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SUMMARY.

By the last official accounts from Egypt, it appears, that the French have gained more victories, as they are called by the French papers in this country. These Gazettes, by garbling, misrepresenting and contradicting official and other accounts, have endeavoured to make it appear that the English have been defeated in almost every engagement with the French, and that, in fact, they were or very soon would be compelled to abandon the objects of their expedition. Nothing but the most perfect devotion of these papers to the interests of the French could have led them into a line of conduct so absurd and useless. It was evident from the movements of Gen. Hutchinson after the battle of the 21st March, that Alexandria would be the last scene of his operations. His object was to drive the French from every other fortified place before he attacked them in Alexandria. In this business he has proceeded regularly and successfully, and it is highly probable that, with the assistance of the Turks and the army from India, he will finally accomplish his plans. The last official letter states that the fortress of Rhamanich had surrendered to the English, and that a valuable convoy destined for the relief of Alexandria, had fallen into their hands. This shews the desperate situation of that garrison, for a convoy would not have been sent under such circumstances of hazard and danger, if it had been supplied with two years' provisions. It is further stated, that after the surrender of Rhamanich, two other forts were taken, with their garrisons amounting to 700 men, and that the whole number of prisoners taken from the 9th to the 20th, amounted to 1600 men, besides stores, ammunition, money, camels, &c. After these disasters the French made a rapid march to Gzar, and prepared to attack the Grand Vizier. After waiting some time, the Ottoman troops commenced the action, in which the French were defeated.

By the late convention between Russia and England, the new principle of "free ships make free goods," have been abandoned. The right of search is admitted, but its exercise is confined to ships of war. This limitation of the general principle by special stipulation, will probably operate favorably to both nations, by avoiding many causes of jealousy and irritation. Ships of war, acting under commissions and commanded by men of honour, will be much less prone to insolence and injustice than unauthorised privateers. With this partial limitation, the system of maritime law remains as it was before the gigantic coalition conjured up by the diplomatic skill of the First Consul. Particular exceptions made by treaty have existed between certain nations, but these exceptions have not, cannot, and ought not to become the general rule. The new principle is opposed to the interest of neutrals, impracticable in its nature, and subversive of the long established laws of nations.

The note of the Russian minister Kalitcheff to Talleyrand, wears a very serious aspect. It demands the execution of certain articles entered into by the former emperor and the first consul. By these articles it was agreed that the king of the two Sicilies and the king of Sardinia should again be put in possession of the respective States which they possessed before the entrance of the French troops into Italy. But it seems that the premier chief, notwithstanding his strict adherence to treaties and love of justice, has chosen to make subsequent arrangements which happen to violate his stipulations with the Russian emperor. It is explicitly declared however by the Russian minister, that unless the premier chief treads back his steps, and faithfully executes the articles, there can be "no restoration of harmony between the two countries." This violation of treaty, this continuance of a system of robbery, will eventually call into the field the myriads of the north. Buonaparte will find that he is not dealing with an insulted and plundered republic; but with a discerning and spirited emperor, whose resources and power place him above contempt.

From a late official account in the Moniteur, it appears, the French nation has been "covered with glory" by the capture of the English ship Hannibal, in the bay of Algiers. Unofficial accounts from Lisbon and Vienna, state that admiral Warren had fallen in with Gantheaume near Sicily, and obtained a decisive victory. It is true, the letters previous to this intelligence stated that Warren was cruising off Alcan-

dais, still, as this information was not direct, he might afterwards have left his station and met Gantheaume in the manner stated.

Portugal will, probably be soon reduced to the condition of a plundered and enflaved colony. Whether the treaty is ratified or not, the chief consul will impose his own conditions. If he thinks it best that the Portuguese should be made free, by receiving into their cities French and Spanish garrisons, by ceding the province of Algarva to Spain and paying heavy contributions, he will do it; because the republic is powerful to protect the rights of men.

From the Balance.

A MODERN PATRIOT DISSECTED.

THE bulk of mankind from the days of Adam to the present generation, have been easily duped by the crafty and deluging. They have been beguiled by flattery, and gulled by empty professions. A man of fortune or of parts, however void of real merit, who would artfully flatter the people, has generally been rewarded with their confidence, and sometimes with their adoration. Such a successful adventurer for popular favor was John Wilkes. Few men in modern times have been so extensively celebrated as he was, for pure devotion to the interests of the people.

