

standing, at this hour their disgraced heads with all their old impudence and some new hopes. Late steps have emboldened them to creep out of the mire of contempt, to lie in wait for weak federalists.

These hints will not seem dark to many readers.—To those who understand their drift, it is proper to urge that the duty of all good federalists is to the good federal cause. Men and magistrates are entitled to respect, attachment and support, as they promote that cause. The wealth, learning and virtue of the nation, are most happily united in its support: and while the measures of the government obtain their approbation, the Jacobins may rage and imagine vain things. They will not prevail. If, however, unfortunately, the public opinion, not of the rash clamorers, but of the discerning and real patriots, should be disregarded, it is in vain to expect that wise men will give their confidence against their judgment, or that good men will think themselves bound to co-operate actively in favor of measures that tend to restore French influence, and to bring the federal cause into jeopardy. They will, no doubt yield a passive obedience, and deplore in silence and almost in despair, the formidable and perhaps fatal effects which too much precipitation may produce.

No set of men have so little right to take a high national tone when our country is affronted and wronged, as the Jacobins.—They have not seen any resource but flattery and prayers against the hostilities of France. Of defense they could not have too little, nor of negotiation too much.—British insolence they say is extreme, and must be resisted. Britain nevertheless conveys our ships. France captures them. France must be borne with—courted by new missions of envoys—loved, and trusted. Britain has no excuse, and our resentment should have no delay, no bounds, no end. Is this consistency?

The Jacobins affect to claim British friendship and good will as a right, while they hunt and persecute any man who does not consider hatred of that nation as a duty. Strange they should expect love and kindness for hatred. The effect of our slowness, timidity or hypocrisy in resisting France, cannot fail to discredit America in foreign eyes. Our nation will be thought to want sense, or spirit or sincerity.—An open war with France would prevent a civil war. Faction waits the favorable moment to begin it, and to get French assistance to carry it on.

The insurgent frigate is, we learn, expected shortly to return from her European cruise.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing Street, September 16.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, this morning received from lieutenant general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. at the office of the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Head Quarters, Schagar Brug, Sept. 11.

SIR,

Having fully considered the position which the British troops had occupied on the 11th instant, and having in view the certainty of speedy and powerful reinforcements, I determined to remain until then on the defensive.

From the information which we had received, we were apprized of the enemy's intention to attack us, and we were daily improving the advantages of our situation.

Yesterday morning, at day break, the enemy commenced an attack on our centre and right, from St. Martin's to Petten, in three columns, and apparently with their whole force.

The column of the right, composed of Dutch troops, under the command of gen. Dandaels directed its attack on the village of St. Martin's.

The centre column of the enemy, under the orders of general de Monceau, likewise composed of Dutch troops, marched to Crabbendam and Zyper Sluys.

The left column of the enemy, composed of French, directed itself on the position occupied by major general Burrard, commanding the second brigade of guards.

The enemy advanced, particularly on their left and centre, with great intrepidity, and penetrated with the heads of their columns to within 100 yards of the post occupied by the British troops. They were, however, every where repulsed, owing to the strength of our position, and the determined courage of the troops. About ten o'clock, the enemy retired towards Alkmaar, leaving behind them many dead and some wounded men, with one piece of cannon, a number of waggons, pontoons, and portable bridges. Col. McDonald with the reserve pursued them for some time, and quickened their retreat.

It is impossible for me to do full justice to the good conduct of the troops.

The two brigades of guards repulsed with great vigour, the column of the French which had advanced to attack them, and where the slaughter of the enemy was great.

It is difficult to state with any precision, the loss of the enemy, but it cannot be computed at less than 800 or 1000 men; and on our side it does not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, 200 men. Exact returns shall be transmitted herewith.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. ABERCROMBY.

Honourable Henry Dundas.

Foreign Intelligence, via New-York.

By the Wingaw from Bombay, we have received the Bombay Courier to 15th June, which contains the IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE OF THE TAKING OF SERINGAPATAM BY STORM, by the English, in which Tipoo Saib was killed, his whole family made prisoners, and his immense treasures taken.

From the Madras Gazette.

General Orders by Government.

Fort St. George, 15th May, 1799.

The right honorable the governor general in Council, having this day received from the commander in chief of the allied army in the field, the official details of the glorious and decisive victory obtained at Seringapatam on the 4th of May, offers his cordial thanks and sincere congratulation to the commander in chief and to all the officers and men composing the gallant army which achieved the capture of the capital of Mysore on that memorable day.

His lordship views with admiration, the consummate judgment with which the assault was planned, unequalled rapidity, animation, and skill with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final success.

Under the favor of Providence and the justice of our cause, the established character of the army had inspired an early confidence, that the war in which we were engaged, would be brought to a speedy, prosperous, and honorable issue.

But the events of the 4th of May, while they have surpassed even the sanguine expectations of the governor general in council, have raised the reputation of the British arms in India, to a degree of splendor and glory, unrivalled in the military history of this quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world.

The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, by restoring the peace and safety of the British possessions in India, on a durable foundation of genuine security.

The governor general in council, reflects with pride, satisfaction and gratitude, that in this arduous crisis, the spirit and exertion of our Indian army, have kept pace with those of our countrymen at home, and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found, in the inviolent designs of her enemies, an increasing source of her prosperity, fame and power.

By order of the right hon. the governor in council.
J. WEBBE, Sec. to gov.

RALEIGH, NOVEMBER 26, 1799.

On Friday last Col. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, of this city, was elected Governor of this state for the ensuing year by the General Assembly: and on Friday last, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, he took the necessary oaths of qualification.

