. Moore and Commoneers.

Wilkes—James Wellborn, Senator; Geo. Hulme and Edmund Jones, Commoneers.

Butcombe—James Britain, Senator; Thomas Love and Zebulon Beard, Commoneers.

Albe—George Koons, Senator; Nathan Hort n and Jas. Caloway, Commoneers.

Burke—William Davenport, Senator; David Tate and Thomas McIntire, Commoneers.

We cannot but remark with what politeness the Postmaster General dismisses his Deputies from office.—He commences his letters of dismissal with "Believing that the public interest will be promoted by the appointment of a new Post Office at —, I have" &c. and concludes, "Accept, Sir, my thanks for all the faithful services you have performed.—With esteem G. Granger." Never was there a more barefaced inconsistency than thanking a man for his faithful services while the public good required his removal from the office in which those services were performed.

As much as we disapprove of our rigid economy in the means of diffusing information among the people, yet we cannot divine the motives nor see the necessity which actuated Mr. Granger to establish two Mails a week between Raleigh and Chatham Court House. This additional mail does not net the United States 25 cents per week, nor does it in the least expedite political information; for we have known it to arrive and depart without a single thing in the permanent, and frequently has it arrived but with one packet, and that perhaps intended for the east, and obliged to remain in the office here, until another trip of the same mail.—As a little consequence is the additional trip to the people of the towns and vicinities of Raleigh and Pittsborough we are confident that there are not five persons who would willingly pay five dollars each if its continuance depended on them.

As the publishers of a newspaper, we should be the last to complain at an increase of mails at our City, but as economy is the order of the day, such an expense upon the public without any earthly purpose, ought not to be overlooked,—when it is known the money would be well applied to the establishment of a Post absolutely necessary, and which has been repeatedly, tho' to no effect, solicited by respectable men in this Raleigh and other counties.

If the procedure which Mr. Granger has adopted since he came into office, will have the same effect towards increasing the expenses of conveying the mails in the other States, as it has within our knowledge been the case in North Carolina, and even allowing for additional necessary mails, and those which have been expedited in their arrivals—the sum will be not less than 20 thousand dollars. The reason of this will no doubt be asked.

When Col. Haverham was Postmaster General the contracts for carrying the mails were for the terms of one and two years—but since Mr. G. succeeded him these formerly for two have been reduced to one year. It will readily be seen by this that the expense must in the aggregate, be considerably enhanced—by reason of the unwillingness of persons to contract at moderate rates, when at the end of the year they are obliged to dispose of their horses at a considerable sacrifice. However, this was an invention of Mr. Jefferson's prolific brain—and it has been consistently asserted, and we believe with truth too, that for refusing to adopt this procedure, an I was from honest Deputies their Bread, Col. Haverham was turned out of, or in other words privately told "that the public interest (notwithstanding his many useful services) required his leaving an office" to give way for a man, who, though brought up to the honest employment of vending wooden dishes, was to be placed at the head of the men of Letters, & to be equally pliant to the will of Jefferson, Duane, Gallatin, Cheatham &c. in contravention to his own honest opinions.

At a meeting of the Federal Republicans of Philadelphia, held August 25, it was resolved to support James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, for Governor of Pennsylvania, at the approaching election.

It is said, that orders are received to fit the U. S. ship Philadelphia, now in the port

of Philadelphia, for sea immediately—supplied for the Mediterranean. The Midshipmen, who were in and about that city, have most of them received orders to repair to Washington.

From Washington.

The New York will be ready for sea, on Saturday next. The John Adams will probably be immediately put in commission; she can be equipped in two weeks.—The Constitution, at Boston, is completely prepared, and is to be immediately sent to sea, and I understand the Philadelphia will be also in the course of a few days. The President could be put to sea, it is said, in ten days from hence, if thought necessary.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated 5th August, 1802, to a Mercantile House in Alexandria.

"Owing to some impositions laid upon the salt gatherers at Turk's Island by the legislature of the Bahamas, the holders of salt at that place lately combined to sell none of that article, in consequence of which several vessels returned to America without their cargoes; since which I have authentic information from thence, that the people are again sending for it."

A number of the principal Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians, from Buffalo's Creek, have visited this city last week; and we are informed have concluded a treaty with this State, by which they cede their title to all the lands reserved along the Niagara River, from Buffalo's Creek to Sadvan's farm, including Black Rock. This is a valuable great acquisition to this State, as well as to the United States, not only on account of the value of the lands, but also as it secures the carrying place at the Niagara Falls, and the most advantageous situation for establishing a military post to guard that important pass.—Albany Gazette.

We shall, probably, in a short time, hear the democratic editors boasting of the large amount which Mr. Gallatin has made or saved by the sale of the bank shares belonging to the United States.—Not less than 600,000 dollars! Reflecting people, however, will call to mind that for this sum, which never cost the United States a cent—they are wholly indebted to the much-abused, though well-deserving, Alexander Hamilton. Spectator.

At the commencement of the late war, France had 85 vessels of the line and 64 frigates, and England had 100 vessels of the line and 133 frigates.—Now, England has 202 vessels of the line and 287 frigates, and France has 39 vessels of the line and 33 frigates.

