

THE EDITOR

NOW presents to the Citizens of North-Carolina, agreeably to his Proposals, the first Number of the Raleigh Register, which he trusts will meet a favorable reception, and at its materials and execution will, in some good degree, answer the expectations which the proposal for its publication may have raised. If this should be the case, when the General Assembly of the State and Congress shall be in session, the Editor doubts not of rendering the Register particularly interesting and satisfactory to its readers, from the accounts which he will be enabled to publish of the proceedings of those public bodies.

The Editor thinks it unnecessary to repeat the promises he has already made of the impartial exertions which he means to use to make his paper interesting to every class of readers. The Register itself is now before the public, and the present and succeeding Numbers of it will be the best criterion by which to try the sincerity of the professions already made.

The price of the Register, it will be recollected, is three dollars a year, or one dollar and a half for half a year. The subscription money to paid in advance.

Persons inclined to become subscribers to the Register, who have not yet signified their intention, will be pleased to do so immediately to the Editor in Raleigh, or to the nearest Postmaster, who is authorized to receive their subscription money.

Advertisements, not exceeding twenty lines, will be inserted at the moderate price of half a dollar the first publication, and a quarter of a dollar for every continuance longer ones in the same proportion; and from the extensive circulation which the Editor has reason to expect the Register will have through every part of the State, advertisers will doubtless see their advantage in making it their advertising medium.

Being possessed of a very complete Printing-Office, J. GALEZ engages to execute every kind of Printing with neatness and correctness.

His Book and Stationery Store will always be kept well stocked.

PRINTING-OFFICE

Peechugh.

DOUGLAS having opened a PRINTING OFFICE, furnished with a complete Set of Types and the necessary Materials, is ready to undertake any kind of Printing with which Gentlemen, Merchants, or others, either in Town or Country, may be pleased to employ him, and which he will execute with Expedition, in the neatest Manner, and on the most reasonable Terms.

Orders left at the Store of Ross and Long at the Head of Hollybrook-Creek, will be punctually attended to.

District of North-Carolina.

Supervisor's Office, Raleigh, Sep. 16.

THE Citizens of the District of North-Carolina, are hereby informed, that the Press and Dies for stamping Vellum, Parchment and Paper, are now at this Place; by that Merchants, Traders and others, may be supplied with such Stamps as they require, by transmitting a Schedule of the Kind and Quantity. Orders transmitted by Post will be attended to, though without the Money bill, accompany the same, and to accompany such it may not be their Power to procure Bank Notes. It is further informed, that the Paper Currency of the State will be received in Payment, at the Rate of ten Shillings to the Dollar, and Discount of seven and one half per Cent. for every ten Dollars Worth paid.

WILLIAM POLK, Supervisor of North-Carolina District.

The Printers in this State are desired to insert the above in their Papers for the space of one Month.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, AUGUST 9, (Late at Night.)

Third Supplement Extraordinary to the Court Gazette.

SURRENDER OF MANTUA.

The General of Artillery Baron Kray, has sent us by Major Furman of the Engineers, the momentous and pleasing intelligence of the surrender of the city and forts of Mantua.

The following events preceded the surrender of this place. Already in the night of the 25th the doubts on the dyke between Cer and the were carried by assault. On the 26th the enemy had evacuated Fort St. George, leaving behind several pieces of cannon and ammunition, and our troops occupied it immediately. The prisoners brought in declared, that the enemy were so feeble, as to have scarce men left to relieve the post. On the 27th in the night our third parallel was almost ready and advanced to the glacis: the enemy struck a sally upon the work of the 28th, left the latter about midnight, and retired into the city. Our posts of riflemen, who had sally pushed forward, observed his, patrolled after the enemy, and the works abandoned were immediately occupied by Capt. Count Bey, of the Rangers of d'Alpre, with his company, notice was given of it in the trenches, and the works in the latter were advanced to the crowning of the glacis and redoubts against the city. In this hornwork the enemy left behind 17 pieces of cannon and a mortar, most of them dismounted and spiked, with the ammunition belonging to them.

This induced General Kray, partly to gain time, to continue the works, partly to make the enemy's fire cease, to send early in the morning of the 28th, Lieut. Colonel of Engineers Count Orlandini, with a written summons into the fortresses to the Commandant, together with an account of the circumstances of the enemy's army, the surrender of the citadel of Alessandria, as also the occupation of Florence, Leghorn and Lucca by our troops.

The hereupon ceased on both sides, and while General Kray was waiting for the Commandant's answer, he gave orders to carry on without interruption, the works in the hornwork for mortar batteries, and for battering redoubts in the third parallel, so that should the enemy not agree to the capitulation offered them, a breach could shortly be made and the fortresses taken by storm.

