



AND  
North-Carolina State Gazette.

Volo, non valoe: Sper meliora.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1804.

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FIRE!

THE PRINTING-OFFICE of J. GALES having unhappily been burnt up, will account for the present diminutive appearance of the REGISTER. Indeed, the Editor had imagined that sufficient Type could not have been preserved from the wreck of his printing-office; but he hopes, by the next week, to have collected and assorted as much Type as will print a Sheet of the same size on both sides: And with such a sheet, he trusts his readers will be satisfied until he can procure new Type and Materials, a fresh stock of Paper, and provide himself a new Office. For the present, he is indebted to Mr. Boylan for the use of his Printing-Press (who voluntarily and kindly offered it, and any other assistance in his power) to enable him to publish at all—scarcely any thing but the iron work of his own Press being preserved.

By the assistance of Mr. Davison of Warrenton (to whose Office the Editor has sent a part of his Hands) and by making use of Mr. Boylan's Press until his own is refitted, or a new one procured, he hopes, notwithstanding this calamitous event, to be able to have the Laws and Journals of the late Session of the General Assembly, printed and delivered about the usual time, though a part of the printed sheets of each, as well as the type of which a number of the pages were composed, had been destroyed.

The friends of the Editor, he doubts not, will be anxious to learn how this misfortune happened. It would considerably relieve the feelings of the Sufferer could he correctly ascertain the cause of the Fire; but it is enveloped in uncertainty, and will probably ever remain so. The Office had been occupied late on Saturday night with printing off the Newspaper; but the fire was carefully extinguished, and two persons were in the room the next morning, but a short time before the flames broke out, and saw no fire. It is possible, however, that there might be some embers of fire still alive on the hearth, and that a sheet of the laws which were hanging to dry might have fallen on or near them—that this sheet might have caught fire, communicated it to another sheet which lay near that, and so on, until the conflagration was produced: But it is extraordinary, that the flames seemed to proceed from a closet adjoining the fire-place, where one would scarcely think it possible they could be communicated from the hearth. In this closet, there was a small hole in the plank, through which fire might have been communicated from the court-house lot by an incendiary. But this would have been too foul an act, that the Editor cannot imagine any human being in his vicinity capable of perpetrating it. He therefore concludes the disaster must have been occasioned by accident. It took place about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and in about an hour, notwithstanding every exertion was made by the citizens, and several negroes, who have the Editor's warmest thanks) the building, most of the printing materials, and nearly the whole of the printed and unprinted paper, were consumed. The paper being in a loft, the way to which lay through the closet which was on fire, no attempt could be made to save any part of it.

The Editor is not able at present to ascertain precisely his loss; but he fears 2,000 dollars would not cover it. He need not add, under these circumstances, that those who stand indebted to him, will confer an obligation by making immediate payment.

Jan. 28.

A Mutual Insurance Society.

IN pursuance of the Act passed at the late Session of the General Assembly, for establishing a Mutual Insurance Society for insuring Buildings, Goods and Furniture in this State, from destruction by Fire, Books will be opened for the purpose of receiving Proposals for Insurance in the said Society, on Wednesday next, at the following places, viz. at Raleigh, by John Haywood and Joseph Gales; at Morganton, by David Tate and J. H. Stevely; at Salisbury, by John Steele and Lewis Baird; at Hillsborough, by Wm. Norwood and Wm. Whitely; at Fayetteville, by John Eccles and John Hogg; at Halifax, by Goddard Davis and Abraham Hodge; at Edenton, by Josiah Collins, sen. and Samuel Tredwell; at Newbern, by John Devereux, and Francis X. Martin; and at Wilmington, by Joshua G. Wright and George Hooper. Pamphlets containing the Law for instituting this Society, and a copy of the constitution of a similar Society established in Virginia, may be had for perusal by application to any of the above-mentioned Directors.

Louisiana in possession of the United States.

From the National Intelligencer.

AMERICANS!

THE event for which we have all looked with so much solicitude, is at length realized. Louisiana is a part of the union. The acquisition is great and glorious in itself; but still greater and more glorious are the means by which it is obtained. In them are developed the energy and justice of a Republican Government, and its perfect competency, with the least practicable injury to others, to redress the wrongs, and to secure the rights of the nation it protects. Never have mankind contemplated so vast and important an accession of empire, by means so pacific and just, and never, perhaps, has there been a change of government so agreeable to the subjects of it. May the example go forth to the world, and teach Rulers the superiority of right to violence!

To the firm and temperate conduct of the Legislature, to the enlightened and energetic measures of the Executive, and to the commanding and supporting sentiment of the Nation, we owe this splendid era in the annals of our country. The virtues and talents of those who produced it, will receive the admiration of posterity: ours they already possess.

This, fellow-citizens, is an appropriate occasion for joy. Cold must be the heart that is not animated by the completion of this event. Every doubt has vanished; the country is ours. Our brethren in the west are exulting in the new ties that unite them to us. Let us too rejoice, that we are free, that we are happy, and that this great event promises to make them as free and happy as ourselves.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On this Subject.

