

# THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA.

RALPH—PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY HODGE & BOYLAN.

Twenty-five Shillings per Year.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1801.

VOL. VI. NUM. 28.

NEW-YORK, August 29.

London dates to July 15.

By the Beviside, from Liverpool, we put in possession of a regular series of London papers, from July 4 to the 15 inclusive—the latest, we believe received—she sailed from Liverpool July 17. [N. Y. Daily Ad.]

LONDON, July 7.

TERMINATION OF THE DIFFERENCES WITH THE NORTHERN POWERS

We have infinite pleasure in announcing to our readers the happy adjustment of differences between this country and Emperor of Russia. Lord Hawkesbury with creditable attention to the public utility, last night addressed the following Bulletin to the Lord Mayor:

Downing Street, July, half past 8 P. M.

MY LORD,

I have great satisfaction in informing you, that Captain Blake, of the Dispatch cutter, is just arrived from St. Petersburg and has brought a Convention, signed the 17th of June, by Lord St. Helens and Count Panin, on the part of his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, by which all differences between the two countries have been amicably adjusted.

Their Danish and Swedish Majesties have been invited to accede to this Convention. I have the honor to be, &c. &c. (Signed) HAWKESBURY  
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

July 8.

We have no certain intelligence of troops from Bombay. We are assured that no official communication has been received direct from Admiral Blanket; but, therefore the last letters to government from Egypt came away, a letter had been received from him by Lieutenant Colonel Holley, one of the British Officers attached to the army of the Grand Vizier.—The letter included to announce his arrival at Suez we are sorry to add, alone, and on a condition to effect any of the objects he voyaged. His letter is dated from Suez, March 30, and the following is the substance of it: "That, after a dangerous and difficult navigation, he had just arrived at Suez with only his own ship the *Lycia* and other two vessels in company with the *La Forte* frigate and transports with stores and provisions, having been both lost and banks in the Red Sea; that happily lives were lost, but not an article of the stores or provisions were saved, and that consequence he could remain but a very short time at Suez, owing to want of provisions. He adds further, that the number of Europeans and Sepoys; but that powder reinforcements were to have sailed from Bombay shortly after him."

July 9.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Baltic Fleet, dated Danzig, June 8.

"One half of our fleet has been lost and abundantly victualled here, I am glad, at less than half what it would cost in England. Bornholm and Lower Saxony have supplied the remainder.

"Our reception here has all the appearance of perfect cordiality; all manner of attentions and compliments are paid; every day we have numerous visitors from all parts on board our fleet many of them persons of consideration. The other day, a Prussian General, with a large suite, dined on board the *Ganges*. After dinner, he gave, "The British forces in Egypt," which was drunk under a discharge of nineteen guns. In return we gave, "A friendly and intimate connection between the three Crowns, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain," with a Royal Salute. Next evening, the Prussian garrison gave a splendid Ball to all the officers of the ships here, when a number of beautiful women satisfied us with a rich display of taste and elegance in dancing the *Waltz*, the Polish *Fandango*.

A Lisbon mail arrived this morning, brought by the Prince of Wales packet, in 8 days. The letters contain no news of importance. The terms of the Peace with Portugal have not yet transpired.

Letters from Copenhagen assert, that our court has promised to restore the Danish Islands in the exact state in which they were when taken.

TALLEYRAND.

A ministerial paper says, that the difference

of Talleyrand Perigord is not only serious and definitive, but the cause of it was his having concealed from Buonaparte some parts of Lord Hawkesbury's correspondence. It is not probable that Talleyrand would venture to commit such a fraud with such a man as Buonaparte.—Besides, if the Minister of Foreign Affairs is dismissed, how happens it that a person of his own appointment, one of his own clerks, is his temporary successor.

The conferences between Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto are more frequent than ever.

By private letters from France, we are assured, the Chief Consul has refused to ratify the treaty with America, unless the article which Congress rejected shall be acceded to. This step will lead to new negotiations, and perhaps to some embarrassment in the commercial world.

