

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, October 10, 1798.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a Levee at St. James's on Wednesday the 24th, and a Drawing Room on Thursday the 25th Instant.

*Philadelphia, June 25, 1798.*

Mr. Marshall, One of the Three Commissioners at Paris, who lately arrived here from France by Way of New-York, has been received with much Distinction. He was met at some Miles Distance from Philadelphia by the Secretary of State and some Members of the Senate, escorted into Town by a Party of the new raised Volunteer Corps, and a public Dinner has been since given to him by the principal Members of the Two Houses of Congress.

*Philadelphia, July 16, 1798.*

The Measures adopted with a View to place this Country in a State of Preparation for a War with France, continue to be carried on with considerable Spirit. The defenceless Situation of the different Sea-Port Towns is particularly felt, and the Erection or Repair of the Fortifications necessary for the Protection of the most exposed Places is begun all along the Coast of the Atlantic with a great Degree of Energy. In some Parts of the Country, particularly at New-York, Individuals have offered their personal Service, gratis, for the Construction of Batteries. The Sum appropriated to this Object by Congress is Four Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars: And an Act has been passed, that when any Individual State, that happens to be indebted to the General Union, shall, with the Approbation of the President, complete any Fortification already begun, or erect any additional Works, the Money thus applied shall be placed to the Credit of that State.

The Three Frigates ordered by Congress to be completed and equipped, the United States of Forty-four Guns, the Constitution of Forty-four, and the Constellation of Thirty-six Guns, have found no Difficulty in procuring their full Complement of Men, although the monthly Pay, Seventeen Dollars to able bodied Seamen, and Ten Dollars to ordinary Seamen, is much inferior to the Wages given at present by the Captains of Merchant Vessels.

A considerable Addition to the Number of these large Frigates is likely to be made by voluntary Subscription; the Merchants of Philadelphia have undertaken to construct One of Forty-four Guns: At Boston upwards of One Hundred Thousand Dollars have been subscribed for a similar Purpose: At Baltimore, One Hundred Thousand: At New-York, Alexandria, Norfolk, Richmond, Charlestown, and almost all the considerable Towns of the Union, proportionate Sums have been generously contributed.

The Congress have authorised the President to build a considerable Number of Vessels of inferior Size:—Six of Thirty-two Guns, Twelve of from Twenty to Twenty-two Guns, Six of Eighteen Guns, and Ten Gallies. The Number of Revenue Cutters, which carry from Eight to Fourteen Guns each, are also to be multiplied along the Coasts, and the President is empowered to increase their Complement of Men to the Number of Seventy. These

Vessels have been authorised by Act of Congress to take all French Armed Vessels, and to retake such American Vessels as may have been captured. The Exertions of the Officers and Crews have been encouraged by a Law securing to them a certain Share in the Value of the Prizes they may make. The French Privateer lately brought in by the American Sloop of War the Delaware, has been regularly libelled, and condemned in the Court of Admiralty here. The Crews have been considered as Prisoners of War, and are to be confined in Lancaster Jail.

Congress has further ordered the Formation of a Corps of Marines to consist of Five Hundred Men, under the Directions of a Major and a proper Number of Subaltern Officers; and it appears that it is likely to be raised without Difficulty.

Much Time has been spent in Congress on a Plan for better organizing and disciplining the Militia. The President has been authorised to purchase Thirty Thousand Stand of Small Arms for the Use of those Bodies of Militia that are most in want of them, which are to be deposited in convenient Situations, and to be either lent to the different Corps, or sold to them at prime Cost.

The regular Army of the United States is also to receive some Increase: Congress has authorised the raising of Twelve new Regiments of Infantry, and Six Troops of Light Dragoons, (which, with the Two Troops already existing, will form a Regiment,) in Addition to the Provisional Army of Ten Thousand Men which the President has it in his Power to levy in case of a threatened Invasion. By this Means the regular Army will amount upon the Whole to between Twelve and Thirteen Thousand Men, exclusive of the provisional one just mentioned.

The Volunteer Corps proceed with very great Success. The Spirit of Enlistment has been in some Degree increased by a Plan, adopted by Congress, empowering the Volunteers to form themselves into Legions; that is to say, as it is understood here, into Corps composed of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery.

A Body of this Kind has very suddenly acquired Numbers and Respectability, and is likely soon to have the full Complement of Two Thousand Men. It is expected that those Volunteers who may offer their Service, in the whole Extent of the United States, may in the End amount to from Ninety to a Hundred Thousand Men.

*Vienna, October 4.*

The last Accounts from Malta, which were dated the 26th of August, brought Intelligence that the French Troops, to the Number of about Two Thousand Five Hundred Men, had, in consequence of the Discontents of the Inhabitants, which had broken out into Acts of Violence, retired within the Forts, whither they had transported the Powder and as much Flour as they could lay up in the Magazine; and that, in order to avoid the Diminution of this Store, they compelled the Inhabitants and the Town, by the firing of a Cannon laden with a Ball over their Houses, to bring them, from Time to Time, sufficient Provisions for their present Consumption.

