

French had been under the guns of Gibraltar and that a small skirmishing party succeeded in destroying one of the batteries about the Spanish line; that the French held possession of the Gut of Gibraltar, and that a great number of French privateers were off that place. Captain M. lay off Gibraltar ten days, also informed capt. M. that several privateers were out off Tangier, among them one of the expedition came through the Gut with troops and troops, about thirty sail, bound to England. Spoke off the Rock, brig of Marblehead, 29 days from Alicante, in distress, for water.

## Raleigh:

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1810.

Examination at Louisburg, will commence on Wednesday in June, and not on the Monday. The Play will be on Thursday.

Learn from Mr. M'Brydes circular, that man in the navy for one year of Adams's administration, cost four hundred and forty three dollars, but each man in the navy during Jefferson's last year, cost the enormous sum of eight hundred and ninety one dollars. How are we to account for this difference, but from fraud and mismanagement? Will this fact convince the people of their error, or will it only exasperate them?

It cannot be otherwise than giving to every honest American to see our country of State convicted of publishing a state paper at variance with truth. Our readers perceive, by referring to the Marquis of Lansdowne's answer to Mr. Pinkney, that so far from approving, it is in very positive language, and approves the conduct of Mr. Jackson, a miserable man: If Robert Smith had any ability, he would certainly go and hang him. But the trick answered his purpose, the elections are over, and he cares not for election.

DESPATCHES FROM ENGLAND. A letter from Wm. Pinkney, Esq. to R. B. Esq. Secretary of State, dated London, 21st 21, 1810.

On the 27th November, Mr. Brownell delivered me your letters of the 11th, 14th and 15th preceding month, and on the Saturday following I had a conference with the Marquis of Lansdowne, in the course of which I explained to him the grounds upon which I was instructed to request Mr. Jackson's immediate recall, and which the official intercourse between that gentleman and the American government had suspended.

Wellesley's reception of what I said to him was frank and friendly; and I left him with the assurance that he should have no cause to be dissatisfied with the final course of his government in the subjects of our conference.

In opinion that this interview could be introductory to a more formal proceeding on my part; and it was accordingly settled that I should present an official letter, the effect of my verbal communication. I prepared such a letter, I carried it my-Downing street a few days afterwards, and pointed the delivery of it to Lord Wellesley some explanatory observations, with which I presume necessary to trouble you. I find a copy of this letter enclosed, and am able to collect from it the substance of the greater part of the statements and remarks I thought it my duty to make in the common above mentioned.

A copy of the answer, received on the day of the 1st, is inclosed.

The following letter of Mr. Pinkney to the Minister. It is very lengthy. It is a summary of the correspondence between Mr. Jackson, Mr. Smith; and demands the recall of Jackson.]

Foreign Office, March 14, 1810.

Letter which I had the honor to receive you under date of 2d January, together with the additional paragraph received on the 24th, has been laid before the King.

Several conferences which I have held respecting the transactions to which your letters refer, have I trust, satisfied you, that the sincere desire of his Majesty's government, on the present occasion, to avoid any discussion which might obstruct the renewal of a friendly intercourse between the two countries.

The correspondence between Mr. Jackson and the Minister has been submitted to his Majesty's command.

His Majesty has commanded me to express his opinion, that the official communication, between the Minister in America and the government of the United States, should have proceeded, before it was possible for his Majesty's interposition of his authority, to manifest an invariable disposition to maintain the friendship of amity with the United States.

His Majesty has commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that he has received from Mr. Jackson the most satisfactory assurances, that it was not his purpose to resort to the government of the U. States, in any expression contained in his letters, or by any of his conduct.

The expressions and conduct of his Majesty's government in America having, however, appeared to the government of the United States to be extraordinary, the usual course in such cases would be to convey, in the first instance, to his Majesty a formal complaint against his Minister, and desire such redress, as might be deemed necessary to the nature of the alleged offence.

The course of proceeding would have enabled the government to have made such arrangements, or offered such reasonable explanations, as would have precluded the inconvenience, which always arise from the suspension of official communication between friendly powers.

His Majesty however is always disposed to pay

the utmost attention to the wishes and sentiments of states in amity with him; and he has therefore been pleased to direct the return of Mr. Jackson to England.

But his Majesty has not marked, with any expression of his displeasure, the conduct of Mr. Jackson; whose integrity, zeal and ability have long been distinguished in his Majesty's service; and who does not appear, on the present occasion, to have committed any intentional offence against the government of the United States.

