

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND RALEIGH ADVERTISER.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1800.

210.

DESERTED

FROM the Camp near Averasborough, three private soldiers, belonging to the 6th Regiment of Infantry, on the night of the 26th Dec. 1799. Daniel Thomas, about twenty-five years of age, five feet 8 1-2 inches high, blue eyes, light hair and light complexion, took his regimental clothes with him, he was enlisted at Fayetteville N. C. and said he was born in one of the eastern counties of this state, but afterwards that he was born in one of the northern states.

On the 4th of January last, Thomas Holmes, said he was about 18 years of age, but appears much older, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark eyes, dark hair and dark complexion, carried off his musket, cartouch box and bayonet, was born in Glasgow county, in this state, and enlisted at Fayetteville.

On the 20th of January, Ambrose Copeland, about 18 years old, 5 feet 9 1-2 inches high, brown eyes, brown hair and fair complexion, he also took with him his regimental clothes, was born in Chatham county in this state, and enlisted in Anson county.

Whoever will apprehend the above Deserters, shall receive a reward of 30 dollars, or ten dollars for either of them, delivered to me or any officer in the service of the United States, with all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM HALL, Capt.
6th Federal Regiment.

Camp at Averasborough, March 17, 1800. 6 3

A TON OF IRON,

SUITABLE for Planters, for sale at the following reduced prices, for cash only:—Among which, are Axe bars and Plough patterns of all descriptions at 7 1-2 dollars by the retail, and 7 1-4 by wholesale. Waggon tire ready drawn at 9 and an half pence per lb. Raleigh, April 1, 1800. WM. DANIEL.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office Raleigh, April 1, 1800.

COLONEL William Hayes, 2; Major Robert Williams, Attorney at Law, 2; William H. Haywood, 2; Messrs. Keenan, Thompson and Co John Craven, Esquire, Samuel Davis, Mr. Devermont, merchant, Raleigh; Jeremiah Miller, Colonel William Porter, Jeremiah Taylor, care of Esquire Yancy, Sullivan county, North Carolina; John Rex, Benjamin Covertan, William Patterson, John Mathis, William White, Esq. 2; Doctor Jason Haad, Oliver Smith, Esq. Lawrence Teel, John Grant Rencher, Joseph Pinkney, John Williams, Esq. Attorney at Law; John Williamson, Neuse river; Benj. Dean, Colonel Robert Dickens, Bolling G. Hobbs, Moses Jones, Lewis Atkins, Jesse Mitchell, Edward Pride, Esq. Lieut. Carleton Walker, Paymaster, &c. Daniel Wheaton, J. Morton, fadler; Samuel Allbon, Mrs. Sally Callier, Wake county; Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, John Spence, for Samuel Parker; the hon. Edward Jones, Solicitor-General; Samuel Salyers, Maj. Gen. T. Brown; David Miller. WM SHAW, P. M.

The Main Line Mails now run three times a week, and arrives and departs in the following order, viz:

The NORTHERN MAIL arrives every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M. and is forwarded on to the South immediately after being opened.

The SOUTHERN MAIL arrives every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday Mornings at 5 o'clock, and is forwarded on to the North immediately after being opened.

The HILLSBOROUGH MAIL arrives every Monday Evening, and departs next morning.

The NORTHERN MAIL departs every second Tuesday Morning, and arrives the Monday following at 10 o'clock, A. M.

N. B. Letters to go Southwardly must be in the Office by 12 o'clock, on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Those for the North must be in the Office by 8 o'clock in the Evening of Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. WM SHAW, P. M.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the subscribers of the Deep and Haw river navigation, That at the last general meeting of said Company, on the second Monday of February last, it was Resolved, that every subscriber to said navigation, who shall not make his or their payments up to fifteen dollars for each of his or their respective shares, on or before the second Monday in May next, that they will be dealt with according to law. The money to be paid into the hands of James Newland, Treasurer; or to

JOHN HENDERSON, President.
Chatham Court House, March 10, 1800. 6 3

Sheriff's Deeds, Common do. and Warrants, for sale at this Office.

FROM JINK'S PORTLAND GAZETTE.

VERY INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

The important election of president and vice-president being near at hand, no base effort has been left untried by the disorganizers of the Federal Government, to defame its officers, and make them appear in the eyes of the unwary, yet well disposed citizens of America, as unworthy of their suffrages at the ensuing election. Their attempt to do this, by a base and detestable calumny which is, and ever will be, repented in the truly magnanimous executive of the union, in the detestable affair of Robbins, the pirate has been completely baffled. With what vociferation was it blazoned from one end of the continent to the other, by these base miscreants, "that the president had delivered to the sanguinary British, Jonathan Robbins, a citizen of the United States, to be inhumanly hung in chains, for innocently making his escape from a British man of war!"—They have in consequence of the proceedings of the president in this affair, even represented that we were not safe in our own doors; that we were liable to be torn from our wives and children, to be sent away like "poor Robbins," and hung in chains, to facilitate the savage revenge of the British!—JACOBIN INCONSISTENCY!—All these infernal proceedings had their weight on the minds of the weaker part of the community. They have been led to believe that their liberty was not safe in the hands in which it was entrusted: that it was their intention to "prostrate it before the throne of his majesty," or to barter it away for "British gold." Robbins's affair was admirably calculated for this purpose; and as such, they have not ceased to make a proper use of it.

In order to bring this affair to its summit, their representatives in congress demanded of the executive, all the papers relative to this business. This was the time to complete their happiness!—They were now sure of damning the reputation of the executive, and their nefarious designs would, of course, have been completed.—But, behold, these papers were produced, which added, if possible, still greater injury to the proceedings of the executive department. They now shrunk back, like the Tarrapin to his shell, abashed at their toothless conduct in order to devise some new measure to pursue.—They, finding their diabolical designs completely frustrated, next produced a string of resolutions, with a view of making it appear that the conduct of the president "was a dangerous interference of the executive with judicial decisions." But, that a large and decided majority of the house will consign this attempt, to lessen the public confidence in the president, to that contempt and detestation which it is deservedly merits, ought to be the prayer of every honest American.