About thirty years ago, the name of Mr Wilkes was famous, not only in Britain, but so throughout the British American colonies; in such that a pocket handkerchief or a snuff box was hardly taleable unless it exhibited the patriotic motto of "Wilkes and Liberty."

I remember that, about that time, I saw a little ragged boy, standing by a liberty pole, which had been erected on the memorable occasion of the American Stamp Act. As I was passing the pole, the little fellow observing me, pulled off his hat and threw it into the air, exclaiming with all the strength of his lungs, "Wilkes and Liberty, huzza."—In these days, any man who should presume to have questioned the patriotism of John Wilkes, might have incurred the danger of a broken head. And indeed I must confess, that I myself partook of the general phrenzy; and in a measure idolized that renowned demagogue, that precious "Man of the People." Long ago I saw my error, and having had leisure and opportunity more fully to examine the merits of the political Dragon, to which I once bowed the knee, I communicate to the public, in authentic documents, the result of this examination, as a useful lesson to all who have eyes to see, and ears to hear.

Mr. Gibbon the celebrated historian, in the memoirs of his own life, writes as follows:—"This day, (Sept. 23, 1762.) Colonel Wilkes dined with us. He told us himself, that in this time of public diffidence, he was resolved to make his fortune. Upon this principle, (to make his fortune) he has connected himself closely with Lord Temple and Mr. Pitt, and commenced a public adversary to Lord Bute, whom he abuses weekly in the North Briton & other political papers in which he is concerned."

This document, this confession to a bosom friend, develops the political character of Mr. Wilkes. His object was to make his fortune. This it was that enkindled the ethereal fire of patriotism in his soul. This it was that directed his tongue and pen.—His political career began with a warm and spirited attack upon the administration of Lord Bute. In that blundering administration, there were easily found objects eno' for censure and invective; but in the mean time, if Wilkes could have had better prospects of gain or promotion in writing for Bute than in writing against him, he doubtless, would have supported that minister's measures; for his aim was, to make his fortune.

While Mr. Wilkes was vilifying the administration of government, he at the same time took a prudent care to flatter the people, and make the warmest professions of an affectionate attachment to them, and an entire devotion to their interests.

In the British Gentleman's Magazine, for the year 1770, there is a copy of a letter of Mr. Wilkes, that was to be communicated to the citizens of London, in which he wrote as follows:—"I have Sir, a real pleasure in finding out and following the opinion of the people. I will through life be faithful to their cause, I firmly and sincerely believe the voice of the people to be

the voice of God. I wish always to hear it clear and distinct. When I do, I will obey it as a divine call, with spirit and alacrity, fearless of every consequence, and dutifully submitting my own private opinion."

Behold the man! See how his patriot heart glows with a pure and ardent love to the people! And the people, on their part, bless him with ten thousand tongues, and even iron lungs are worn out or ulcerated in uttering his praises. At his approach, they throw up their hats and caps, and fill the air with shouts—unharness his carriage, and putting themselves in the place of the horses, draw him with their own hands, through the streets; or else carry him triumphantly on their shoulders. Indeed he is a favored man, and none know better how to ride upon the people's shoulders.

At length the day of recompence came. Wilkes obtained the chamberlainship of the city of London, worth, it has been said, seven thousand pounds sterling a year. His fortune was now made; the fire of patriotism in his breast instantly ceased to glow, and his sovereign contempt of the people soon appeared.

When afterwards Lord George Gordon, undertook to act the demagogue and head a vast and riotous multitude, Mr. Wilkes was a most active and zealous supporter of government, and in person led out the posse comitatus to suppress the rioters. Nay, he even went so far, as to say that if power were given him, he would not leave a single rioter alive.

The king and ministry, in recompence of his zealous attachment, freely forgave his former political heresies and iniquities; and he lived and died in the pale of the political church—an orthodox believer in, and supporter of the measures of administration.—Peace to his ashes!—I would not have disturbed them but for the public good.

These sketches of the political character of Mr. Wilkes may be instructive in the present age.—In all the different periods of the world the intrigues of ambitious men, and the arts of popular deception have been much the same.—And whenever we see a man blowing the trumpet to proclaim his own patriotism—flattering the people and professing toward them an unbounded affection and an entire devotedness to their views and interests, we may justly suspect that he intends to make his fortune.

HISTORICUS.

NEW-YORK, September 15.

By the arrival yesterday of the Two-Friends, capt. Vose, in 42 days from London; and 37 from Lands End, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London Papers to the 1st of August; one day later than our former accounts. They contain nothing of an important nature.