I am commanded to inform you, that Mr. Jackson is ordered to deliver over the charge of his Majesty's affairs in America, to a person properly qualified to carry on the ordinary intercourse between the two governments, which his Majesty is sincerely desirous of cultivating on the most friendly terms.

As an additional testimony of this disposition, I am authorised to assure you, that his Majesty is ready to receive, with sentiments of undiminished amity and good will, any communication which the government of the United States may deem beneficial to the mutual interest of both countries, through any channel of negotiation which may appear advantageous to that government.

I request that you will accept the assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and

Humble servant,

[Signed] WELLESLEY.

William Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

GEN. MORREAU gave a very splendid Ball at his house in Pearl street last Monday evening. Among the ladies and gentlemen of distinction present, were Mr. Jackson and his lady. N. Y. Her.

His Excellency John Treadwell is re-elected Governor, and Roger Griswold, Esq. Lieutenant Governor, of the state of Connecticut.

Democratic Tyranny.—At the poll in Leicester, Genesee county, a freeman of the name of Ephraim Steward, in offering himself to vote, let his ticket fall.—It was picked up, and said to be a blank. One of the inspectors, John H. Jones, asked him if he meant it as an insult? He replied, No, Sir. The board made out a mittimus and sent him to prison for twenty days.—Ontario (N. Y.) Repository.

It is stated that General Wilkinson is busily engaged in preparing a publication on the subject of the charges made against him, and that he is consoled in this undertaking by the reflection, that if he must fall he has it in his power to drag a distinguished culprit along with him.—Relief's P. Gazette.

French Cruelty to American Seamen.—Yesterday Mr. Wm. Rogers, jun. passed through this town on his way from Calais, (France,) to Gloucester, his native place. Mr. R. was the mate of an American Schooner, sometime since reported to be captured by the French. He was carried into Calais, where all the crew were imprisoned and doomed literally to subsist on bread and water unless they would ship on board of French privateers. To avoid this state of wretchedness, all had shipped but one, whom Mr. R. saw after he had submitted to this cruelty eight days, and he then determined to persevere. Mr. R. likewise saw a Mr. Low, a townsman of his, on board a French privateer, where he had been compelled to serve a year and a half, with the only alternative remaining, of going to prison, to pine to death on bread and water. We can depend on our informant for the correctness of these facts, who adds that a great number of American seamen were in a similar situation.

We shall make no comment only that the Duke of Cadore asserts that our government have made no complaint to the government of France! Boston paper of May 5.

WTR.—The Rev. John Wesley's prophecy, "that the world will come to an end in 1836." has been lately published in Charleston, S. C. and has produced some alarm among the stockholders of the Union Bank of that city, because its charter extends to 1850!—Mer. Adv.

NORFOLK, MAY 14.

Arrived here this morning the ship Rolla, captain Sanford, from Lisbon, which place he left the fifth of April. The British and Portuguese army of 100,000 men were on the frontiers, where they had been for some time; the French had not attempted to advance.—The day before captain S. sailed a fleet of transports, with troops and horses had arrived. Fifteen thousand men were daily expected from England to reinforce Lord Wellington's army.

Markets for corn and flour were good, the former two dollars per bushel, and the latter fifteen dollars per barrel, and looking up.—Ledger.

Yesterday a number of vessels, nearly seventy sail, which had been detained for some time by a continuation of Easterly winds, got under weigh from Hampton Roads, and proceeded to sea, delivered from all the restrictions of non intercourse, embargo, and other wise measures of democratic policy.—Ibid.

FOR THE RALEIGH MINERVA.

Messrs. Editors,

BEING at leisure the other day, I took my cane and walked over to my old friend, Mr. Readwell's, for I had heard that he had received the papers, and I dearly love to hear or read them myself. My neighbor was not in a very good humour: He said you had stated the length of time that was taken up in Congress about Fulton's Torpedoes, and the money of course expended. Torpedoes! thinks I, what can they be? and required the meaning. He readily answered, that a certain man by the name of Fulton had constructed a machine that could blow up all the British navy, or in fact, any or all the navies in the known world. Nay, he said, the contriver of it had so far improved his invention, that he could even blow a Kraken out of any of the Norwegian seas; and that he had been with his huge instrument of de-