On the black catalogue of calumny the "Republican patriots" of Virginia are the most prominent. With a view of inducing the good people of that commonwealth, to support the modest correspondent of *Mazzei* as president, at the ensuing election, they patronize a renegade, who, some years ago, narrowly escaped the gallows in his own country, as a fit engine of abuse against the federal officers of our government. In a work entitled the "Prospect Before Us," this wretch has issued the basest and vilest calumnies that is in the power of language to depict, against our WASHINGTON and ADAMS, with a view of making their administrations appear corrupt: of pulling down that fame which has been erected to their immortal honor, and building up Thomas Jefferson on its ruins.

AMERICANS—Will you permit a few Democratic Vampires, which infect the United States, to lull you into a state of slumbering security, that they may suck the dearest blood of your country? Can you suffer the immortal name of Washington to be stigmatized with having "embezzled the public money;"—with being "knowingly perjured;"—with being "a hypocrite;"—with having "sacrificed the dearest rights of his country;"—Can you suffer your illustrious president to be termed a "hoary headed incendiary;" and charged with having "completed the scene of ignominy which your Washington began?" Every American, possessing one drop of the blood of their fathers, will spurn at the idea, and at the authors of these horrid calumnies; or he will be unworthy the exalted name of an American. Let us arouse and look around us before that important day arrives, that we may be the better able to discover who are our enemies, and who are our foes. Let us UNITE, for UNION IS LIBERTY—and LIBERTY IS LIFE.

[Salem Gaz.]

The Legislature of the Territory North West of the Ohio, in their late respectful address to the President of the United States, acknowledge themselves indebted to him "for the enjoyment of the rich country they now

inhabit." As many readers may not have been suitably impressed with a just understanding of the sentence, it will not be improper to elucidate the fact by a recurrence to past transactions.—When the treaty of 1783, was on the tapis, the British Minister Mr. Oswald proposed the Ohio as the boundary line. This was seconded by the French Minister, the Count de Vergennes, and acceded to by Dr. Franklin. Mr. Adams opposed it in the strongest and most positive manner in which he was supported by Mr. Jay. This, at that time, broke up the conference. Mr. Oswald then sent a person in an unofficial capacity, to pump Mr. Adams, and see if he could not be brought over; but finding him determined, he answered that he would write home to his government, advising them to continue the war until we could obtain our rights.

Mr. Oswald finding Mr. Adams inflexible, and being obliged, by his instructions, to conclude a treaty on the best terms he could, the line was fixed where it now is, instead of the Ohio; for which the inhabitants of that fertile and flourishing territory, are indebted to the firmness of our now worthy President, seconded by Mr. Jay. [Centinel.]

At a period like the present, when the European world seems shaken to its centre, when every engine, which ingenuity or malice could invent has been set at work to convulse nations far removed from the great scene of confusion, and who are anxious only for repose—does it not highly become the People of the U. States to erect a barrier, which shall set bounds to the Arms and intrigues of an aspiring power, and the more detestable plots of a home faction? and how is this to be done otherwise than by electing men to the first Offices in our government, conspicuous for their love of country and their hatred of foreign influence? The Republican Federalists, therefore, are seriously called upon to exert themselves at the next election; the Jacobins, they may be assured, are on the watch and even on tip toe to catch them napping—if, therefore we suffer ourselves from any consideration whatever to be diverted from the great object of the election, an election so important to our general happiness, we shall richly deserve the reproach of our own consciences, and merit the severest censure of posterity; nay, more than that we shall become fit subjects for the rod which the "TERRIBLE REPUBLIC" has constantly kept prepared for those who dare oppose HER WILL.

LONDON, January 27.
ARMY OF THE EAST.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

Kleber, commander in chief to the Directory.

"The commander in chief, Buonaparte, quitted this country for France on the morning of the 23d ult. without saying a word of his intention to any person whatever. He had appointed me to meet him at Rosetta on the subsequent day! (the 24th) I found nothing there but his dispatches. Unable to divine whether the General has had the good fortune to reach Toulon, I think it incumbent on me to send you a copy of the letter by which he transferred to me the command of the army, as also of another which he had addressed to the Grand Vizier, at Constantinople, although he knew perfectly well, that this officer was already arrived at Damaskus.

"My first cares have been directed to obtain an accurate knowledge of the present condition of the army.

"You know, Citizen Directors, and you have it in your power to procure the requisite statements; you know, I say, the actual strength of the army at its arrival in Egypt—it is reduced a full half! and we occupy all the capital points of the great triangle, from the Cataracts to El Arisch, from El Arisch to Alexandria, and from Alexandria again to the Cataracts; mean while it is no longer a question, as it once was, of contending with a few hordes of dispirited Mameloucs, but of resisting and combating the united efforts of three great powers, the Porte, England and Russia.

"The troops are naked—and this privation of clothing is the more calamitous, as it is perfectly ascertained in this country, to be one of the most active causes of the dysenteries and ophthalmies, which constantly prevail here. The first, in particular, has operated with an alarming effect this season, on bodies already weakened and exhausted by fatigue. The members of the Board of Health remark (and never fail to mention it in their reports) that although the army is so much diminished, the number of the Sick List is considerably larger this year, than at the same period of the last.

"General Buonaparte, previous to his departure, had it is true, given orders for the new clothing of the army; but for this, as well as for a great many other projects, he contented himself with the mere orders—the poverty of the finances (which is a new obstacle to