submit to his Royal Highness the measures he considered as neceſſary to be taken. It was true he had tendered his reſignation to his Majeſty; that the reſignation had been graciouſly accepted; and poſitively announced, and that he had only remained in office ſeveral days paſt, for the ſpecial purpoſe of facilitating that part of public buſineſs which had connexion immediately under his obſervation and department. The concluſion, however, was, that notwithſtanding this he had paſſed, I was ſtill *de facto* in office, and hethought it his duty to hold his ſituation until his Majeſty's recovery, or until fuller diſpoſition of affairs.

On the 30th inſt. Mr. Itt opened the budget. The ſum of intereſt for which taxes were to be provided was no leſs than 1,75.000l. an enormous amount indeed! The taxes propoſed are, onion, 1d per cent. on all above 2s. 6d. per lb. Paper, double the preſent duty, with a few exceptions, and an allowance for newſpapers; printed cottons, additional duty of 2½d. on all paying 3½d. Sugar 1s. 10d. per cwt. the convoy duty made proportional, and the temporary one to ceaſe; timber, one-third of the preſent duties; pepper, 3d per lb. for home conſumption; ditto, exported, 6d. per lb. lead, 20s. per ton exported; grain oil, 20s. a ton; Ruſins, 1s. 6d. per cwt. An increaſe of the duties upon horſes—4s. upon horſes uſed for agriculture, 10s. upon horſes kept for pleaſure where only one is kept. An increaſe of the ſtamp duties on bills, notes, ſea policies, and deeds of conveyance. Some regulations with reſpect to diſtance in the conveyance of letters, and ſome arrangements relative to the carriage of letters by croſs roads, &c. Penny-poſt letters to be raiſed from 1d. to 2d. Such are the new taxes, the produce of which is eſtimated will be 1,791,000l. about 90001. more than the ſum wanted.

MARCH 1.

Harvey, Morris, Corbett, and other ſtate priſoners, confined in Kilmainham, near Dublin, have effected their eſcape. They propoſed to liberate Napper Tandy, but he declined the offer. The rope by which Blackwell was deſcending, broke, when he was ſeized by the ſentries and remanded to jail.

We are poſſeſſed of letters from Jaffa to the 31ſt of Dec. and from Smyrna to the 3d of Jan. which ſtate, that at each place the moſt active preparations were making for the debarkation and march of the troops under Sir R. Abercrombie.

In conſequence of the ſtrength of the enemy's works at Alexandria, Roſetta and Damietta, the army was to land at Jaffa, and in company with the Turks to march across the Deſert for Cairo. 30,000 canteens for the carriage of water, and a proportionate ſupply of provitions, were collecting at Jaffa; the Grand Vizier had ordered canteens for 90,000 men, to which number he expected his army to be augmented; but at the date of our letters his entire force did not exceed 8000 men.

None of the horſes to mount our dragoons had arrived from Conſtantinople; neither was the note of Gen. Tamara, for reſtraining the expedition, known at the camp.

It is ſaid that accounts were received at the Admiralty Office on Sunday laſt, that the French ſquadron, under rear admiral Gantheaume, had been ſeen off Malaga, ſteering to the eaſtward. If this information be correct, their deſtination is Egypt of courſe. If Sir Robert Calder ſhould not overtake them, Lord Keith has off the coaſt of Egypt, a force more than equal to cope with them.

The following, ſays the Clef du Cabinet, are the political changes which are to take place after the peace of Luneville. We are lar, however, from aſſerting that they are abſolutely determined upon;—In Italy, the King of Naples is to remain as he is, if, in a given time, he diſarms and ſhuts his ports againſt the Engliſh. The Pope is to be again Biſhop of Rome, and the centre of the Catholic worſhip, with a revenue of one or two millions. The King of Sardinia to have the Papal territories, in addition to the iſland of Sardinia. The duke of Parma to have Tuſcany, Placentia, Modena, and Lucca.—The Ligurian republic to poſſeſs the Tartoneſe, Aleſſandria, and Montferrat. The reſt of Piedmont to belong to France, except Novarra and Verciel to the Ciſalpine. The gulph of Spezzia to be united to Tuſcany.—The kingdom of Poland to be re-eſtabliſhed as it was before the ſecond partition. The Archduke Leopold, Palatine of Hungary, the huſband of a Grand Dutcheſs, to be the King.

