

year, that is, when it is necessary to see the receipts and expenditures—after that nothing more is to be done, and I would not do it now on the subject, if the promised receipts had produced the expected amount.

"I will inform the Council, that there will be reductions in the expenditures of the year 7, but it is impossible to operate any in the present year."

"Of all the projects of taxation specified in the law of the 9th Vendémiaire last (30th Sept. 1797) I know but of one which exceeds the presumed product, it is the octans. It was supposed they would produce 2 millions; it is now certain they have produced 10; but it must be observed, that this increase, arising from the seizure of English goods, is therefore only momentary, and cannot be expected to continue."

"The stamps fixed at 16 millions, will only produce 15; and the registering of acts and deeds, which was expected to produce 71 millions, will hardly bring 61."

"The measures now proposed by your committee are still insufficient, since they will only produce 18 millions, and we have to provide for a deficiency of 62 millions. These measures consist only of modifications of the existing law, and that which will be proposed to you successively by your committee."

"We yet have near 400,000 men under arms, whose pay amounts to three millions per decade, which makes 108 millions per annum; you are acquainted with the other expenditures of the republic. To defray all these expenses the treasury has not received 205 millions since the 1st of last Vendémiaire (12d September '97.)"

"Although the peace is assured on the continent, yet we ought not to discontinue the expense which will remain the same, while the negotiation at Rastadt continues, and they have now lasted four months."

"Great-Britain which has only to defend herself against the French republic, has fixed her expenditures for the current year at 726 millions. I now ask, whether 616 millions are too large a sum for the expenditures of the republic during the same space of time."

He moved that the report be debated by articles.

Chabot and several other members objected to such a precipitate discussion. They moved for a recommitment of the whole subject, and to a journal the business of the committee should have reported new, and their report that have been published.—Agreed.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Admiralty, Office, Sept. 22.

Copy of a letter from the Right Honorable Admiral Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Ville de Paris, before Cadiz, 20th August, 1798.

I enclose the representation of a very gallant and obstinate action, fought by his Majesty's ship L'Esper, of fourteen hundred and fifty men, against a Liguarian frigate of very superior force, which reflects such lustre upon his Majesty's arms that too much cannot be said in praise of it.

The loss of Mr. Soulby, the Master, is greatly to be lamented, as he was a very promising young man.

His Majesty's ship L'Esper, Gibraltar, 10th August, 1798.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that having under my charge part of the Orac convoy, on the 7th inst. about five P. M. I discovered a large ship seemingly steering to cut off the convoy, or for Malaga, Cape Windmill bearing N. E. by N. four or five leagues. If she proved an enemy I saw the preservation of the convoy depended upon my opposing her: I therefore hauled out, from them, and made all sail to meet her. A little before seven P. M. perceiving her to be a man of war, and have to, to receive me, I hoisted our colours that we might know each other, being then within musket-shot; she did not think proper to display hers; but when we came upon her weather quarter, hauled, which I answered. He then ordered me, in a very imperious manner, and in good English, to go to the Leeward of him, and strike, or he would sink me, firing one shot in to us, and instantly after his whole broadside, which we returned, and continued a very heavy fire of great guns and small arms on both sides, till

about a quarter past ten P. M. when we had the satisfaction to hear him call out for quarters, "begging us not to fire any more; he was a Genoese." I told him we were a British man of war, and ordered him to lower all his sails and come on board of me, but he paid no further attention, and kept shooting up to gain a situation to rake us. We brought our broad side to bear, and, thinking his force too great to be trifled with, gave it to him with its full effect, and he returned it but on our shooting ahead, and tacking to give him the other, he again cried out, "begging us not to fire again, that he was badly wounded, but would obey my orders immediately" and on his lowering his sails all firing ceased about eleven P. M. The vessel is called the Liguira, Don Franc. de Orso, Comander, a Dutch frigate sold to the Genoese, and mounting twelve eighteen pounders, four twelve pounders, ten six pounders, twelve long wall pieces, and four swivels, with 120 men on board, of all nations.

It would give me infinite pleasure if I could close this, without having to inform your Lordship, that in the first hour of the action I lost my Master, Mr. Soulby; also I felt more severely, for he was brave with the greatest coolness and knew his duty well. I had five men wounded, two badly; the Liguira had seven killed and fourteen wounded, among them the boatswain was killed, and the first Captain very dangerously wounded.

