

THE MINERVA,

A. D. Murphy Esq

TWO & A HALF DOLLARS
ANN. For the Year.

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY WILLIAM BOYLAN.

FOUNDED BY ANNA
PAGE & CO. 1805.

Vol. 10.]

RALEIGH, (N. C.) MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1805.

[No. 457.]

FROM THE ERAOMETER.
[A New-York Paper.]

It now appears very clearly that it is not the bank that the Cheethamite cavillers are so angry about; it is not the Governor's inconsistency; it is not his having respited Arnold (at the instance of 2000 petitioners):—No, it is a deep laid plot to ruin every man of property or talents in the State. They first affected to hold up to detestation the Governor, Secretary of State and recorder of New-York, under pretence of their having secretly acceded to the Merchant's Bank. They now hold up the ex-Minister, P. R. Livingston, and John R. Livingston, the two former having just arrived from France, after an absence of four years. The latter uniformly opposed to the Bank, and having hitherto abstracted himself from politics. It was the same plan that the leaders in the French revolution adopted. Take up any history of those times and you will see the gradual steps that were followed until office after office, place after place, was obtained; good citizens put down, and the worst men in the community promoted—just so it is here; the advance has hitherto been slow, but they begin to proceed with hasty strides; they have attacked the administration of two principal States and even the constitution and JUDICIARY of ONE; and if they succeed in this, little doubt remains of their attacking openly the general government; indeed in Pennsylvania they have already discovered their intentions.—And the moment a good opportunity offers they will decry Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, &c. and put up, if possible, their own minions. They shroud themselves under the majesty of the people. Can the people be so mad as not to know they must have rulers? Can they be so mad as not to see that a change made in this State by the present faction would be to their injury?—Who are these men? Are not Cheerham and a number of his sycophants, men without connection, property or talents, lavishing abuse around them, destroying all respectability, harrowing up the feelings of every man and every family opposed to them, and coercing by the vilest means, those who will not fall into their nefarious measures. When the federalists predicted that property and talents would fall before democratic demagogues, like the prophecies of Cassandra, they were disbelieved; the time is too fast approaching when their predictions will be verified—unless every man of integrity will put his shoulder to the wheel, and endeavour to discard factious printers and needy scoundrels, from holding confidential stations. The leaders in the French revolution could do nothing injurious until they obtained the Administration; but the moment they had it in possession, what was the consequence!—Look forward, citizens, and tremble, lest the same consequences should take effect here! Should the present faction get once the power of doing every thing under laws made to answer their own purposes, farewell liberty, property, and even life! They have asserted roundly and repeatedly, that a majority of the legislature were bribed, believing this has added to their ardour, at the moment they have the administration, they will be possessed of the means to do what they now only meditate. It behoves you who wish to live peaceably, under a good government, to have property protected, talents respected, liberty not merely a word, and life assured from the will of a tyrant, to resist the present measures, and to save yourselves from ruin.

A Dutchess County Republican.

INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pascal Paul Peck, (son of Capt. William Peck, of Providence) an officer on board the United States brig Argus, commanded by Isaac Hull, Esq. dated Malta, July 4, 1805.

“By the President, which sails for America in a few days, I embrace the favourable opportunity of writing you a few lines. You will no doubt be anxious and feel a little surprised at my own silence, and will, perhaps, place it to neglect or want of affection; but when I assure you I have not been in a Christian country for nearly eight months before,

