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NORFOLK, February 9.  
Further details by the brig Zebra, Capt. Stone, from  
Lymington, [Eng.]

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS,

Tuesday, November 20, 1798.

His Majesty went with his usual state to the House of Lords, and being seated on the Throne, summoned the House of Commons to attend the Royal presence. As soon as they were arrived, his Majesty opened the Parliament with the following SPEECH from the Throne:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE events which have taken place in the course of the present year, and the signal success which by the blessing of Providence, has attended my arms, have been productive of the happiest consequences, and have essentially promoted the prosperity and glory of our country.

The unexampled series of our naval triumphs has received fresh splendour from the memorable and decisive action in which a detachment of my fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Lord Nelson, attacked and almost totally destroyed a superior force of the enemy, strengthened by every advantage of situation. By this great and brilliant victory, an enterprise, of which the injustice, perfidy, and extravagance had fixed the attention of the world, and which was peculiarly directed against some of the most valuable interests of the British empire, has in the first instance been turned to the confusion of its authors; and the blow thus given to the power and influence of France has afforded an opening, which, if improved by suitable exertions on the part of other powers, may lead to the general deliverance of Europe.

The wisdom & magnanimity displayed on this conjuncture by the Emperor of Russia, and the decision and vigour of the Ottoman Porte, have shown that those powers are impressed with a just sense of the present crisis; and their example, joined to the disposition manifested almost universally in the different countries struggling under the yoke of France, must be a powerful encouragement to other states, to adopt that vigorous line of conduct which experience has proved to be alone consistent with security or honour.

The extent of our preparations at home, and the demonstrations of zeal and spirit among all ranks of my subjects, have deterred the enemy from attempting to execute their vain threat of invading the coasts of this Kingdom.

In Ireland, the rebellion which they had instigated, has been curbed and repressed—the troops which they lured for its support, have been compelled to surrender; armaments since destined for the same purpose, have, by the vigilance and activity of my squadrons, been captured or dispersed. The virws and principles of those, who, in concert with our inveterate enemy, have long planned the subversion of our constitution, have been fully detected and exposed, and their treasons made manifest to the world. Those whom they had misled or seduced, must now be awakened to their duty; and a just sense of their miseries and horrors which these traitorous designs have produced, must impress on the minds of all my faithful subjects, the necessity of continuing to repel with firmness, every attack on the laws and established government of their country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Under the unavoidable pressure of protracted war, it is a great satisfaction to me to observe, that the produce of the public revenue has proved fully adequate to the increase of our permanent expenditure; that the national credit has been maintained and improved; and that the commerce and industry of my subjects have continued to flourish in a degree hitherto unknown.

The situation in which we are placed, unhappily renders the continuation of heavy expenses indispensable to the public safety; but the state of our resources, and the good sense and public spirit which prevail through every part of my Kingdom, will, I trust, enable you to provide the necessary supplies without essential inconvenience to my people, and with as little addition as possible to the permanent burdens of the state. The progress made towards such a system, by the measures adopted in the last session, and the aid given to public credit by the plan for the redemption of the land tax, have been attended with most beneficial effects, which you will, I am persuaded, omit no opportunity to confirm and improve.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I rely with confidence on the continuance of your exertions, to enable me ultimately to conduct

the great contest in which we are engaged, to a safe and honourable conclusion.

We have surmounted many and great difficulties, our perseverance in a just cause has been rewarded with distinguishing success, and our present situation, compared with that of other countries, sufficiently proves how much, in a period of general danger and calamity, the security and happiness of the British nation have depended (under the blessing of Providence) on its own constancy, its energy, and its virtue.

The motion for the address of thanks was made by the Earl of Darnley, who frequently spoke in the debate, and was seconded by Lord Craven, who made his maiden speech.

In the House of Commons the address was moved by Lord Granville, L. Gower, who accompanied Lord Malmesbury to Lille, and was seconded by Sir Henry St. John Mordaunt, Bart. both maiden speakers.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Letters from President in Wetericus, of the 17th inst. mention, that the French head quarters were about to be transferred to Wilbaden. And accounts from Frankfort of the 12th inst. that all the French Generals of the army of the Rhine, 17 in number, had assembled at Metz, and there received their instructions for a new Campaign. Jourdan commands in chief; Ferino has the right, and Bernadotte the left wing; St. Cyr the centre; Lefevre the vanguard; and Massena the rear. General Jourdan is expected to remove to Strasbourg.