In the night between the 27th and 28th the laid Lieutenant Count Orlandini returned to Gen. Kray, accompanied by the French Gen. of Brigade, Monet, and brought him, amongst other terms of capitulation, that of the free departure of the garrison. General Kray answered, that he neither could nor would grant any terms without the sanction of the Emperor at discretion of prisoners of war. At last, in the evening of the 28th, the hostile Commandant notified in writing, that he would allow the being made prisoners of war, on condition of the garrison's being permitted to return to France, on their parole not to serve till exchanged for Imperial Royal prisoners; that, this being granted, he would remain behind three months prisoner of war, with his Generals, his Staff and other Officers, but in no veridical part of the German hereditary dominions of his Majesty the Emperor, and that at the expiration of the said time, he only desired to be escorted back to France on his parole.

To avoid all farther effusion of blood, and to prevent the destruction of the city of Mantua; in fine, to save time for our future operations, General Kray found himself induced to accept those proposals.

In consequence thereof the capitulation was settled on the 30th; on the same day the garrison, about 16,000 men strong, marched out by the citadel, laid down their arms on the glacis, and was immediately escorted by three columns to the French frontiers agreeably to the

above mentioned conditions. The capitulation as well as the particulars relative to this important conquest will forthwith be published.

RUSSIA.

PETERSBURG, JULY 23.

His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, has declared war against the King of Spain, as an ally of France.

ITALY.

TURIN, JULY 26.

We are informed that a considerable corps of Moreau's army has taken the road to Nice. Five thousand men who compose it, are said to have landed at Port Maurice. The French have imposed a contribution of four millions upon the city of Genoa, and Savona two millions. Skirmishes are daily fought in the environs of Dego, between the French and the Insurgents; the latter took 23 prisoners on the 13th. At Mondovi 250 Austrian troops are arrived. A Russian corps of 10,000 men has passed in great numbers this city, going to Cochin, and coming from Alessandria.

ALESSANDRIA, JULY 24.

The French garrison in our citadel, consisting of 2166 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 219 officers, marched out yesterday, under a strong escort, and were conducted as prisoners of war to Germany. In the citadel, which is very much ruined by the bombs, have been found 208 pieces of different calibre, 40 ammunition and 30 baggage waggons, a great quantity of military stores, but a very scanty lot of provisions. Amongst the garrison are likewise Swiss, Cisalpine, Piedmontese and Polish, many of whom have immediately entered the Imperial service of their own accord.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 21.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Message to the Council of Five Hundred, July 20.

Citizen Representatives,

The Executive Directory has obtained from the Minister at War an account of the situation of our arsenals: They at the same time called for a Report concerning the means of supplying with arms the levy battalions sanctioned by the law of 10th Messidor last, and providing for the supply of the other armies. From all the enquiries that have been made, the Directory was convinced that this branch of service deserved the most serious attention. Four hundred thousand stand of arms are necessary. They will be obtained. The Directory will make every effort to supply such immense want. But several Legislative measures seem indispensable, and are very urgent. Accordingly they transmit to you the Report which has just been presented to them by the Minister at War, requesting you at the same time to take it into the most speedy and serious consideration, without which the means of execution would be rendered suspended.

(Signed) SIEYES

LECARDE, Secretary.

Report to the Directory Minister at War, of the a

The Minister at War, presenting his ideas respecting the means most proper to supply the want of arms which the armies experience, considers as indispensable, some legislative measures concerning the following objects:

When in 1793 it was necessary to provide arms for twelve armies, the Committee of Public Safety kept in the manufactories all the workmen liable to the requisition who were qualified to labour in the fabrication of arms. They even recalled from the regiments to the manufactory prisons of this desertion taken away in consequence of the law of 13 23d August, 1793. By this means were they enabled to supply