struction near Hudson's Bay, or some where in the big water, I cannot tell where, and happening to see a whale spout he instantly began to prepare his Torpedo—soon conducted it under the whale, the trigger sprung, and in an instant the monster was safely landed in the Island of Nantucket!! and, as fortune would have it, happened to fall directly before the door of a Quaker meeting-house. The instant the whale had safely landed, the Friends began to shake hands and the meeting broke up—but good Heavens! how soon they dispatched the poor whale, and out of him extracted about five thousand barrels of Oil!!!—Fulton saw the direction the fish took, set sail and arrived at Nantucket just as the Quakers had finished and divided the plunder. He demanded the fish—they told him, "thou cannot expect to have him, for his carcass is consumed." Fulton furiously demanded the Oil; to which friends replied, "thou cannot expect it, for we think George Fox our leader and patron hath sent it, and we have made the proper use of it." An old whale said "by yea and nay, thou shalt not have it"—but soon they were willing to compromise. Fulton swore he would shake the whole island, and began to prepare his instruments of destruction—had actually got them ready, and in five minutes more, for aught we know, Nantucket would have taken its flight and become a floating island in the Baltic, had not his fatal purpose been arrested by the cries, tears and supplications of the females, who brought about a reconciliation. He has now for a stipulated sum, undertaken to clear the ocean from all sharks, sword fish, sea serpents and other terrible creatures; so that sailors, in future, will have nothing to fear from them. He has also undertaken, for an additional sum, to blow 28 whales to the island of Nantucket annually.

Gracious Heavens! when I heard all these things I was struck with admiration! Took up my hat and cane and marched off without saying a word—And being a sort of a mechanic myself, I determined to set about some great work or invention which might even cause my name to outshine Fulton's on the journals of Congress and in the public papers; and for which I might obtain a Patent that would not only make my own fortune, but also the fortunes of all my connexions.

The first object worthy of attention that struck my prolific imagination, was a family of females that live within twenty miles of me, of whom parents in the neighborhood complain bitterly, that their sons by frequenting the house become abandoned to vice. I got it strongly rivetted on my mind that I would make a Land Torpedo, and my first essay should be on that house, which, with its inhabitants, I was determined to blow to the devil, in the same manner that Fulton will one day blow up the British fleet. To work I went, and in two weeks had my Torpedo completed; but the devil of it was, how to get it fixed in the proper place for doing execution. At last my invention pointed out the way. I knew that a land terrapin would march straight forward if a coal of fire was put on his back. I immediately fixed a hollow piece of wood to the bottom of my machine—then rode on to where I meant to make the experiment. But I, like all other great projectors, could not help letting the cat out of the wallet, and before I reached the place my whole plan of destruction was known to the family, for "what is told in the closet shall be published on the house top."

I found a large terrapin by the way, seized him with pleasure, and was prepared for putting my experiment to the proof by 10 o'clock at night.—I fixed my Torpedo with a coal of fire on the back of the animal, but forgot to spring my triggers. There was a small aperture in the underpinning through which he was crawling, when here came the whole posse—one with a broom stick—one with a churn-dasher—another had a poker, &c.—and a wrinkled old devil, who looked more frightful than all the rest, brought up the rear with a large pail full of boiling hot water. I was assailed on all sides—cursed, thumped and beat into all the colours of the rainbow; and then the old hag, by way of a warm bath, applied her pail of boiling water, which almost scalded me to death. All hopes of obtaining a patent vanished.—and I had to repair to an old Dutchman in the neighborhood to get him to blow on my scald to take the fire out. Fulton, himself, could scarcely have fared worse had he made an attack on the whole British fleet. But recollecting the old proverb, "a bad beginning makes a good ending," I am yet in hopes that by the next session of Congress I shall be able to attend that august body, and have the honor of giving them a lecture on the utility of Land Torpedoes, and be honored with a patent right. ALEMANDER.

DIED

At his seat near Boston, on the 9th inst. General Benjamin Lincoln, a distinguished Revolutionary Patriot. On Tuesday last, at his plantation in Johnston county, Georgia, he died, aged 70. At Philadelphia, on the 4th inst. Mrs. Mary J. Spaight, consort of the late Richard D. Spaight, of Newbern.

Latest Intelligence from England.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The British Packet, Princess Amelia, captain Moorson, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in thirty five days from Falmouth, by way of Halifax, 9 days from the latter port with the March mail, which was made up at the general post office on the 30th March, from which the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have copied the most interesting articles. Indeed the papers are principally filled with debates in the imperial parliament on subjects wholly uninteresting to the American reader, and with details of the journey of the German Archduchess from Vienna to Paris.

The account of the death of Admiral Lord Collingwood is confirmed. He died off Toulon. His body was taken to Cadiz, and put on board an English frigate, which sailed for England on the 3d of April.

One circumstance has occasioned considerable sensation in England: Sir Francis Burdett has been committed to the Tower for publishing a letter to his constituents in Cobbett's Register, under his own name, in which he denies the power of

the House of Commons to imprison the people of England.

