

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLMAND HAYL, PRINTER TO THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Volunteer companies, who have assembled, and intend offering their services to the President of the United States in the provisional army.

The term company, used in the act, entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to raise a provisional army," passed the 28th May last, is considered, as referring to some known standard, designating the numbers proper to compose it; and the laws for ascertaining the military Establishment of the United States, are supposed to form the proper standard for this purpose, as confusion in the service would be the consequence of unequal companies acting together. By the establishment as it now stands a company of cavalry is to consist of four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier, one saddler, one trumpeter, and fifty-two privates; the officers for the same are, one captain, two lieutenants, one Cornet; A company of artillery, of four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, ten artificers, and forty-two privates; the officers are one captain, two lieutenants; A company of infantry, of four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty privates; the officers are, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign.

The result of a full investigation of the subject, is, that a company of volunteer cavalry, artillery, or infantry, desirous of serving in the provisional army, should associate, to the numbers required by the laws for ascertaining the military establishment, and exhibit an original affidavit, signed by every member, this forms the essence of the engagement with their country, and must be filed in the War-Office, to designate those, who are to be individually amenable to such regulations as the President may direct, and liable to be called into service; that an authentic return should also be filed to the War-Office, of the precise organization of the company; and that, it being deemed important, not to accept of companies composed of dissipated persons, who may, from improper motives, be desirous to intrude themselves into the army, under the pretence of patriotic associations, it will be proper to present certificates from prominent and known characters, setting forth the principles of the associates, those of the officers elect, especially, and that the company have complied with the conditions prescribed by law. A company being prepared to present the aforesaid exhibits, should now make a formal offer of their services to the President, they may be accepted with propriety and it is not doubted their choice of officers will be generally respected.

It is suggested, that it will be proper to distinguish a company by their military description, and as having associated at a place certain, viz. the city, town, county, and township, or however the place they reside in may be denominated, and in no other manner, as other distinctions might be lost when the volunteer companies come to be organized & embodied under the instruction of the supplementary act, passed the 22d June last, in legions, regiments or battalions.

War-Office of the United States. November 1, 1798.

Public Auction.

On MONDAY the 23d of the present month, WILL BE SOLD, PART of the perishable property of the late Mr. Henry Toomer, consisting of household furniture, riding chairs, carts, a carriage, two pettiaguers, a luggage boat, some cattle, with a variety of other articles. The conditions as is usual in such cases. By order of Anthony B. Toomer, Executor. A. Jocelyn, Auctioneer. Wilmington, April 2. N. B. The perishable property of the said Henry Toomer, deceased, at the Sound Plantation, will be sold the day following, viz. Tuesday the 28th day of April.

NEW-YORK, March 25. ANOTHER VICTORY.

crowned the efforts of our infant Navy. Yesterday arrived the schooner Dilpatch capt. Hudson, in 27 days from the Havana, by who we have received the following pleasing intelligence:—That a few days before he sailed, the New-York cutter John Jay, commanded by capt. Leonard, and the Philadelphia cutter Gen. Green, commanded by capt. Price, in crossing off the Havana, came across a French privateer of 12 guns, which they compelled to strike to the American Eagle. They carried their prize into the Havana. Captain Leonard, with thirty American vessels sailed under command of the John Jay, the General Green, and the Delaware sloop of war. We congratulate the publication on the above intelligence on the almost complete protection afforded to our West India trade; on the rising dignity of the American character, and the general prosperity of our commerce. These happy circumstances, together with the animating prospect which they open to our view, are to be attributed to the wisdom of our public measures, and the patriotic firmness of our supreme executive. Yet these men and these measures are the theme of constant defamation in certain abandoned papers. Shame on such profligacy!—Confusion to their wicked machinations and views!—When we cast our eyes over the earth where do we see a government more free, laws more mild, taxes more equal, just and moderate, and the administration of public affairs in the hands of men of equal integrity, diligence, zeal, & talents. Do we not feel the truth of these observations? Let us therefore place a liberal confidence in those to whom we intrusted the helm of government, and reject with indignation, the insidious calumnies of ambitious and discontented men, who under the mask of a zeal for the public good aim solely at promoting their own private interests and aggrandizement.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Yesterday arrived, and fired a salute, the armed ship Manchester, of 20 guns, 72 days from London. By this ship we have received "The Old Englishman and Am Jacobin Examiner" and "Lloyd's Evening Post," to December 26 from which papers the following are extracts.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Capt. Gifford and Lieut. Jones will each receive good for bringing the official news of the taking of Minorca; the usual present given when the guns fire on receiving accounts of important successes. The public will feel much concern in learning the serious indispositions of Lord Viscount Duncan, who has gone by easy stages to Scotland, under the melancholy apprehension as he himself states, of never seeing England again.