you will form an opinion that will be more correspondent to the feelings of my heart. Time and my duty will not permit me to write you as lengthily as I could wish; I will, however, give you a short account of our journey across the Lybian Desert, where we suffered almost every thing possible, but in the end gained a glorious victory, and in a great measure contributed to the bringing the Bashaw of Tripoli to terms of peace. About the middle of November we sailed from Malta, bound to Egypt (having on board, as passenger, William Eaton, Esq.) in search of Hamet Bashaw, the rightful sovereign of Tripoli, to endeavour to effect a co-operation with him against his brother, the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli. We arrived at the port of Alexandria on the 24th of November, and Mr. Eaton went to Grand Cairo in search of the ex-Bashaw. After a long series of difficulties, dangers and vexations, Mr. E. arrived near Alexandria with the Bashaw and about forty persons in his suit, about the 6th of February. Mr. E. returned on board, and the Bashaw formed his camp about 11 miles from Alexandria, where he was occasionally reinforced by the Bedouin or desert Arabs. At the pressing solicitation of Mr. E. and at the request of Capt. Hull, I consented to accompany the former across the desert, with the proviso of joining the brig at Bombay. On the 19th of February Mr. E. our Lieutenant of Marines, myself, and seven marines, left the brig and joined the army, and the brig sailed for Syracuse.—On the 6th of March we commenced our march with about 300 well mounted Arabs, 70 Christians, recruited at Alexandria, and 105 camels, laden with our provisions and baggage. Our first day's march was near 40 miles. On encamping, we found the well to all appearance dry, and there was no water within 6 hours march.—Here commenced the first of our sufferings—after marching near 40 miles in a burning sun, buoyed up with the idea of finding water at the end of our march, we found on encamping not the least sign of water, nor was a green thing to be seen. All hands were employed in clearing out the well, but were so thirsty & fatigued they could hardly move. For myself, not having taken the precaution to procure a small skin of water to carry on my horse, had it not been for a few oranges I had, I should hardly have been able to move next morning. I laid myself down on my bed to sleep; but I could not, being, for the first time in my life, almost dead with thirst. Had I possessed thousands, I would have given them for a gill of water. About day-light a little water was found, worse if possible than bilge-water; but to me it was more delicious than the most precious cordial.—We moved on the 8th, and continued our march, by irregular stages, until the 22d, halting wherever water was to be procured, and frequently suffering very much for the want of it; our only provisions a handful of rice and two biscuits a day, and every day perplexed and harassed by the Arabs for money, who finding us in their power, endeavoured to extort every thing from us.

The 22d, about noon, we camped on a spacious barren plain, where there were about 5000 Bedouin Arabs encamped, all in our interest, about 10,000 camels and 50,000 sheep fed. Here we remained five days to refresh our troops. The 27th we re-commenced our march with a small re-inforcement, consisting of 37 Arab families, with about 150 fighting men. We might have taken the whole of them, had we had a sufficiency of provisions, which were now reduced to rice only. Water was growing more and more scarce every day, and the Arabs becoming more troublesome. They seemed determined not to proceed to Bomba until news came of the arrival of our vessels, never once supposing they would arrive, but remained under an idea that we wished to get possession of some strong hold in their country, and reduce them to Christianity. They said it was impossible for a Christian and a Mussulman to have the same interest.—Our provisions were drawing to an end, and our Christian soldiers on the point of mutinying. Our prospects were now gloomy indeed, when, on the 13th of April, at the time when we had disco-

vered a mutiny, a courier arrived with news of our vessels being off Bomba. In an instant the face of things changed from pensive gloom to enthusiastic gladness; the soldiers who had refused to mount guard returned to their duty.—The next morning we marched on in high spirits, being only three good days march from Ismaha, although we had only provisions for the next day. The 12th, our provisions being expended, we lifted a camel for subsistence, which lasted us the 13th. On the 16th we arrived at Bomba, having been 5 days without a mouthful of provisions, except a little forced we found now and then, and a small root we dug out of the sand.—To add to our distresses, no vessel was to be seen, and no water to be found; we remained that night without a drop. The Arabs again began to murmur.—Early in the morning of the 17th I was routed by the joyful sound of a SAIL! A SAIL! I went out of my tent, and enjoyed the pleasing sight of the Argus coming down the coast under full sail. All was now rejoicing, and mutual congratulations.—About 8 the Argus discovered us, and at 10 I enjoyed the pleasure of embracing my mess-mates, and sitting down to a comfortable meal, which I had not enjoyed for near forty days.

When I think on our situation in the Desert where no other Christian ever set his foot, and consider what thieves the Arabs are, who would shoot a man for the buttons on his coat, and their religious prejudices, which would have been sufficient to warrant our deaths, as Christians and enemies to their religion, I frequently wonder how it was possible for us to succeed in reaching Bomba. Certainly it was one of the most extraordinary expeditions ever set on foot. We were very frequently 20 hours without water, & once 47 hours without a drop. Our horses were sometimes three days without, and for the last 24 days had nothing to eat but what they picked out of the sand.—The country was melancholyly desert throughout, and for the space of 450 miles we saw neither horse nor tree, nor hardly any thing green, and, except in one place, not a trace of a human being.