The letter of Sir Francis was occasioned by the imprisonment of John Gale Jones, on an order of the House of Commons. Mr. Jones had published a letter reflecting on the proceedings of that body, and the conduct of certain of its members. He was committed to Newgate.

On the 12th March, Sir Francis, after denying the right of the House to commit Mr. Jones, had moved that he be discharged. His motion was negatived, by a majority of 139.

The U. States frigate John Adams sailed from Cowes for France on the 26th of March, with despatches from Mr. Pinkney.

From London papers to April 6th, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the British Packet.

LONDON, March 26.

The despatches from Mr. Pinkney to the American government were, we understand, sent from town on Saturday last to the American frigate lying at Cowes. They were taken by lieutenant Elliot of that ship, which was to proceed to obtain the despatches from General Armstrong. It is not, however, improbable that Gen. Armstrong will demand passports, and return himself to America in the John Adams, as the French government has recently adopted measures so hostile to the American government that it would lose all respect in the eyes of mankind if it were to submit to them. Private letters, from Paris, indeed, dated the 18th inst. state, that Gen. Armstrong had actually demanded passports, as the French government had issued an order for the seizure and sale of American vessels and property. Intelligence of the same nature, it is said, has been received by Mr. Pinkney and by our ministers. The conduct of Bonaparte towards America has been so strange, capricious and impolitic, that such an order might naturally be expected from him; and if so, we trust it will dispose the American government to be more sensible of the wisdom of being upon good terms with the only power that can guard their commercial interests, and enable them to support their independence.

The Court of Denmark, it is said, has seized and ordered for sale all American vessels in its ports, and directed the proceeds to be paid into the royal treasury.

From my attention being necessarily called off to other business, I have not been able to devote that undivided time to the printing business, which my numerous and respectable patrons are entitled to expect. I have therefore obtained the assistance of Mr. ALEXANDER LUCAS, who comes recommended by Members of Congress, as well federal as democratic for good character, capacity, and the faithful manner in which he reported and proceedings of Congress.

I flatter myself that in associating Mr. Lucas with me in the editorial department of the Minerva, I shall not only be free from that confinement which I have been tied down to for these fifteen years past, but shall be able to issue the Minerva in a much more respectable and useful dress, as well as make it a source of more profit. For although, this new arrangement will require a very considerable additional expense, yet I shall expect, nay I shall demand of my friends as a right, their services in procuring other subscribers; and above all a more faithful discharge of former dues. WILLIAM BOYLAN.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 12th instant, A BAY MARE, about five feet high—seven years old—three white feet—two and paces—shod. She was raised to the upper part of this state. Any person delivering said Mare, or giving information, will be rewarded and all reasonable charges paid.

L. O'BRYAN.

Tarborough, 20th Mar, 1810.

Richard Boteright,

CARPENTER by trade, who resided in Wake county, North Carolina, for nearly 20 years, died on the 7th of January, 1810, leaving a non-copative will, conveying his property to his sister Drusilla if living, and if not living, to her two children; who it is supposed reside in the state of Virginia, in some county not far from Petersburg. The property consists of 250 acres of land, and bonds amounting to between three and four hundred dollars. The heirs are requested to come and claim the property.

AUGUSTUS TURNER,

WILLIAM JONES.

The printers in Virginia, may greatly benefit the heirs of the deceased, by publishing this advertisement a few times in their papers.

University.

The following Trustees are appointed a committee of visitation to attend at Chapel Hill on Friday the 22d of June, next to wit:

THOMAS BLOUNT,  
THOMAS BROWN, jun.  
JOSEPH H. BRYAN,  
JOSEPH CALDWELL,  
WILLIAM W. JONES,  
WILLIAM LITTLE,  
ISRAEL PICKENS,  
WILLIAM E. WEBB,  
JOHN S. WEST,  
JOSEPH WINSTON,  
ROBERT WILLIAMS, (of Raleigh.)

Published by order of the Board,  
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Secy.

Raleigh April 3d A. D. 1810.

Franklin Academy.

EXAMINATION.

THE Examination of the Students of the Franklin Academy will commence on the first Wednesday in June and continue three days. The third and fourth days will be occupied by Speeches and Theatrical Exhibitions. On Thursday evening will be performed for the advantage of the Academy, a select Comedy, the "MAN & WIFE OF MORE SECRETS THAN ONE," with an appropriate Farce.

GREEN HILL, Secy.

May 3, 1810.

RALEIGH

POLEMIC LIBRARY.

THOSE gentlemen who have drawn Books from the Polemic Library, are requested to return them, as I wish to collect them together before the commencement of the vacation.

J. R. LEIGH, Librarian.