E NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA

RALEIGH :- PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDATEY HODGE & BOYLAN.

Twenty-fine Shillings per Year.

U E S D A Y, DECLEBER 15, 1801.

VOL. VI. N

LONDON, October 3.
The following dear 1 rhymes vere fluck up yesterday, near the Stock Ex change.

PRACE - Ratified Bulls - Gratified;
BEARS - Martified;
NATIONS - Diffatisfied;
ALLEY - Purified; ALL- Eledrified.

EGYPT.

The following extract of a letter from a entleman in the British army in Egypt,ad. dreffed to his friend in Belfaft, contains fome particulars which may be at once in teresting and amusing to our readers-

We travel through plains of wheat & barley, without meeting with an inclosure or a tree for many miles. We t horses into a barley or a clover field they enjoy themselves without die .. bance. The first fix days march, we travelled thro' a most fertile country in grain, which need only to be thrown in the ground to produce a most plentiful crop. The Delta which is on the other fide of the Nile, is a most abundant country -the villages along the banks of the Nile have a pretty appearance at a diffance ; they are all railed on artincial eminences of mud and clay, to protect them from the overflowing of the Nile, but when you arrive at them they are nothing but an affemblage of miterable huts, gene rally built of mud, clay and ftraw, perfect abodes of mifery and dirt, inferior to your worft Irifh villages. Their inhabitants the Arabs, are a lavage race of people, whose hands are on every one, and every one's hands upon them; the children of 9 years old go naked, and the women cover them. felves with a loofe blue cotton veftment, which completely hides them from our

When we enter a village, the ladies feamper off with great precipitation, as if we' were wild beafts come to devour them, and the children fet up a smible for alling, well pleased no doubt we the rean el-

Recollecting the story of Muster Jupiter and Mile Danae, I wander to a village with a handful of Paras (a foull coin about the value of a halfpenny) and begin diffributing my Paras among the little naked dingy fa vages : prefently a mother with her little one advances with cautious and wary fleps for her child, and finding that I did not bite her or her little one, the beckons for her female friends to advance, that I am a very quiefcent animal and generous of my Paras, and that they may fliew their faces without referve. Thus do I obtain by innocent stealth a fight of many a dingy and copper coloured complexion in which there is nothing too pretty or agreeable; they have fine eyes, great expression, and their teeth are in general in both men & women, very white, which probably arifes from their fimple mode of living, and the use of aliments that cannot hurt them. The Turkish foldiers principally live by plander, and they shew no mercy to a Frenchman: not content with immolating every unfortunate wounded Frenchman who falls before them, they carve and cut the flefly part of their bodies with their immense sabres, and leave . them a shocking spectacle of the rage of

A few mornings ago we performed a very neat affair : An officer from the defert brought intelligence to camp that a convoy of 2000 men and 500 camels were on their march from Alexandria to the Delta for corn and provisions to supply that garrison, and that they were then about 4 miles from us croffing the defert. The cavalry and a firong detachment was immediately ordered to intercept them, and by an extraordinary and forced march of 4 hours came up with them. By reconnoitering them we found their force had been much exaggerated, and it appeared necessary for two regiments only to push on. As our regiment was one of them, I had an opportunity of being witness to their furrender, which they were glad to make to an English force (the only enemy in this country they receive any mercy from) having been much harraffed in their route by a party of Bedouin Arabs, freebooters of the defert, and implacable enemies of the French; there were about 500 of them, part cavalry and part infantry, and about 100 mounted on Dromeda. ries, part of a corps which the French found necessary to raise in this country ; they are in fact camels, but a light species of them : they travel with great fwiftnefs,

making a journey of too miles in a day, to they are very tractable, will rife and li-dow at the word of command, and do every thing that our civalry is capable of doing; it was a most aughable procession to an Englishman, but an important capture to our army, as it applied it with a num-ber of fine camels for the purpose of transporting our provilens, ammunition, and

baggage. The plague is beginning, co carry off some o our men at Aboukir, but it has not reached this army. Three days ago we had fpecimen of the camp fide wind, a hot by ring poilonous wind of the defert, it we wind that had passed through a been, it lasted about fix through a h I heter role to 125, fome haurs. by it, but it cannot be

tober 12. RE of CO OF THE FRENCH Bill to c n SNVOY.

passed in about nine o'clock, citi citie question, General of brigade in the react, and to and one of Buonaparte's Senate. Senate the preliminaries of peace, formally ratised by the chief conful. By the veffel which brought him over, we received Parisjournals to the 8th, which announce that prace has been figured between France and Portugal; and that the dispute between Prussa and Austria reflecting the phopric of inniteraction a more forious appet. The French runa have riten again to 54. It is the great load of floating deht which must be funded at the peace, which keeps down their price, as we underftand.