CAVALRY ORDERS.

A Greeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly to repeal and amend the Militia Laws of this State, I ſhall proceed to review, exerciſe and inſtruct the ſeveral Companies of Cavalry compoſing the Regiment of Hillſborough Diſtrict, in the following Order:

The Troop in Granville County, on Saturday the 2d of May;

The do. in Perſon do. on Monday the 4th;

The do. in Caſwell do. on Wednesday 6th;

The do. in Orange do. on Saturday the 9th;

The do. in Randolph do. on Tuesday 12th;

The do. in Chatham do. on Thurſday 14th;

The do. in Wake do. on Saturday the 16th,

The Colonel, or one of the Majors, will be preſent at the Review of every Company. And the Captain or Commanding Officer at each Company, is hereby required and ordered to have a Muſter of his Troop agreeably to the above Arrangement; the two Companies in Orange County to meet in Hillſborough, and the other Companies at their uſual Places of Exerciſe; and to be on the Parade Ground preciſely at eleven o'clock, equipped according to law.

The commiſſioned Officers to furniſh themſelves with good Horſes at leaſt fourteen Hands and a half high; to be armed with a Sword and a Pair of Piſtols, the Holſters of which ſhall be covered with Bear-ſkins; and each Dragoon to furniſh himſelf with a ſerviceable Horſe, at leaſt fourteen Hands and a half high, a good Saddle, Bridle, Valice, Breaſt Plate and Crupper, a Pair of Boot-hose and Spurs, a Pair of Piſtols and Holſters, a Saber and a Cartouch-Box, to hold twelve Cartridges for Piſtols."

The Officers muſt expect that the Fines will be inflicted in all Inſtances where the Regulations of the Law are not complied with; and I muſt beg Leave, Gentlemen, to obſerve, that cocked Hat, and long Coats are, by no means, a proper Dreſs for Officers in the Cavalry. Such feminine innovations tend only to excite the Satire of Boys and the Regret of Men. The moſt effectual Method of having your Men properly armed and in Uniform, is to be in proper Uniform and completely armed yourſelves.

By Order of William Hinton, Colonel,

C. MASSENBURG, Aſs.

Raleigh, April 13, 1801.

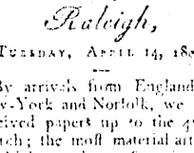
PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Reverend Mr. BINGHAM having ſignified his Intention of reſigning his Situation as Principal Teacher, the Examining of July next, the Truſtees, anxious to ſupport an Inſtitution which has hitherto ſecured it's Reputation, are determined to engage a Perſon whoſe Abilities and Character are unqueſtionable, to take charge of it. Any Perſon duly qualified, and wiſhing to engage, on producing proper Recommendations, will meet with every Encouragement by applying to

JAMES BAKER, Secretary.

☞ Thoſe Parents and Guardians indebted for Tuition, are earneſtly deſired to ſettle with the Treaſurer as ſoon as poſſible.

Pittsborough, 7th April, 1801.



Raleigh,

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1801.

By arrivals from England, at New-York and Norfolk, we have received papers up to the 4th of March; the moſt material articles in which are, the confirmation of a Treaty of Peace having been concluded betwixt France and Germany; and the dangerous illneſs of George III. who, it is generally ſuppoſed, labours under the ſame dreadful malady which he experienced ſome years ago. The following daily Bulletins from the King's Phyſicians, Drs. Gilborne and Reynolds, contain the moſt ſatisfactory information on this ſubject. A Philadelphia paper ſtates, that the Captain of the veſſel arrived at New-York, reported that the King was dead; but the report does not appear to be relied upon.

"Queen's Houſe, Feb. 28.

"His Majeſty's fever continues but is ſomewhat abated."

"Queen's Houſe, March 1.

"His Majeſty's fever continues to abate; and he is ſomewhat better in all reſpects,"

Queen's Houſe, March 2, 1801.