Extract of a letter from the Post Master General to T. W. Burt, Esq. Post Master of Charleston.

General Post Office, August 7, 1802.

SIR,

"An agent from this department in the month of October next, will visit the four Southern States, with a view to ascertain the practicability, or impracticability, of completing the line of stages through the Atlantic States, as well as to ascertain the state of the department, and particularly the state of the road between Charleston and Camden.

It appears proper, that the gentlemen of your part of the country should have an opportunity of adventuring in this undertaking.—I wish therefore that this letter might be made public.

With esteem,  
"GIDEON GRANGER"

ANECDOTE.

A hungry fishman lately in London, mistaking a barber's shop for an eating house, bolted in, and begged to be served. The barber supplying him the length of his beard that he wished to be shaved, knocked up a basin of soap suds, and placing it before him with a wash ball, went backwards to set his razor. Pat, without waiting for grace, sopped up the suds, and swallowed the wash ball; and on the barber returning with the razor, his guest coolly observed, "There is no occasion for a knife honey; your soup is very good, but your turnip was not quite boiled enough." So paying his penny, he bade the astonished barber good morning.

THE GRAND LODGE

of North-Carolina & Tennessee,

WILL convene in the Lodge Room, in the City of Raleigh, on the evening of Thursday the 9th of December next, to which time and place, Officers, Members and Delegates are requested to attend the general annual communication.

By order of the most worshipful  
WILLIAM POLK, Grand Master,  
ROBERT WILLIAMS,  
Grand Secretary.  
Raleigh, Aug. 26, A. L. 5802.

To DISTILLERS.

THE Subscribers, having by purchase of Col. ALEX. ANDERSON, of Lambertton, New Jersey, become possessed of the exclusive right of making, constructing, using and vending to others to use in and for the States of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the IMPROVEMENT IN THE ART OF DISTILLATION, invented by and secured to the said Col. A. Anderson, by Patent from the United States, for the Distilling of Spirits upon a new principle and on an improved plan of Stills, by means of a condensing Tub.

They wish to make sale of the Patent right for one or more of said States, and in failure of making such sale, they will sell the Patent rights to individuals for one or more Stills as may be required.

The Advantages of the new Mode of Distilling, are, that much less Fuel is required, and the process so accelerated, that a Still can with ease be run off twelve times in twenty four hours.

A Still of 110 Gallons, with the addition of the Condensing Tub, and a Still of 54 Gallons of the common Construction for Doubling, will produce from 50 to 54 Gallons of Spirits per Day; if employed 300 working Days in the Year, say at 50 Gallons per Day, will produce 15,000 Gallons of Spirits.

A Still on the new Mode will be in operation at Raleigh, during the ensuing Session of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, to commence at that place on the 3d Monday of November next.

Apply in Person or by Letter (post paid) to JOHN HOGG, Raleigh, N. Carolina, or to HENRY WATTERS, Hynraham, near Wilmington, N. Carolina.

Henry Watters.  
John Hogg.  
Hillsborough, August 27, 1802.

Advertisement.

THE intended author of "A History of the Scientific and Literary Institutions of North Carolina," is confirmed in the opinion he ever entertained of the usefulness of such a work by the suffrages in his favour of several characters of the first respectability in the State—some of whom have done him the honour to offer their assistance in the prosecution of the design. This approbation and encouragement deserves to ensure the industry and perseverance of the author; accordingly on his part, no pains will be spared to collect from the most authentic sources materials for the work; to arrange them in a correct and perspicuous manner, and to prepare it to meet the public eye as soon as the peculiar circumstances attending a publication so diffuse and extensive in design will permit. The author again solicits the assistance of men of information; and the request is repeated in the entire confidence of its being neither neglected nor contemned, as he does not write for reputation or private emolument, but for the single purpose of contributing the little in his power to advance the interests of literature and science.

Communications for the work, or letters to the author, may be addressed to either of the Printers in Raleigh.  
August 25.

North-Carolina.

TREASURY-OFFICE,  
SEPTEMBER 1, 1802.

THE Sheriffs and other Revenue Officers of the State aforesaid, who remain accountable for the Taxes or other public Dues of 1801, will bear in mind, that the Laws make it their duty to settle and balance their Accounts respectively on or before the first day of October in each year: It is hoped and expected that all concerned will pay off with punctuality: Should any fail in the discharge of this important and indispensable duty, Judgments will of necessity be entered up against them at the Court for the district of Hillsborough, which will commence on the 6th day of October next.  
JOHN HAYWOOD,  
Public Treasurer.

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Supervisor's Office, June 18, 1802.

Public Notice is hereby Given, THAT the Treasurer hath been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive from individuals such Blank Stamps as may be presented within the space of four months after the 30th instant, and to pay the value thereof, deducting in all cases seven and one half per centum, in conformity to an Act of Congress, entitled "An act to repeal the internal taxes."  
WILL. POLK, Supervisor.

WANTED,  
FROM 300 to 750 acres of good land, lying within six or seven miles of this City, for which a generous price will be given—apply to the