The chief consul has ratified the treaty with Portugal, and Spain has already taken possession of the province of Olivenza. What France is to have, has not yet transpired.

The French appear to be unremitting in their construction of boats, &c for the invasion of England, and, on the contrary, England is not backward, in making preparations to repel the intended attacks of the grande nation. The marquis Cornwallis has been appointed commander in chief of the forces in the Eastern district.

September 15.

Capt. Johnson, who arrived at this port yesterday in the brig Fox, informs us, that he left St. Maloes on the 8th August, at which time, above 100 gun boats, two cutter brigs, and two 44 gun frigates, completely manned and victualled, were waiting at St. Maloes to be employed on the projected expedition. It was reported there, that admiral Gantheaume had captured one English 74 and a fleet of about 20 merchant vessels with stores destined for the British army in Egypt; and that he had succeeded in landing troops at a short distance from Alexandria. The officers and crew of the Jason, captain Johnson says, were preserved when that frigate was wrecked near St. Maloes; the pilot perished.

An epidemic fever, of a very alarming nature, it is said, prevails at Norwich, in the State of Connecticut. A letter of the 7th, just received, mentions that nearly one half of the citizens have fled into the country.

Late from Europe.

LISLE, July 23.

The Gazette of this town contains the following extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 17.

"Yesterday, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the religious Concordat was consummated, signed, on the part of the chief consul, by Joseph Buonaparte, the counsellor of state, Crete, and the Abbey Bernier; and on the part of the Pope, by cardinal Gonsalvi, and the archbishop of Corinth, Spina."

This news is certain; it is said even that things are arranged in a manner to quiet all consciences.

STRASBURG, July 15.

Our journals contain the following article: "The dispatches which the brig Lodi has brought from Egypt, have as yet only been published by extracts. A letter however has been received here, from a person belonging to the army, on board the Lodi, in the road of Neice, which states that the affairs in Egypt are not the best possible, of which there are two principal causes: first, disagreement between the generals, especially between Menou and Regnier; and secondly, the plague which broke out in Cairo and Upper Egypt, a short time before the attack of the English, and prevented the necessary measures being taken to collect the whole army, and attack the English on every side, before they had time to establish themselves on shore."

"Before the Lodi sailed, about 50,000 persons had already fallen victims to this dreadful disease in Cairo; nearly 1000 die daily: many of the French had been carried off by this distemper, which is the more serious a loss, as the number of French troops is now greatly diminished. In Upper Egypt, Murad Bey, 5 other inferior chiefs, and 120 Mamelukes, have died of the plague. The disagreement between the French officers was principally occasioned by the plan of operation against the English which Menou proposed, and Regnier decidedly disapproved. The consequence of which was a kind of schism; for Regnier, and some other of the generals, would no longer take a part in the military operations, and at length Regnier embarked for France, where he has actually arrived, with general Damas, late chief of the staff of the army of the east under Cleber, the general inspector Dante, and several other persons of distinction."

LONDON, July 28.

The court of Copenhagen has acceded to the convention signed at St. Petersburg on the 17th of June.

According to the last accounts from Copenhagen, count Loewendahl, son to the Danish ambassador in Russia, is immediately to proceed to St. Petersburg, with an official notification of the accession of Denmark to the convention concluded there on the 17th ult. between lord St. Helens and count Panin. Sweden having already signified its formal accession, the differences between Great Britain and the Northern Powers are thus most happily brought to a final adjustment.

On the 18th inst. arrived at Hamburg from Berlin, the French general Macdonald, with the ex-count de Segur, his secretary, and four adjutants, on his way to Copenhagen, where he is to reside as ambassador. Should the proposals for a general peace, which have it is most confidently asserted, been lately sent from Paris to Petersburg, meet with the approbation of Alexander, Macdonald is to go to Petersburg, in the character of ordinary French ambassador.

July 31.

Letters from our fleet blockading Brest, state, that the Brest fleet appears to be completely ready for sea, and that troops are embarked on board the ships.

The enemy's vessels are remarkably flat bottomed, and draw so very little water as to be enabled to place themselves under cover of their batteries, where it would be extremely dangerous for our boats to venture. To this circumstance must be attributed the escape of the flotilla from Calais into Boulogne on Tuesday.

The peculiar construction of the French gun vessels, enabling them to proceed along the coast in safety, as our cruisers cannot, in consequence of their great draught of water, bring their guns to bear with any de-