No panegyric of mine can do justice to either our Officers or men; for the great disparity between the vessels shows that, had it not been for their spirited exertions, we should have fallen a sacrifice to these pirates, or whatever else they may be.

The service is much indebted to the spirited conduct of Captain Brown, of the 28th regiment, who happened to be on board, by his animation inspiring all around, and by his attention to the guns; nor would I do justice if I did not beg leave, in the strongest terms, to recommend to your Lordship's notice Mr. Kempthorn, the purser, who with my leave, came up from below, where he was stationed, and, by his assiduity in attending the guns, saved me much, as after the loss of the Master, my attention was more particularly required in manœuvring the helm and sail.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,
LOUIS GUYARD

DOMESTIC

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.

PERTINENT ADDRESS.

At a full meeting of the Officers of the Guilford Regiment of Militia, and a large and respectable number of the inhabitants of the county, convened at the court-house in Martinsville, on Saturday, the 15th of September, 1798, the following address was unanimously voted to the President of the U. States.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES. An address presented to you at this time, on the subject of the relative situation of America with foreign nations, but more particularly with France, should at least possess some novelty of thought to procure with you an apology, or some strong reason urged, why it had been so long delayed to merit your reply. We hope you will not anticipate any thing new, for in fact, we only mean to adopt and urge the many and the excellent sentiments which have been already addressed to you, by our fellow-citizens throughout the Union.

Loving our Country, determined to support it, its Constitution, and the Laws emanating from it—pleaded with the Administration of you, Sir, and your predecessor, who was and is no less beloved by you, than by ourselves;—denying the parricidal principles of France, which not only seem, but really are subverting every government, within their vortex;—Can we be acquitted in our own minds? Could we be in the opinion of our fellow-citizens? Did we hesitate to make this declaration.

We abhor the modern innovation, and that word "reform," which in the fond credulity of our imagination, we believed to be for the amelioration of the situation of man; we now show as we would a

monster ready to engulf all social order, annihilate civil government, and subvert the heretofore approved course of things.

If France, compelled by that imperious necessity, which is sometimes an apology with the historian, for acts tending to destroy a social compact, could even produce that, an improper prejudice of America might still furnish her with apologists;—but when we see governments never yet obnoxious even to fanciful writers, as well as those which imagination had formed tyrannical, and our own, which has for its basis every principal preservative of the happiness and security of virtue and industry, attempted to be destroyed;—can we resist the impulse of declaring that her nominal government is an unheard-of tyranny—a compact with which would as rapidly, and as effectually destroy our rising empire, as an army of their myriads might for the moment affect our internal order.

If we have not expressed their opinions to carry as most of our fellow citizens, receive, Sir, our apology;—so large an appointment of the county of Guilford, never convened together as on this day, since the Dispatches from our Envoys to France, arrived, and delivery of sentiment of those who did, prevented the a from conveying their opinions, as of those who did not.

It is needless to tell you that your Administration has our warmest approbation;—it is needless to tell you our determined resolution to support the measures of that administration, and it is only from your great and well-known goodness, we can hope an excuse for not expressing those opinions before this day.

We believe sincerely with you, Sir, in a sentiment so justly expressed, that much indeed of our safety depends on the exertions of the U. States for the establishing an American navy, and that a part of our fellow citizens cannot be more beneficially employed, than by endeavoring to perfect it.

May that kind Providence, which has watched over the Liberty and Independence of the United States, continue its protection to you, one of their choicest guardians, and long preserve a life dear and essential to his country's happiness.

JOHN HAMILTON, Chairman.

Resolved unanimously, That this address be signed by Major John Hamilton, the Chairman, in behalf of this meeting, and that it be transmitted to John Steele, Esq. with a request that he deliver the same to his Excellency the President.

Attest, **DUNCAN CAMERON, Sec'y.**

[Extract from Division Orders.]

Guilford, Sept. 15.

DIVISION ORDERS.

The Major General with great pleasure, expresses his approbation of the appearance of the two battalions of this county, and of the cavalry of this brigade. The day indeed has been honorable as it respects the parade, and the Major General is fully satisfied, that when our country shall give the word, the Infantry of Guilford, and the Cavalry of the 5th brigade, will be as honorable in action.

Robert Smith, Major General.