A ministerial paper of this morning gives the following account of the manner in which ended the life and reign of the late Emperor Paul:

It is certain that the Counts S— and O— have been desired to withdraw from Petersburg, on account of their having been accessory to the *apoplexy* of Paul the First. Whether the Emperor Alexander means to desire all the Noblemen concerned in that transaction, to travel abroad, we know not; but, according to the most authentic advices, there were more than thirty conspirators of distinction implicated in it, that drew lots who should undertake the office. The lots fell to Counts S— and O—, and an Hanoverian General; but from the ready access they found in the deceased Emperor's apartments, there is no doubt but that some who were in his personal service were accessories on the occasion. It is even said, that a Nobleman who had supped with Paul on the night of his death, was not much surprised on hearing what had passed. Indeed who could be the friend or confidant of such a tyrant except from necessity.

The manner in which the conspirators gained the royal chamber was by a most private stair case used only for the purposes of his intrigues: they had a false key to it. Paul was alarmed by their approach, and jumped out of bed, concealing himself behind a large screen in his room. The conspirators were extremely uneasy on searching the bed, and finding their victim had escaped. They searched the apartment, and in attempting to fold the screen, the Emperor was discovered behind it. At first he made every possible concession, offering to abdicate, and retire wherever it was most convenient. He was shown the order he had signed to shut up the Empress in a convent, and to transport the present Emperor to Siberia, and was told that his reign had been so unjust and tyrannical, that the monarchy would be endangered by his continuing to live. Finding that intercession was in vain, Paul determined not to die without defending himself, and made use of every possible resistance, until he was at length strangled with his own sash. The whole horrible affair did not take up much more time than an hour, and happened between half past twelve and two in the morning.

This scene took place in the new palace built by Paul the First, upon which he had expended the enormous sum of nineteen millions of rubles. The building was furnished with so much haste, that a great deal of the most costly tapestry and furniture has been spoiled.—The kingdom is impoverished so much by his extravagance, that the treasury cannot find the means even to defray the expense of repairing our shipping, according to the promise which was made in a late royal ukase.

July 10.

The Hamburg mail, due on Saturday, arrived this morning. Contrary to our expectations, it has not brought any later news from Egypt than the capture of Rhamnich. The Constantinople accounts, of the 27th of May, express great anxiety for further intelligence.—The crew of a ship which arrived at Constantinople from Aboukir on the 26th of May, state, that Alexandria had not surrendered when they left the Egyptian coasts.

The Turkish Government seem to apprehend the French will make some attempt against the Morea.—Three ships of war have accordingly been dispatched for the protection of the Morea.

It is confidently reported in the ministerial circles, that the negotiations between

this country and France will be soon brought to a conclusion. The conferences between Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto have been more frequent during the last week, than at any previous period since the opening of communications between the two governments. [Courier]

July 11.

We received this morning, by express, the Paris papers to the 9th inst. They contain more important intelligence than the Paris papers afforded us for some time.

The Portuguese army, capable of taking the field against the Spaniards, did not exceed 10,000 men.

We learn, with great satisfaction, that directions have been given by Government, for receiving in all our ports in the Mediterranean, and treating with every possible attention, the Squadron of frigates belonging to the United States, destined for the protection of the American trade in that quarter from the aggressions of the Tripolitan corsairs.

The American Squadron come not to enter upon immediate hostilities against Tripoli, but to offer ample presents, to request a cessation of hostilities, to make that show of force which is necessary to enforce negotiation, to proceed to actual warfare, if the other alternative should fail—and, in all events, to cruise in these seas till peace be restored in Europe or till they shall be relieved by another Squadron.

July 12.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

The Hamburg mail of Friday brought us several letters from Egypt, Syria, &c. They communicate some interesting details.

Camp before Alexandria, April 10.

Our position has not experienced any material change since my last, nor is it probable that we shall be for some time again engaged in this quarter in active operations, as the fate of Alexandria depends upon the success of the efforts making by the enemy for its relief.

Menou constantly harangues his troops in the name of the Republic, in the defence of which he exhorts them to die. He has told them that nine sail of the line, having 7000 troops on board, had sailed from France for Egypt; and that with this reinforcement he would again lead the army to victory. But his rhetoric is in vain; the soldiers are disaffected and clamorous, and few days elapse, that from ten to twenty of them do not desert to us. A guard of 43 yesterday attempted to come off, but were discovered and fired on; nine of them reached our lines, but the rest were either killed or obliged to return, and 3 of the latter have since been shot.

Menou lately fired upon one of our flags of truce, as it approached the city, and compelled it to retire; it is the opinion, however, of his soldiers, that notwithstanding his assumed confidence, he participates in the general despondency, and entertains the desire, universal in his army, of returning to France.

British Camp before Alexandria, April 14.