The Magistracy of Hamburg have prohibited the Philanthropic and theophi anthropic societies, which met twice every week.—This is said to have arisen from the interference of the Ministers and principal Envoys of Germany.

UNION OF IRELAND.

On Tuesday last a very numerous and respectable assemblage of Bankers and Merchants of Dublin met on the subject of an Union, when the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor being called to the chair, the following Resolutions, moved by the Right Hon. D. Latouche, and seconded by Mr. John Claudius Beresford, were unanimously agreed to:—

- "Resolved, That since the renunciation of the power of Great Britain, in the year 1782, to legislate for Ireland, the commerce and prosperity of this kingdom have eminently increased.
- "Resolved, That we attribute these blessings, under Providence, and the gracious favour of our beloved Sovereign, to the wisdom of the Irish parliament.
- "Resolved, That we look with

horrence on any attempt to deprive the people of Ireland of their parliamentary rights, and thereby of their Constitutional rights and immediate power to legislate for themselves.

"Resolved, That impressed with every sentiment of loyalty to our King, and affectionate attachment to British connection, we conceive, that to agitate in the parliament a question of the legislative union between this kingdom and Great Britain would be highly dangerous and impolitic."

The corporation of Smiths held a meeting at their hall on Thursday last, to take into consideration the necessity of an union, when resolutions, highly approving of the measure, were agreed to without a dissenting voice.

A meeting of the corporation of carpenters, held last week, similar resolutions were agreed to.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,

December 25. Admiralty Office, Dec. 25, '98 Copy of a letter from Admiral Earl of St. Vincent, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean Esq. Le Souvenir Gibraltar, Nov. 27, '98.

HEREWITH you will receive the copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Lord Nelson, including one from capt. Ball, of his Majesty's ship Alexander, with the capitulation of Goza.

Vanguard, at Sea, Nov. 25. My LORD,

I have the honour to transmit you a letter I received from Capt. Ball, dated Oct. 24, together with the capitulation of the castle of Goza, and a list of ordnance, &c. lying in it; the prisoners are now embarked in the Vanguard and Montaur till I can get vessel to send them to France. Capt. Ball, with three sail of the line, a frigate and five ship, is entrusted with the blockade of Malta, in which are two sail of the line and three frigates ready for sea; and from the experience, I have had of capt. Ball's zeal, activity, and ability, I have no doubt but that in due time I shall have the honour of sending you a good account of the French in the town of Valetta.

I am, with the greatest respect, Your Lordship's most obedient servant, HORATIO NELSON. Admiral Earl St. Vincent.

Alexander, off Malta, October 30.

SIR, I have the honour to acquaint you that the commandant of the French troops in the castle of Goza, signed the capitulation the 28th inst. which you had approved: I ordered capt. Crewell of the Marines, to take possession of it in the name of his Britannic Majesty, and his Majesty's colours were hoisted. The next day the place was delivered up in form to the Deputies of the Island his Sicilian Majesty's colours hoisted and he acknowledged their lawful Sovereign.

I enclose the articles of capitulation, and an inventory of the arms and ammunition found in the castle, part of which I directed to be sent to the assistance of the Maltese, who are in arms against the French. There were 3,200 sacks of corn in the castle, which will be great relief to the inhabitants, who are much in want of that article.

I have the honour to be, &c. ALEX. JOHN BALL, Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson.

Articles of Capitulation, Between Alexander John Ball, Esq. captain of his Britannic Majesty's ship Alexander, appointed to command the blockade of Malta, under rear admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. on the part of Great-Britain, lieutenant colonel Lochey, Adj. de Batt, commander of the French troops in the castle of Goza. 1. The French troops shall march out of the castle of Goza, with the honours of war, and shall lay down

their arms as they get out of the gate.

II. The castle of Goza, with all the military implements and stores shall be delivered up to the British Officers appointed to take charge of them.

III. The French Officers and troops shall be protected in their persons and effects and the officers allowed to retain their side arms: they shall be embarked immediately on board his Britannic Majesty's ships, and sent to France in transports, at the expense of the French government. They are not to serve against his Britannic Majesty, or his allies, during the war until regularly exchanged.

Rear admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. has entered into articles with the inhabitants of Goza, that if the French surrender to the British, they shall be considered as under their protection, and they will not offer them the smallest insult or molestation.

(Signed) ALEX. JOHN BALL captain of his Britannic Majesty's ship Alexander. Approved—Horatio Nelson. Lochey, Adj. de Battillon. October 28, 1798.