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

In execution of the act of the present Session of Congress, for taking possession of Louisiana, as ceded to us by France, and for the temporary government thereof, Governor Claiborne of the Mississippi Territory, and General Wilkinson were appointed commissioners to receive possession. They proceeded with such regular troops as had been assembled at Fort Adams, from the nearest posts, and with some militia of the Mississippi Territory, to New-Orleans. To be prepared for any thing unexpected which might arise out of the transaction, a respectable body of militia was ordered to be in readiness in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and a part of those of Tennessee was moved on to the Natchez. No occasion, however, arose for their services. Our commissioners, on their arrival at New-Orleans, found the province already delivered by the commissaries of Spain to that of France, who delivered it over to them on the 20th day of December, as appears by their declaratory act accompanying this. Governor Claiborne being duly invested with the power heretofore exercised by the Governor and Intendant of Louisiana, assumed the government on the same day, and, for the maintenance of Law and order, immediately issued the proclamation that is now communicated.

On this important acquisition so favourable to the immediate interests of our Western citizens, so auspicious to the peace and security of the nation in general which adds to our country, territories so extensive and fertile, and to our citizens new brethren to partake of the blessings of freedom and self govern-

ment, I offer to Congress, and our country, my sincere congratulations.

TH. JEFFERSON,

Jan. 16, 1804.

New-Orleans, Dec. 20.

Sir,—We have the satisfaction to announce to you, that the Province of Louisiana was this day surrendered to the United States by the Commissioner of France; and to add, that the flag of our country was raised in this city amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants.

The inclosed is a copy of an Instrument of Writing which was signed and exchanged by the Commissioners of the two Governments, and is designed as a Record of this interesting transaction.

Accept assurances of our respectful consideration.

W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, JAS. WILKINSON,

The Hon. James Madison, Secretary of State, City of Washington.

The undersigned William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson, commissioners or agents of the United States, agreeable to the full powers they have received from Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, under date of the 31st October, 1803, and twenty-eight year of the independence of the United States of America, (8 Brumaire, 12 year of the French Republic) countersigned by the Secretary of State James Madison; and Citizen Peter Clement Laussat, Colonial Prefect and Commissioner of the French Government for the delivery, in the name of the French Republic, of the country, territory and dependencies of Louisiana, to the Commissioners or Agents of the U. States, conformably to the powers, commission and special mandate which he has received in the name of the French people, from Citizen Bonaparte, first consul, under date of the 6th of June, 1803 (18 Prairial, 11 year of the French Republic) countersigned by the Secretary of State Hugues Maret, and by his Excellency the Minister of Marine and Colonies Decres, do certify by these presents, that on this day, Tuesday the 20th December, 1803, of the christian era (28 Frimaire, 12 year of the French Republic) being convened in the hall of the Hotel de Ville of New-Orleans, accompanied on both sides by the chiefs and officers of the army and navy, by the municipality, and divers respectable citizens of their respective Republics, the said W. C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson delivered to the said Citizen Laussat, their aforesaid full powers, by which it evidently appears that full power and authority has been given them jointly and severally to take possession of and to occupy the territories ceded by France to the U. States, by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of April last past (10th Floreal, 11th year of the French Republic) and for that purpose to repair to the said territory and there to execute and perform all such acts and things, touching the premises, as may be necessary for fulfilling their appointment conformable to the said treaty and the laws of the United States, and thereupon the said citizen Laussat declared, that in virtue of and in the terms of the powers, commission and special mandate dated at St. Cloud, 6th June, 1803 of the christian era, (17th Prairial, 11th year of the French Republic) he put from that moment, the said Commissioners of the United States in possession of the country, territories and dependencies of Louisiana, conformable to the 1, 2, 4, 5th articles of the treaty and the two conventions, concluded and signed the 30th April, 1803, (10th Floreal, 11th year of the French Republic) between the French Republic and the U. States of America, by Citizen Francis Barbe Marbais, Minister of the Public Treasury, and Messrs. Robert R. Livingston and James Munroe, Ministers Plenipotentiary of the U. States, all three furnished with full powers, of which treaty and two conventions, the ratifications made by the First Consul of the French Republic, on the one part, and by the President of the U. States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the other part, have been exchanged and mutually received at the city of Washington, the 21st of October, 1803 (28 Vendemiaire, 12 year of the French Republic) by Citizen Louis Andre Pichon, charge des affaires of the French Republic, to the U. States, on the part of France, and by James Madison, Secretary of State of the U. States, on the part of the U. States, according to the process verbal drawn up on the same day; and the present delivery of the country is made to them, to the end, that in conformity with the object of the said treaty, the sovereignty and property of the colony or province of Louisiana may pass to the U. States, under the same clauses and conditions as it had been ceded by Spain to France, in virtue of the treaty con-

cluded at St. Idefonso, on the 1st of October, 1800 (9 Vendemiaire, 9 year) between these two last powers, which has since received its execution by the actual re-entrance of the French Republic into possession of the said colony or province.