the immense demand, and it is now by a similar measure that we can supply the want which we feel. Most of the artificers in the manufactories are from twenty to thirty years of age, that is, liable to the requisition or conscription. This is the age of vigour and activity. Beyond this period they quit the active employment to form establishments on their own account, either in this or some other line. They have been hitherto kept up, but the law of the 23d Fructidor, 3d year, and those subsequent, contain no provisions to enable the Directory to except these artificers. The Minister of War is of opinion that the Legislative Body, from the considerations here explained, will lose no time in passing a law, without which it would be unable to supply the wants of the armies. The requisitionary and conscript artificers might be made subject to military discipline and formed into companies of artillery. The Legislative Body will be able to devise the proper measures to be adopted to secure these objects, as the Minister at War has already observed, from all the information he has obtained, there is a great quantity of arms in the hands of individuals. The laws and ordinances have at all times forbidden warlike instruments to be an article of commerce, but they have fallen into disuse, and it is necessary to revive their force. The last law on the subject indeed orders all arms in different places throughout the country, taken from the arsenals, to be again lodged in the depot; but it does not go far enough, and of course is insufficient. It is requisite, therefore, by new measures, to prohibit all kind of trade in warlike instruments, to enjoin every person having them in his possession, to make declaration before the municipal administration in which he resides, within three days from the publication of the law, under pain of confiscation of five hundred livres fine, and three months imprisonment by the correctional tribunal. Those who freely give up what arms they have, will receive the price of them. The Directory might be authorized to allow to remain armed the moveable columns and the national guard in the departments where there are disturbances. Still, however, it might be possible to exchange their arms for muskets of a foreign manufacture, which are unfit for the armies. In a word, it might be still farther necessary to prevent every species of materials fit for making arms, from being used in any other way than that for the armies, the value being paid to the proprietors. The Minister at War submits these observations to the Directory, suggesting to them the propriety of applying to the Legislative Body, for a law to authorize the execution of the measures above detailed.

BERNADOTTE.

BERNADOTTE, Minister at War, to the Central Administrations.

Citizen Administrators,

I transmit to you with the law of the 14th Messidor, the instructions of the Directory, which have for their object to explain the manner of carrying that law into execution. The Republic calls you to the honor of organizing its defence. In a country where the citizens are the soldiers, the necessity of being armed is the character of the law, and our enemies will now it. The courage of the citizens not only manifests itself, it increases with the dangers of the country. Our danger, I confess, is great; but your courage is greater. The day of revival will also be the day of death to the coalition. Has not the coalition once already dared to invade our territory? The Kings had pronounced the partition of our country, and the nation rose in a mass. Neither sex nor age dispensed with the duty of fabricating arms, and contributing to the war. France was covered with arms; every thing was in an instant created by its own proper industry, and the Austrian power was annihilated. Can we not recall to our memory what a mass of armament of every kind was accu-

mulated in the public magazines, and demand to-day, what is become of all these noble instruments of victory? The conscripts eagerly go to spill their blood. They whose lives and properties they defend, owe to them at least the bread which they want to eat, and the swords which they are desirous to wield. The Republic requires sacrifices. I speak it to those for whom you act, and it is for you to convince them of the fact. Generous sentiments may be supplanted by Royalism, but they are not stifled. Revive them in the hearts of men worthy to be free. Do you dread being drawn along yourselves by the great movement which shall save the country? Do not wait to receive it; give it yourselves. The rigour of circumstances may give to the military an extraordinary command. I recommend to the army the respect which they owe to the civil power: but may the zeal of your conduct speak more forcibly to them than my advice! May, if fine, the most severe probity direct and superintend all the contracts for providing the army. Keep a most watchful eye over the purchases, and the workmen. May the subsistence expected by the soldier be no longer withheld from him. For a long time those who have called themselves the furnishers, have only provided death. May order succeed to disorder, virtue to vice, and life to dissolution.

(Signed) BERNADOTTE.

The Executive Directory decreed that Citizen Reinhard, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Helvetic Republic, be appointed Minister for Foreign Relations in the place of Citizen Talleyrand, who has resigned. They then wrote a letter to Talleyrand, accepting his resignation, and expressing their approbation of his conduct, and inviting him to continue his services until the arrival of his successor.

They also named Robert Lindet to be Minister of the Finances in the room of Citizen Ramel, who resigned. They at the same wrote a letter to Ramel, entreating him to continue in his place until the arrival of Lindet.

On the same day they revoked the appointment of Lambrechtas to the Ministry of Justice, and appointed Citizen Cambaceres, the ex-conventionalist, to be Minister of Justice.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

July 24.

The Legislative Body, after having declared urgency, made the following address:

The Legislative Body, to the French People.

Frenchmen!

It is upon your most dear interests, it is upon the inappreciable benefits of internal peace, it is upon the means of recalling and fixing it among you, that your Representatives find it necessary to address you this day. Frenchmen, bitter civil dissensions seem already to spring up afresh in some departments of the West and the South; threatening to extend their ravages to other points of the Republic. To arrest their course, your Legislators are about to take the most severe but necessary measures, against those who but a long and fatal experience has shown too well signalized as the machinators of our disorders. But the bridle of the law must not remain insolated by the voice of reason. It is above all to you, simple men, whom the machinations of the ill-disposed have too often led astray; to render you the instruments to their views which are subversive of the order established by the constitution and the laws. The perfidious men! they feign to complain of you, and they wish to irritate you; they unceasingly retrace to you, the mischiefs of the revolution; but they never tell you, that by their opposition, they were the principal authors of them. In speaking to you of your interests, they dream but of their own, and they wish only to re-occupy their ancient usurpations.

And what would it be for