To-morrow morning we sail again for Alexandria.—I have but a few minutes to spare from my duty to finish this. Suffice it to say, that on the 27th of April, Derne, the most valuable province of the kingdom of Tripoli, was taken by the United forces of Hamet Bashaw and Mr. Eaton, and the Argus, Nautilus, and sloop Hornet; and that about the middle of June a peace was concluded with the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli; and the Ex-Bashaw, with about 60 of his followers, obliged to abandon their country, without knowing where to seek a home or subsistence.—There is not the smallest doubt but that our getting possession of Derne, was the reason of the Bashaw's coming to terms. But I must hasten to conclude, as a boat is now waiting to take the letters on shore. Our whole Squadron is at Syracuse, and will go down the Mediterranean in a short time. The President sails for America shortly. Commodore Barron is on board her in a very low state of health. The John Adams and three gun-boats have arrived at Syracuse.”

LONDON, August 10.

Capture of American Vessels by the Spaniards.

It is a well known fact, that every American vessel which has sailed for the Mediterranean for some time past, with English produce on board, has been captured by the Spaniards. It was not till Saturday that this extraordinary circumstance could be ascertained by the underwriters, and for the discovery they are indebted to the following extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Collingwood to William Marlden, Esq. dated off Cadiz, 26th July, and transmitted by him to the Committee at Lloyd's:—

“The Factor, American brig, from Liverpool, is mentioned in the letters from Lloyd's as having a very valuable cargo on board was spoken by the Squadron within four leagues of Cadiz Light House. I sent the Hydra to see her in safety through the Straits, without which

she would probably have been taken by the gun-boats, and which the Master seemed to think a much less evil than proceeding on his voyage to Naples, and running the risk of being met by a Tripolitan. I have been informed the Spaniards give to the vessels, laden with English property, every encouragement to put themselves in the way of their cruizers by discharging them quickly, and paying their freight liberally.

The American schooner Hermon, is slated to have come off this port before the blockade for the purpose of being taken, and after condemnation of her cargo, was at sea again perhaps in less time than she could have performed her original voyage; so that they have both a pecuniary interest in being captured, and secure themselves from the danger of meeting the cruizers of Tripoli.”

The Exet Squadron has been re-inforced by three line of battle ships from the Downs; and squadrons are ordered off the Meule and Helvoet. At the latter port, the Chatham of 84 guns, and the Peter Paul of 64, are in readiness for sea—the artificers employed in their equipment, worked several nights by torch light—4000 French troops were to embark on board them; and two Dutch frigates, and two French brigs, which are expected there. It is supposed, I however, that this Squadron is designed for distant service, from the circumstance of its having taken six months store, and provisions on board.

A letter received from an officer on board the Majestic, Admiral Russell's flag ship, off the Exet, dated the 10th inst. states, that the fleet has been re-inforced by the Ruby & Princess of Orange of 64 guns each, and that from every information that could be collected, there is not the smallest doubt, that the enemy will endeavour to proceed to sea, every thing being ready for that purpose.

The funds yesterday suffered a slight depression, not owing altogether, as some suppose, to the alarm of invasion, but to the certainty of a Continental war, & the consequent drainage of the specie from this country to pay the different subsidies. Indeed we are informed from good authority, that the first payment is now on its way to the Continent.

The Combined fleet, during their flight from the West Indies, compelled every vessel they met with to stand on their course, and detained it a day, or sometimes longer, in order to prevent information of their track being given to Lord Nelson.

It is asserted upon the authority of private letters, that a treaty of alliance has actually been signed by the Courts of St. James, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Constantinople, in which it is stipulated that the Russian army in the Mediterranean, which is to be augmented to 80,000 men, is to be taken into the pay of Great Britain.

A large American ship, detained by the Bonetta sloop of war, on suspicion of having French property on board, was brought into the Downs, and reported to Admiral Holloway, who immediately ordered a detachment of men from his flag ship to take charge of her till she was inspected, with orders that none of her hatches should be uncovered.—They had not been long on board when they observed the mate go below with a lighted candle. He was instantly followed by three seamen of the Utrecht, who detected him in the act of setting fire to some gunpowder, which was prevented only by the seamen knocking the candle out of his hand. On searching farther, they found the vessel was laden with 16,000 barrels of gunpowder. Had the mate succeeded in his purpose, the mischief both to the men of war and merchantmen in the Downs, would have been incalculable. The fellow has been sent in irons on board the flag ship, and an enquiry will be immediately instituted into the cause of this diabolical attempt.

BOARDING.

NATHANIEL JONES, (Crabtree)

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he intends keeping a BOARDING HOUSE in the city of Raleigh, the ensuing session of Assembly. Sep. 28.