Citizen Laurefton, after putting up at the city of London Inn, Dover, immediately dispatched one of his couriers, richly dreffed in fearlet and gold, to order horfes on the road for the French envoy, and to apprize citizen Otto of his arrival. General Lauriston himfelf, after, some refresh. ment, followed, and reached Westminster bridge about 12 o'clock at noon, on Saturday; the horfes of his costs and the drivers, decorated with blue ribbons and the word Peace upon them. In this manner the French envoy made his triumphal entry; & a mob foon collected, running after the carriage, which drove to citizen Otto's, the corner of Hereford and Oxford Streets, near Tyburn turnpike. After remaining a few minutes with M. Otto, that gentleman went into the carriage with citizen Laurifton, and they drove down Oxford Street, for Redifn's Hotel in St. James's Street, where apartments had been taken for the French envoy. At Otto's door the mob increased amazingly, exclaiming "Peace for ever"-" Long live Buonaparte," &c. The populace imagined that Laureston was lofeth Buonapare, and fome Supposed it was Buonaparte himfelf. Hence the acclamations of joy on feeing him were loud and inceffant. In Oxford Street a fhort diftance from Mr. Otto's house, they ftopped the coach, took the borfes out, and drew the carriage down Bond Street to Redifh's Hotel, tending the air with fhouts. fome of them mounting the tri coloured cockade. Laureston repeatedly bowed, and feemed much pleafed with his reception; but really, we believe, much alarmed for his personal safety. After he alighted at Rediffi's Hotel, he went to the first floor window, (M. Otto leading him to it and prefenting him,) and shewed himself to the populace, repeatedly bowing to them. He threw out a handful of guineas to them which were not, we fear, divided on the principles of equality; he that caught most keeping all he caught. Laureston was going to repeat this, when, as we are told, M. Otto begged him to defift, as he might offend the government. After being a short time at Redifh's Hotel, Laurellon and Otto returned into the carriage to proceed to Lord Hawkesbury's office, that they might formally exchange the ratifica-

tions .. Between four and five o'clock, Mr. Fox and his friends fat down to dinner at the Shakespear Tavern, to celebrate the anniverfary of his election; and it will be feen that his speech is an important commentary on the peace, materially connected with the great events of Saturday. He faid in fubstance, that the war having been undertaken for an unjust-object, namely, to force upon an independent nation a form of government which it abhorred, and with the design of destroying the rights of mankind; the peace was precifely fueb as it ought to be, difgraceful to the authors of the war, in this

to the have failed in all their real ob-sects, a glorious to the enemy who have fuc-ceeded in them all as they ought to do. This is Mr. tox's approbation of the peace of which the of the treatery journals have boatled We could not learn whether Mr. Fox win attend varliament or not. From what collected we think he will not. But abiente cannot now be occasioned by the want of countenance given to his opinion in the house of commons. We can positively flate, what the reader will not believe to he proceeds further, that Mr. Fox and he friends, hitherto called the opposition, will have a great majority in both houses of parliament. This will not be dispoted when the public recollect, as they will on he first mention of it, that Mr. Addington Lord Hawkesbury, and the whole of the present administration together with Mr. Pitt and his friends, have, on the great political queltion which has agitated the empire for nine years, come over entirely to the opinions of opposition, and have adopted them by fligmatifing the war in the conditions of the peace.

The adminations on Saturday began

with the tight and were fo general, that we had almost faid they were universal. A minute defeription of them will be found in another part of this paper. They were only exceeded by the illuminations on the Kingle recovery. There were very, very few houses in London that were not lighted up; thate of the poored classes were the most brilliant, comparatively speaking. The reason we will state to morrow. We never before heard so many guns and pistols fired off in the streets, to the great annoyance of pedepgers and horses. It seemed as if the numbers of the volunteer corps were giving a farewell falute. In a window in Oxford Street, opposite . a M. Otto's, was a pictut of Buonaparte, wirh this in feription: The Savour of the Universe l'at this feedal of the St. George's volunteers in their suiforms were gaping. The proprietors a the Porcupine newspaper, confidently, disapproving of the peace, fince they approved of the war, would not illuminate. In confequence, the windows of the office, la Southampton Street, were fmashed to pieces, and those of the house of the chief proprietor, in Pall Mall, thared the fame fate. The fign of the Bible, the Crown and Mitre over the window, was befrieared with dirt, or rather with glory in the caule, as the proprietor will, no doubt, affet ; and juft with as much truth. as it is faid Lord Hawksbury has covered himfelf with glory in figning the peace, who if his former language were now acted up on, wouldbe in reality befmeared with dirt like the fign above mentioned .- The illumi nation was fo great, the fky fo red, that fome miles from town, London looked as if it wereon fire. The fun of the mob, however, lad not begun ; it never does on thefe occasions till about 12 o'clock, when the people begin to put out their lights, and go to bed, fing detachments of the mob break the windows of a whole ftreet. The fun was we fay not begun, when steleven o'eleck a most tremendous fform came on, which foon cleared the Streess, preferved perfect tranquility, flillnefs, even, fent his Majefty, the people home well ducked, and faved the housekeeper's win-