And the said Citizen Laussat in consequence at this present time, delivered to the said Commissioners of the U. States, in this public sitting, the keys of the city of New-Orleans, declaring that he discharges from their oaths of fidelity towards the French Republic, the citizens and inhabitants of Louisiana, who shall chuse to remain under the dominion of the U. States.

And that it may forever appear, the undersigned have signed the process verbal of this important and solemn act, in the French and English languages, and have sealed it with their seals, and have caused it to be countersigned by their Secretaries of Commission, the day, month and year above written.

W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, (SI.) JAMES WILKINSON, (SI.) LAUSSAT, (SI.)

Extract from the orders of Gen. Wilkinson, given at the Camp of the American Troops on the left bank of the Mississippi, near the City of New-Orleans, Dec. 17, 1803. Parole Columbia.

THE operation before us, however simple or restrained, will require much self denial and restraint, to preserve that regularity, decorum, and order, which we owe to our reputation, to the rights and sensibilities of those whom we are to cherish, and to the character of our country: the General, therefore, claims most earnestly the co-operation of the gentlemen of his command, for the maintenance of an uniform system of rigorous subordination and discipline, without which the confidence of government may be abused, the beneficent views of the executive of the United States defeated, and the honor of the whole corps indelibly sullied.

In the course of political events we behold a polished people (strangers to our manners, our laws and our language,) cast into our arms. Be it our pride and our glory, to receive them in the great family of our happy country, with cordial embraces, and by the generous hospitality and solid sympathy which are every where due to the stranger, let us dispel the apprehensions of the timid, banish the suspicions of the credulous, and confirm the confidence of all, in the clemency, the wisdom, and the justice of the American Republic.

The General will applaud the meritorious soldier, who receives the Louisiana as his brother; and he flatters himself the sentiment will be universal; but should he be disappointed, he will expel from the corps and mark with infamy the wretch, who may resist the impulses of the richest and most magnanimous emotions and affections of the human heart.

The persons and property of the inhabitants of every rank and every species, are to be held in sacred respect—and whoever may dare to injure the one, or violate the other, will be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

The articles of war are to be read to the troops at morning parade tomorrow.

Certified to be conformable to the original. By order of the General, D. WADSWORTH, Aid de Camp pro tem.

[Besides these papers, the President communicated the Proclamation of this event by Governor Claiborne, and also his Address to the citizens of Louisiana, in both which he enjoins the inhabitants to be faithful in their allegiance, and obedient to the laws of the U. States, and assures them, that their commerce and agriculture will be cherished,

and that they would be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty and property, and the religion of their choice. The Governor also calls on the people to guide the rising generation in the paths of republican economy and virtue, and to encourage literature, that they may duly appreciate the blessings they will enjoy under a free government. The Governor thus concludes his Address: "As for myself, fellow-citizens, accept a sincere assurance, that during my continuance in the situation in which the President of the U. States has been pleased to place me, every exertion will be made on my part, to foster your internal happiness and forward your general welfare; for it is only by such means, that I can secure to myself the approbation of those great and just men who preside in the Councils of our Nation."



Raleigh,

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

No late foreign news.

The Editor can feelingly recommend to the attention of his readers the plan for establishing a Mutual Insurance Society, now offered to the citizens of this State. If such an institution had been in existence at present, he would now have had a legal claim upon it for the amount of his late loss by fire, having always been convinced of the utility of such institutions, and determined to have his property insured the moment an opportunity offered. The late act of the Legislature holds out a plan for the purpose, which he hopes every uninsured citizen in the State will avail himself of; for who can say his property may not be the next victim of the destructive element it guards against.

The Virginia legislature has appointed a committee to wait on the legislature of this State, to enter into stipulations on the subject of opening a navigable canal from Nansemond in Virginia, to Bennet's creek in this State, and from Meherrin river to Roanoke river in this State.

In Congress, on the 13th ult. a committee was appointed to revise the articles of War. A motion was also made for the committee of ways and means to bring in a bill to discontinue the loan-offices, which lay on the table. On the 17th the propriety of extinguishing the State-balances was under consideration, but no decision was had.

It has been already stated, that the motion for impeaching Judges Chase and Peters was grounded on their conduct in the trial of one Fries, of Pennsylvania, for high treason. The following are the facts alleged by Mr. Smilie, a member from Pennsylvania:

"The Judge told the jury and the counsel, that the court had made up their minds on what constituted treason, that they had committed their opinion to writing, and that the counsel must therefore confine themselves to the facts in the case before the court. The counsel replied, that they did not dispute the facts, but they were able to show that they did not constitute treason. The end of the affair was, that the counsel retired from the court, and the man was tried without counsel, convicted and sentenced to death. He was afterwards pardoned by President Adams."

Died,

At Chapel Hill, on the 23d inst. of an apoplexy, Mr. Samuel Love, late Rector of the University.

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