The insurgents in Belgium, though they meet with most bloody rebuke, are not yet subdued. The sentiment by which they are now impelled to action, is the same that has engaged them in so many sanguinary contests—it is fanaticism. When Joseph II. infringed their civil privileges, they were discontented; but when he laid his profane hand upon their priests, their bells, their processions, and their monasteries—when he touched the ark of the Lord, death and desolation overspread the Netherlands. So in the present instance, there is every reason to believe that the honest feelings do not so much rest at the civil and political vexations they have suffered, as the stripping of their churches, and the unrooking of their monks.

The recent declaration of his Majesty respecting prisoners of war, the most important of the present eventful period, was immediately transmitted by a flag of truce from Dover to Boulogne.

Nov. 20. We yesterday received the Paris Journals to the 23d inclusive.

The Redacteur contains a number of official proclamations, &c. of the army in Egypt, but no letters of the General, or the other commanders to the government at home. These are not very important, words they come down later than the 22d September. They relate chiefly to the police of the army, and afford little information respecting the disposition of the inhabitants of Egypt, or the state of military operations. The Propagateur, however, contains some particulars, which, tho' not official, are said to be authentic. It is there stated that Buonaparte, on finding that there were no vessels at Suez, had turned his attention solely to establish and defend himself in Egypt. Both from the climate and temper of the inhabitants he had great obstacles to surmount. He was proceeding to adopt every military precaution against the threatened invasions by sea, in constructing forts and pieces of strength along the shore, and in taking measures to repel any attack that might be made by land. He is endeavouring to incorporate the natives with his army, to change by degrees the manners of the inhabitants, and to connect them with the army by intermarriages. In the execution of these plans he must have insurmountable difficulties to encounter, but it seems to be considered as the only means left of preserving his army from destruction, and of succeeding in his enterprise.—Time will show how far his policy and his art will be adequate to a task so immense as that of changing the character of such a people as the Egyptians. Nothing is said of the force of the Arabs and Mamelukes, or the dangers to be apprehended from the persevering resistance of the Beys.

By accounts from Brucis, it appears that the insurgents are not yet suppressed. They have fought many severe actions, and have suffered great defeats, but they are not discouraged, and when beaten at one place soon appear in strength at another.

The rulers of the Roman Republic have sent a letter to the French Minister, complaining of the conduct of the King of Naples, and if the French are disposed to favour their new allies, a rupture

between them would soon find a pretext.

Dec. 1. There is an article in the French papers of the 24th, received yesterday, which, if well founded, ascertains that the force under General Stewart, which lately sailed from Lisbon, has arrived at Malta, and commenced its operations against that place. The little island of Gozzo, adjoining to Malta, has been taken: It surrendered to the English, and the Neapolitan flag was immediately hoisted. The number of besiegers is stated to be four thousand, which answers to the number embarked with General Stewart; and we know that there could be no other English troops in that quarter. It appears evident from the French account, if well founded, that the operations of the besieging force have hitherto proved successful. Indeed if the blockade of the island is kept up, and in the present disposition of the inhabitants, perhaps the success of the expedition may soon be anticipated. At all events it is impossible that the French in the present state of their naval power can long retain possession of this island. They are totally cut off from all means of sending succour, and of course the place must soon fall. The rumour in the French papers, therefore, should turn out to be unfounded, it may at least be considered as a prelude. The possession of this island would be of immediate importance, and in the present favourable moment surely cannot be overlooked. For the recovery of the Levant trade no port can be more valuable.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, the President of the United States is authorized to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, to however, that no contract or engagement be made which preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. And whereas, it is declared by the said act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be pledged and appropriated for paying the interest, and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, pursuant to the authority aforesaid—And whereas by the said Act, the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient permanent Revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions before mentioned for paying the interest and principal sums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed pursuant to the said Act. And whereas the President of the United States did by an Act or Commission under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, authorize and empower the Secretary of the Treasury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars and to make such contract or contracts as should be necessary, and for the interest of the United States, in pursuance of the Act of Congress above recited.

Now therefore, the undersigned, Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, and the authority from the President of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, to wit:

1st. A book for receiving subscriptions to a Loan of five millions of dollars for the use of the United States shall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States, on Thursday the twenty eighth day of February ensuing, which book shall continue open for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, until the whole of the said five millions of dollars shall be subscribed. If more than five millions of dollars shall be subscribed on the first day of opening the said loan, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sums subscribed by individuals, exceeding four thousand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed there shall be forthwith deposited and paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, shall be made within the first ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October ensuing. The Secretary of the Treasury however reserves the right of reducing the number