We hear that intelligence has reached head quarters, that the troops from India have effected their debarkation at Suez and are in full march. They are stated to amount to 6000 men.

Alexandria, although of considerable strength is still assailable with success; but the enterprise would, it is estimated, cost us 3 or 4000 men; and as, from the condition of his magazines, the enemy cannot hold out many months, our General has humanely resolved to spare to our country so many gallant men and trust to the operation of time for the possession of the place.

The deserters mention, that for several days past the allowance of provisions and water, had been reduced to little more than half the accustomed ration; and that even on this contracted scale, they had not subsistence for more than 3 months.

ABOUKIR, MAY 1.

I was yesterday at Rosetta—the state of the place incontestable proof of the poverty of the supplies and resources of the enemy.

The Mamelukes, to the number of 5000, act in conjunction with the army, which receives from all directions the most abundant supplies—I have seen one of Menou's proclamations on the subject, in which he has threatened to burn every village, of which a single inhabitant should carry provisions to the English camp.

Menou, probably alarmed by the extent of the desertions, and the increasing discontent of his followers, lately sent a flag of truce, declaring, that the French were desirous to evacuate Egypt on the following conditions:

"1st. That they shall be permitted to return to France with the honors of war, in the vessels remaining in Alexandria, or these proving inadequate to their proper accommodation, the English to furnish such further transports as should be wanted.

"2d. That they be allowed to take with them their arms, baggage, cannon, &c."

The English General replied, that if the French evacuated Egypt, they should be conducted to France with all the honors of war, in English vessels, but that the demands of the Republican General in regard to arms, stores, &c. were wholly inadmissible.

"We learn from the deserters, that Menou communicated to the army the failure of this overture, and sought to inflame their resentment by the most impassioned declamation; he reproved his troops for want of their accustomed constancy, and expressed his indignation and wonder that an army which had given chains to Italy, and dictated peace to Austria almost beneath the walls of its capital, the flower of the French nation could suffer itself to be beaten by the *laches Anglais*, (the cowardly English). The soldiers are as much astonished as the General at their defeat, but they have profited better by their experience, and learned to respect their enemy.

"Through the same channel, we learn, that the loss of the Republicans in the battle of the 21st of March, comprised 2400 killed and wounded, and 500 made prisoners."

An article from Smyrna states, that Menou has broken up from Alexandria with 300 men, and that General Hutchinson is pursuing him with 500. It adds, that General Baird is in full march to Cairo, with the Bombay army, consisting of 9000 men.

The *Courier*, an Anti-Ministerial paper, says:—Perhaps no credit is due to the above article. Menou would hardly break up with so small a force from his position at Alexandria, which was very strong, knowing, as he must do, that the communication with Cairo was totally cut off. The account of the arrival of 9000 men at Suez is not believed. Alexandria still holds out.

Gantheisme is said to be at Messina, waiting for a Spanish Squadron with troops on board. He is then to set sail for Egypt.

Paswan Oglou is stated to be once more favoured by fortune in his military operations. He lately defeated a Turkish corps which endeavoured to invest Widden, and took 1,000 prisoners.

LONDON, July 13.

AMERICA.

The angry and decisive tenor of the Note presented by the American Minister to our cabinet, at the moment of their being involved in a contest with the Northern Powers, clearly shews the line of politics which the new government of the United States would adopt if their inclinations were not restrained by their fears. The condemnation which is the subject of complaint took place on the 20th of October, and was announced in the American papers early in November. Six months were suffered to elapse without its being made the object of amicable discussion; but so soon as the Northern Confederacy assumed a tone and consistency which threatened our maritime and consequent political existence, this charge is resorted to as the occasion of offence, and expressed in terms not consistent with our notions of the accustomed intercourse of friendly States.

On the 15th of last month, the Hanoverian Minister presented a note to the Prussian Privy Counsellor De Dohm, expressing a hope that, as the state of affairs in the North had experienced so great an alteration, his Prussian Majesty, in his wisdom and justice, would order the Prussian troops to evacuate the Hanoverian territories. This note, however, does not seem to have produced much effect upon the Prussian government; and an article from Brandenburg asserts, that the wisdom and justice of Prussia, so far from compelling her to evacuate Hanover, will induce her to keep possession of it some time longer.

A letter from Florence informs us, that the Army of Observation is on its march to Rome; but the Florence Gazette, dated

*Salerno*