J. Taylor, A. D. C.

ANSWER.

To the Officers of the Guilford Regiment of Militia, and the inhabitants of the County, convened at the Court-House in Martinsville, on the 13th September, 1798.

GENTLEMEN, The unanimous address adopted by you, has been transmitted as you directed by Major John Hamilton to Mr. Steele, and by Mr. Steele to me.

Addresses like yours, so friendly to me and so animated with public spirit, can never stand in need of any apology. It is on the contrary, very true, that the affectionate address of my fellow-citizens have flowed in upon me from various parts of the Union, in such numbers, that it has been impossible for me to preserve any regularity in my answers, without neglecting the indispensable duties of my office. This and a long continued and dangerous sickness in my last year, most sensibly alarming to me, will, I hope, be accepted by you and by all others, whose labors have not been duly noticed, as an apology for a seeming neglect, which has been a very great mortification to me. There is no language within my command, sufficiently to express the satisfaction I have felt, at the abundant proofs of harmony and unanimity among the people in the Southern States, and in none more remarkably than in North-Carolina.

Your patriotic address, adopted on the ground where a memorable battle was fought by freemen, on the 15th March, 1781, in defence of their liberties and independence is peculiarly forcible and affecting.
JOHN ADAMS:
Quincy, Oct. 19th, 1798.

NORFOLK, November 13. Yesterday arrived, in six days, the ship New-York from Londonderry (Ireland) with four hundred and twenty five passengers, mostly tradesmen and people of property. She was bound to Wilmington (N. C.) and had been out nine weeks and three days.

NEWBERN, NOVEMBER 24.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ENTERED.
Sch'r. Fernal, Fisher, Jamaica;
William & Henry, Terry, Antigua
Newbern, Hull, do.
Sloop Nancy, Kins, New-York.
CLEARED.
Sch'r. Ely, Maiters, Charleston.

PORT OF WASHINGTON.

ENTERED.
Sch'r. Regulator, Williams, Bermuda.
CLEARED.
Sch'r. Satisfaction, Durand, New-York;
Sloop Lucy Anna, Edwards, do.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.

NOVEMBER, 1798.

D Mercury.	Winds.	Weather.
M m. at ev.	A. M. P. M.	
17 59 67 64	S. E. N.	Clear.
18 62 69 65	N. E. S. E.	do.
19 61 68 64	E. N. E.	Cloudy.
20 44 52 41	N. N.	Clear.
21 41 49 44	N. N.	do.
22 45 50 45	N. W. N.	do.
23 42 49 45	N. N.	no.

FOR SALE

THE following lots and tracts of Land, with the improvements thereon, late the property of Isaac Edwards, Esq. deceased.

Lot No. 105, in the town of Newbern, with a large and commodious dwelling-house, &c. thereon, together with Lots No. 104, 243, 244 and 272, adjoining the same.

Lot No. 63, near the Court-House, and Lot No. 358, fronting Jones street, in the town of Newbern.

A tract of Land in Cumberland county, containing 150 acres, lying on the West side of the North West river, on a branch of Donally's creek.

A tract of land in Tryon county, containing 300 acres, lying on both sides of first little broad river, including the mouth of Raccoon river.

A tract of Land in Mecklenburg county, containing 190 acres on Thugan creek.

A tract of Land in Mecklenburg county, containing 115 acres, lying on both sides of Mitchell's creek.

A tract of Land in Craven county, containing 100 acres, lying on the North side of Neuse river, between the mouth of upper Broad creek and Goose creek.

Also,—One acre of Land in the township of Salisbury.

ROBERT OGDEN, Jun.

Newbern, Nov. 23, 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this Office,
THE NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1799:
And of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 23-24.
Being the 3d after Leap Year.
Calculated for the Meridian of NEWBERN,
35 Deg. 4 Min. North Lat. 2 Deg. 64 Min. Long. West from Philadelphia.
November 26.

NOTICE to the Magistrates of Craven county, that I will offer myself at next court for the office of Sheriff, for said county.

LEVI FULSHER.

Nov. 24.

This day is published
And for sale at the Printing-Office,

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF FARRIERY,

By the dozen or single copy.
September 1.

CURRENTS

For sale at the store of
J. C. OSBORN, & Co.

Sept. 3.

SECOND HAND LAW BOOKS:
Cash given for them at the Printing-Office.