The hightning began to flew itfelf flightly early in the evening; but at eleven o'clock it fuddenly became most vivid, flashing every minute, illuminating the town like the fun, and obscuring the light of the candles. So much lightning has not been feen in London thefe twenty years, never fince a sielent from which did great demage on the 8th of October, 1780. The lightning on Saturday night was accompa-nied by loud and repeated claps of thunder, while the torrent of rain fell for feveral hours. The advocates of the war may interpret this as a mark of the wrath of heaven at the peace; the Supporters of this peace may call it an approbation of that measure. It extinguished many of the lamps. It is remarkable, that at the admirally the crown was drowned out, but the anchor remained. The entertainments concluded at Drury.lane theatre in the midft of this ftorm, which produced the greatest confernation in the crouded coffee rooms and lobbics, where the lighting flashed, while the thunder roared. Several ladies fainted, and the fhricks and groans of others were awful. None were fo much alarmed and disconsolate as the Cyprian corps, who feemed to think a time of reckoning was arrived. Half a guinea was collected a third time, but, finding the re-

given to a hackney coach for a fi ing fare ; and even me that price it was difi cule to obtain a conveyance. Such is the hiftory of Saturday; a day that will be memorable in the annals of this country !

Im Coutton 30

NIAGARA, October 21. A report has lately circulated here of the discovery of a plot in Montreal, to burn and pillage that city; the editor having used diligence in enquiring relative thereto, is able now to flate, that the report is not groundlefs. It would feem, that fome time in the summer past, several persons; mostly strangers, frequently met at a tavern at the lower end of the Quebec foburbs, and denominated themselves white caps: they would go at night and dig holes, ule many ftrange gestures and charms, holding out the pretence of looking for hidden treasure. Their number was observed to increase, and which increasing suspicions of evil among the inhabitairts, the magiffracy

is faid to have watched and placed spies upon them, and who reported that their intentions were to burn and pillage Montreal ; that the number of confederates was about 60, & combined by oath to obedience to the orders of their leaders, who were not made known to all. Upon this report, of them, the magif-

trates iffued warrants and apprehended feve-

ral of them, who are now to the number of 8 or 9 confined in irons in the jail of that city; the reft having fled, it is supposed to the United States. The enquiry having been laid before the Governor, he ordered an additional number of artillery on duty at that flation, and a part of the militia to be armed, and to patrole the ffreets. As far as discovery has been made, there appears to be not one native Canadian in the banditti.

Extra8 of a letter from the Editor of the Sa vannah Mufeum, to bis correspondent at New York, dated Savannah, October 28.

" Since I wrote to you laft, I have experienced a great deal of trouble and anxiety. Wishing to do equal justice to all parties, and to conduct our paper with impartiality, we gave admission to a number of pieces on both fides of the quettion. At the particular request of two young men of anti federal politics, though much against our own inclination, we published an extract from the Aurors, containing some remarks unfavourable to the character of from a friend of the General, under the fignature of Q. who enjoined upon us fecrecy, as to the author. After this publication, the young men just mentioned waited upon us, to know who was the author of it; the name, of course, we refuled to give up, and they left us, though very much diffatisfied. In the evening I went to the post office; and, whilst I was waiting for the papers, General Jackson stepped in, and shortly after entering into conversation with me, began a long harrangue, which he ended in praising his own exploits during the American revolution, and declaring that the country (and this flate in particular) was indebted to him for its independence. He then observed to me that when I came to Savannah, I was a good republican, to which I replied, that my principles were the fame that they ever had been ; he contradicted me, and faid that I was in Britifb pay. To fo direct an affront I gave him the lie-upon which he threatened to break my head. I prepared myfelf for the attack, but after his making a great noise, the scene closed for the evening. The two young men before spoken of are aids to General Jackson, and were by him, no doubt, inftigated to their subsequent conduct ; for, after the affair with the General, they again called upon us and demanded the author of Q. We perfilted in our refufal, when one of them made an attack upon me with a loaded horsewhip, while I was unarmed. I was fortunate enough to sanand the blow, and had an opportunity of handling him pretty rough-

After this they collected a mob, present. ed their pistole to my breast, threatening to pull down our house, and to heave the types into the river, if we did not inftantly give up the author's name; but they were foon opposed by more than an equal number of respectable citizens; which occasioned them to disperse in a terrible rage. They