"His majeſty had ſome increaſe of fever in the afternoon of yeſterday, which has not yet ſubſided.

Queen's Houſe, March 4.

"His Majeſty's fever is ſomewhat further abated."

The price of proviſions in England, ſtill advances. The flour-cargo of a Boſton ſhip has been ſold by auction at 95 ſhillings ſterling per barrel!

Among the priſoners brought into France, are four generals, ſeven colonels, and nearly 400 officers of different ranks.

The Republican citizens of the village of Charlotte, in Mecklenburgh County, in this State, and its vicinity, on the confirmation of the news of the election of Mr. Jefferſon to the Preſidency, and Mr. Burr to the Vice-Preſidency of the Government of the United States, convened at the houſe of Mrs. M'Combs, on the 17th ult. and in harmonious feſtivity, expreſſive of the happy cauſe of their meeting, dined together; when the following Toaſts were drank, as a Tribute due to the States who ſupported their election:

1. The United States of America. May their independence be coeval with time, and peace and plenty be their portion.

2. The Federal Conſtitution. May its ſovereignty controul all the delegated authority; and may the laws founded on it be chearfully ſubmitted to.

3. The preſent Congreſs. May it correct the errors of the former, and its conduct enſure general confidence.

4. The State of North-Carolina. May her weight and influence in the political ſcale of the Union daily encreaſe.

5. Thomas Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States. May his adminiſtration fulfil the hopes of his friends, and diſappoint the fears of his enemies.

6. Aaron Burr, Vice-Preſident. The man who patriotically ſacrificed his ambition at the ſhrine of public opinion.

7. The memory of General Waſhington, the Hero, Patriot and Statеſman. May his eminent virtues and public ſervices be gratefully remembered, when muſoleums and the Egyptian pyramids have mouldered into their native earth.

8. The militia of the United States. May they ever be conſidered as the legitimate defenders of their country, and the bulwark of our liberties.

9. Liberty of the Preſs and Freedom of Speech, an Conſtitutional and Republican principles.

10. The citizens of Mecklenburg, being the firſt in their declaration of Independence, may they ever be the firſt in reſiſting uſurpation by defending their civil right.

The buſineſs of the day was concluded by a ball, at which were preſent a handſome collection of ladies. The decorum which prevailed during the moments of feſtivity, by ſo numerous an aſſembly, beſpoke their predilection for order and good government.

On the firſt inſtant, E. S. E. of the Capes, the Schooner Friendſhip, of Norfolk, Capt Mcnamara, was ſeen bottom upwards. This veſſel left Hampton-roads the Sunday before, with five or ſix paſſengers, bound to New-York, who, with the crew, it is ſuppoſed have periſhed.

By Captain Brenan, arrived at Norfolk from St. Croix, we learn, that a great conflagration prevailed among the inhabitants there, from an apprehenſion that the iſland would be blockaded by the Britiſh. Captain Brenan alſo informs, that the Diana Engliſh frigate, Captain Beresford, had been ſunk by a Spaniſh 74, after an action of an hour.

On the 5 inſt. the Preſident of the United States left the ſeat of government for his ſeat at Monticello.

Mr. Stoddert having reſigned his Secretaryſhip of the Navy Department, General Dearborn has undertaken the diſcharge of thoſe duties.

It is rumoured that Mr. Dent, late Repreſentative in Congreſs from Maryland, (for whom an exerciſe went off from the ſeat of government on the evening of the 2d inſt.) is to take the place of Mr. Haberſham as Poſtmaſter-General. It is added, that Mr. Haberſham is to have the collection of the cuſtoms in the port of Savannah.

The following appointments have been made by the Preſident of the United States.

William H. Dorſey, Eſq. to be Judge of the orphans court for Waſhington county.

John Hewett, Eſq. regiſter of wills for the ſame.

Joſeph Scott, to be marſhal for the Eaſtern diſtrict of Virginia.

William Gardener, of New-Hampſhire, commiſſioner of loans for that ſtate.

Joſeph Whipple, Collector of the diſtrict of Portſmouth, in the ſame ſtate.