Hodge & Boylan were chosen Public Printers to the state by joint ballot, on Saturday last. The following is a state of the votes: Hodge & Boylan 107, Joseph Gales 36, and Allmand Hall 17.

Yesterday the bill for the division of Wilkes, was passed in the House of Commons, on the second reading, by a majority of one vote.

Yesterday Col. Samuel Benton, of Hillsborough, was chosen Brigadier General of the 6th brigade, vice Gen. Moore, resigned. James Miller was chosen Brigadier General of the 10th brigade, vice Gen. Dickson, resigned. No choice for a Brigadier of the 5th brigade, vice Gen. Brickell, placed on the federal establishment, was made: on counting the votes, there appeared for Col. Hawkins 61, for Col. Wm. Williams, of Martin, 51, and for Col. Ingles 40.

Yesterday a bill for establishing a court of errors and appeals, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. S. Johnston, of Martin. It contemplates dividing the superior courts into four ridings, and a single Judge to preside in each—three Judges to hold the court of errors and appeals, neither of whom shall sit on the causes determined by either of them respectively in the court below.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, November 20, 1799.

John R. Eaton, Esq. Private Secretary to his Excellency Wm. R. Davie, Esq. laid before the house a message from his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the frauds suggested to have been committed in the Secretary's office, and sundry other communications.

It being suggested to the house by Mr. Benton, that many persons, inhabitants of this state, are implicated and charged with having been guilty in committing frauds in the land and Secretary's offices, that the whole of the papers should be committed to a confidential committee; and that such committee should report the propriety or impropriety of their being publicly read—that reading them in the first instance publicly, might be a means of conveying information to some of the guilty, who might thereby escape justice: Whereupon the following message was ordered to be sent to the Senate:

Mr. Speaker—Mr. Eaton, Private Secretary to his late Excellency Governor Davie, having laid before the house of Commons reports from the Commission-

ers, appointed at the last General Assembly, to investigate further the frauds committed in the Secretary's office and that of John Armstrong; and this house being of opinion that these reports contain matter which requires the strictest secrecy, we therefore propose that the Governor's message, together with the reports, be referred to a joint confidential committee; should you concur, three gentlemen, to be balloted for by this house, will act with those gentlemen you may appoint.

THURSDAY, November 21.

The following messages from his Excellency the Governor were read:

To the Honourable the General Assembly of the state of North-Carolina.

Gentlemen—Being appointed a Minister Plenipotentiary to the French republic, in conjunction with Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, and Mr. Vans Murray, Minister at the Hague, for the purpose of discussing and settling by treaty all controversies between the United States & France, I thought it my duty to accept the appointment, if a negotiation should take place, on assurances that would secure the honour, interests and dignity of the United States.

The probability that the existing differences between the French government and this country, would soon break out in open war, I am sensible was among the principal causes which induced my fellow-citizens to appoint me to the exercise of the executive power of the state, with a view that any knowledge or experience I had acquired in military affairs, might be more immediately and extensively useful in case of an invasion by the armies of France. Under this impression, I should not have considered myself at liberty to have accepted any appointment inconsistent with the object of the General Assembly in my election to the office of Governor of the state; but every consideration led me to believe, that I could not promote their views more essentially, or render my country a more important or acceptable service, than by uniting my efforts to a mission, which had for its object the prevention of war, and an amicable adjustment of all differences between the United States and the republic of France.

The state of the business committed to my superintendance by the last General Assembly, will be laid before you in separate messages, so as to be more easily capable of distinct references, should you deem such measure necessary.

No. 2.

Gentlemen,

Basil Gaither and Samuel D. Purviance, Esquires two of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of completing the investigation of the frauds suggested to have been committed in the Secretary's office, and that of the late John Armstrong, met on the 3d of March, and entered upon that part of the business which related to the transactions in the last mentioned office, and on the 6th of June delivered the report to me marked A, containing separate views of the most prominent frauds committed in that office.

These gentlemen continued their investigation with unwearied diligence until the 28th of June, when I received from them the general report, marked B, the result of a careful and accurate examination of that extensive and complicated scene of iniquity and fraud perpetrated in the department of the Secretary of the State.

The report accompanying these, marked C, contains a classification of the frauds committed in obtaining duplicate grants.

I beg leave to refer the General Assembly to these several reports, in which these transactions are detailed in a brief but perspicuous and masterly manner, and while the citizen may lament that crimes so dishonourable to the reputation of his country have been committed within it, he may cherish some hope that the character of the state will be vindicated by the energy of the laws, and the able and faithful investigation which has now been completed under the direction of the legislature.

The original reports are lodged with the papers and documents to which they refer in the office of the Secretary of the State. Those which I have the honour to submit to you are certified by him, as the officer under whose keeping they have been placed.

No. 3.

Gentlemen,

IN pursuance of the resolution of the late General Assembly, I appointed General John Willis and Francis Locke, Esquires, Agents, for the purpose of procuring from the Governor of the state of Tennessee, the books of Martin Armstrong's office, lately kept at Nashville, and which had unfortunately been put into his possession in the month of January, 1798.

My letter to the Executive of Tennessee, and instructions to the agents, together with a copy of their report, the original being filed with the Secretary of State, are herewith enclosed; the proceedings which had taken place upon this business, under the resolution of the General Assembly of 1797; the manner in which the books of this office, happened to be placed in the power of the officers of the government of Tennessee; their refusal to deliver them on the application of his Excellency Governor Ashe, and the reasons they were pleased to alledge in justification of such conduct, will appear on the journals and files of the Legislature.

It appears that Governor Sevier adhered to the resolution of retaining the original books, upon which