Capture of Rome, by Gen. Mack.

All the papers of yesterday lamented that no Paris Gazettes had been received of a later date than the 8th inst. One French paper however, we can state, was received of the 10th inst. It was sent over we suppose, expressly, because it contains a very exaggerated account of the defeat of the Neapolitan army of forty thousand men, by gen. Macdonald, with forty thousand French! The action took place at Civita Ciradella, and consequently, after the Neapolitans were in possession of Rome.

It is affirmed, in the same paper that the Empire has acceded to the ultimatum of the French Directory; and that peace was accordingly concluded at Karsadt on the 8th inst. This intelligence is said to have reached Paris by means of the Telegraph; and of course must have been forwarded by express to Calais. The treaty with the Empire however, can have but little effect on the conduct of the leading powers, & will have little influence on the operations of the war. It has probably been concluded by the French, independently of their grand chief, of sowing dissensions between the Princes of the Empire and their chief, and of violating the Germanic constitution for the purpose of enabling them to direct their principal force against Italy. One thing is certain, that they will only observe it until it shall be their interest to break it.

The Emperor must certainly afford assistance to the King of Naples, who has evidently acted in concert with him so that a war between France, on the one side, and Austria, Russia, and Naples, (to say nothing of Prussia,) on the other, seems inevitable.

Our readers will be aware, that our state of politics was committed to the press before we received the different articles of intelligence contained in this part of our paper.

PARIS.

In the sitting of the 9th, the executive directory sent the following message to the Council of Elders:

"Citizens Representatives, "The court of Naples has crowded its perfidies; you see by the letters of generalis Joubert and Championet, and by a copy of a letter from the Neapolitan general Mack, to general Championet, that the French troops in the Roman Republic have been attacked by the Neapolitan troops.—Thus the moderation of the French Republic only serves to increase the audacity of its enemies. The details which will be sent you will convince you that both one and the other have been carried to their height. "Now the first care of the government will be to take measures to repel the insolent attack of a per-

jured court.

"The executive directory, has likewise to declare to you, that the court of Turin, equally perfidious, makes common cause with our enemies; and thus crowns a long train of crimes against the French Republic.

"Citizens Representatives, the executive directory does not dissemble that the danger is imminent; but Republican energy is still great; and if all differences of opinion now disappear, and all wishes unite, and the legislative body will second by all means in its power, the efforts of the government, the projects of the enemies of the Republic will be again confounded, and the triumph of liberty will be forever secured.

"The executive directory proposes to you formally to declare war against the king of Naples and the King of Sardinia."

Copy of the reply of General Mack to General Championet, dated November 24.

"Citizen General, "I declare to you, that the army of his Sic. Majesty, which I have the honour to command under his Majesty in person, yesterday passed the frontiers to take possession of the Roman territory, revolutionized and united ever since the peace of Campo Formio, and never recognized and acknowledged by his Sicilian Majesty, nor by his ally the Emperor and King.

"I require that you should, without the smallest delay, cause all the French troops stationed in the said Roman territory to retire and to vacate the places occupied by them.

"The generals commanding the different columns of the troops of his Sicilian Majesty have the most positive orders not to recommence hostilities if the French troops shall retire on being summoned to do so, but to employ force against all opposition.

"I declare to you besides, citizen general, that I shall consider it as an act of hostility if ever the French troops set foot on the territory of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

"Expecting your answer, Sir, without the smallest delay, I expect you will have the goodness to send back major Reischach, whom I have the honor to dispatch to you, in four hours at farthest after the receipt of my letter.

"The reply ought to be positive and categorical, both to the demand, as to the evacuation of the Roman state, and to that which requires the French troops never again to set foot on the Tuscan territory.

"An answer in the negative will be considered as a declaration of war, and his Sicilian Majesty will enforce by arms, the just demands which I now make to you in his name."

After these pieces had been read the Council of Five Hundred, adopted a resolution, that war should be declared against the kings of Naples and Sardinia.

This resolution was immediately sent to the Council of Elders, which approved it, and passed it into a law.

Both deliberations were adopted in a secret committee, agreeable to the 334th article of the Constitution.

BOARDING & LODGING.

The subscriber having provided himself with a very convenient Houle, in Prince's street, can accommodate a few Boarders, and provide Dinners, Suppers, &c. on the shortest notice. He hopes by his particular attention, to give general satisfaction.

F. BEAUFORT. Wilmington, March 14. 1799.

Ton Timber wanted.

FOR which a generous price will be given in cash for about 30 tons of good yellow pine timber, 10 square from 10 to 14 inches clear of sap, and as free from knots as possible, to be from 20 to 30 feet in length. J. BURGWIN. April 11.