Edward Livingſton, attorney of the diſtrict of New-York.

John Swartwout, Marſhal of the ſame diſtrict.

John Smith, Marſhal of the Eaſtern diſtrict of Pennſylvania, in place of Mr. Shee, who has declined accepting his appointment.

Cleon Moore, regiſter of wills for Alexandria county in the ſame diſtrict.

We are informed, that diſpatches have been received from Mr. King, our miniſter reſident at London, ſtating that the moſt poſitive aſſurances had been given him by the Britiſh government, that vigorous meaſures would be immediately uſed to put a ſtop to the depredations committed on our commerce by their cruizers; that they diſapproved of the conduct of their Admiralty Courts in the Weſt-Indies, and of their extenſive conſtruction of contraband articles; and that new Judges, men of wiſdom and integrity, with liberal ſalaries, would ſhortly be ſent out, with powers to reſtrain the licentious ſpirit of privateering.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Fitzſimons, Eſq. Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Philadelphia, 17th Feb. 1801.

"By the public prints you will have ſeen that a great number of American veſſels bound to and from the Spaniſh ports in Cuba, and on the Main, have been captured by three Britiſh cruiſers. The depredations have ſo multiplied, that without a change in their ſyſtem, or ſome protection from our own government, the trade to thoſe places muſt be entirely abandoned, though forming a conſiderable branch of our trade. Premiums of inſurance to the Havanna, have within a few days advanced from ten to thirty per cent, and ſuch is the particular ſituation of thoſe countries in relation to the Britiſh poſſeſſion, that not one in ten veſſels can eſcape from New-Providence alone; there are above forty privateers, who ſubſiſt principally by the plunder of the Americans. The practice is, whenever they are met with to ſend them into port; if there is found on board any goods the produce or manufacture of any countries at war with Great-Britain, they are condemned, as is bar iron, nails, tin, paints, linſeed oil, and any ſtrong linens which are contraband—if the property is found to belong to any perſons who are not native Americans, it is either condemned or held under an interlocatory decree, till proofs can be obtained of the citizenſhip of the owners; and in every inſtance the detention and expences are ſo great as to reduce the property, for which no great pretence for condemnation can be made, ſo much as to leave it worth purſuing. Theſe practices are the more moleſting as they either themſelves ſhip the goods of which they plunder the Americans, to the countries which they do not permit us to carry them, or ſuffer the people of thoſe countries to come to them and purchaſe them.

"The proceedings at Jamaica are even more ruinous than at Providence; when they cannot procure a condemnation there they invariably appeal from the ſentence, and as the Americans can no otherwiſe obtain ſecurity than by putting their property in poſſeſſion of people there, the whole is ſwallowed up by commiſſion and charges.

"Theſe enormities are become ſo great that the merchants are preparing liſts of the captures, and the circumſtances attending them to be laid before the government; but as any redreſs through this channel muſt be diſtant, they take the liberty of ſuggeſting the propriety of granting them fitted convoys for that trade. The paſſage to and from Havanna is ſo ſhort that a few national ſhips might effectually guard it, except the Britiſh ſhould diſregard the protection of our flag, which we do not ſuppoſe will happen; in any event our merchants may be protected from privateers, and it is from thoſe principally that we ſuffer.

"It is wiſhed that a convoy ſhould ſail on the firſt Monday in every month, from Hampton-road, to which all veſſels from ports to the eaſtward of that place might rendezvous. Veſſels belonging to native citizens loaded with native commodities need not this protection, but the abatement in the premium in all the others, will oblige them to take advantage of it.

"If the firſt was provided to ſail early in March, there would be ſeveral veſſels here ready to avail themſelves of it; and perhaps others in New-York and Baltimore. As a meaſure of this kind may involve conſequences of national importance, I do not feel myſelf at liberty to urge it further than that you would be pleaſed to lay it before the Preſident. I can add with confidence, that without ſome protection of this kind, the merchants of the United States muſt entirely ſuſpend their trade to thoſe countries, or be ruined in attempting to continue it, although it has been among the moſt valuable branches of commerce."

A paragraph has lately appeared in the Philadelphia papers, ſtating as from authority, the appointment of General la Fayette as the miniſter of France to this country, and ſeveral other matters reſpecting the Agents of that Republic. We can aſſure the public, (ſays the National Intelligencer,) that thoſe communications do not proceed from the authority of the French Legation, and that therefore their credibility reſts merely upon private report.

In another view, the paragraph above alluded to is totally erroneous. Mr. Pichon is therein ſaid to be the author of pamphlets, the diſtribution whereof, it is repreſented, had given uneaſineſs to the late adminiſtration. It may therefore be of uſe to inform the public, what indeed many will remember, that the pamphlets alluded to were letters addreſſed to Mr. Pitt, publiſhed ſome years ago, in the French language, and without reference to American politicks. Mr. Pichon, having before that period reſided in the United States, very naturally ſent ſome copies of the work to his American acquaintances. As they were in French, and it is believed never tranſlated in America, it will readily be conceived, that they were deſigned for no other purpoſe than the gratification of his friends.

Mr. Pichon during the years 1793, '94 and '95, was ſecretary to the legation, under the miniſters Genet and Fauchet. After his return to France he was conſtantly employed in the department of exterior relations, until his late arrival in this country, except for a ſhort period, when on particular emergencies he filled temporary miſſions to Holland and Switzerland. He was ſent to Holland in 1795, at the time when the rupture took place between the miniſter La Croix, and the generals Daendals and Joubert, which produced a revolution in the government. He remained ſome time with Citizen Roberjot, who being nominated to Raſtadt, Citizen Pichon continued, and was in ſome meaſure charge d'affaires, with the ſecretary of the legation, who had ſerved under the miniſter La Croix, and whom it was thought proper to replace for a time on account of the part he had taken againſt that miniſter. During his reſidence in Holland, Citizen Pichon renewed with Mr. Murray, miniſter reſident of the United States at the Hague, the negociations which had been recently broken off at Paris: and it is believed that it was owing to this negociation that the nomination was made by the United States, of the envoys who ſigned the laſt convention.

Citizen Pichon was ſent to Switzerland, at the period when the miniſter Perrochet had fled with the Helvetic directory againſt general Maſſena; it was thought neceſſary to recall the miniſter. At his return he was nominated ſecretary to the French miniſter appointed to negociate with the envoys from the United States, and it is known that citizen Pichon greatly contributed to the favourable iſſue of that negociation: it is equally well known that while citizen Pichon was in the department of foreign relations, eſpecially ſince the time when American affairs (which were alſo under the ſuperintendance of the department in which he was employed) had aſſumed the unfortunate aſpect which they had worn for the laſt three years, he never reſted not in his endeavours, even at the riſk of ſacrificing his higheſt intereſts, to incline the Directorial government to conciliatory meaſures, and to oppoſe the attempts made at Paris to produce a ſtate of things calculated to precipitate both parties into violent meaſures, and which might have effected a revolution equally injurious in its conſequences to both countries.

This explanation has been thought expedient, in order to remove any impreſſions, which may have been made by paragraphs that have appeared in a Philadelphia print, which, in aſcribing to the agents of the French Republic in this country correſpondences which do not exiſt, and an interference in American politics which they altogether diſclaim, may tend to revive feelings that, for the intereſts of both nations, ought to be repreſſed.

We underſtand, that the Medical Profeſſors of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, intend ſhortly to publiſh Theſaurus Medicus, or a collection of the beſt Inaugural Diſſertations, which have been written by the Graduates of that Seminary.

At a dinner given by Lord Grenville on the 23d inſt. January, to the Foreign Miniſters, there was no bread whatever uſed at table. Toaſted flices of potatoes were the ſubſtitute!

MARRIED,

In this city, on Sunday laſt, Mr. Oliver Thomas, to Miſs Polly Bland.

DIED,

In Chatham county, lately, Mrs. Sarah Sturlock.

At Zurich, on the 2d of January, the celebrated Lavater, after long ſevere & ſufferings in conſequence of the wounds he received from a French ſoldier about twelve months ago