

friends the French; out of them. You have no idea, on your side of the water, of the horrible situation of Europe. Tyranny and oppression is the order of the day, and it is contrary to nature. A revolution must be the consequence ere long; the cord is stretched as tight as it can be—it only awaits breaking: We are all of opinion here, that it already begins to crack. The expedition against Sicily, from this place, has failed, to the eternal disgrace of the king, who has lost many men and all his flotilla of boats. It is the general opinion here that he will meet with the fate of Louis, king of Holland, and that his kingdom will be united to France very soon.

Lucien, the emperor's brother, sailed from this country the 6th inst, on board the American ship Hercules, for Philadelphia: He is exiled forever from Europe, for not assisting in its destruction! [We had just inserted the preceding article, when we were informed that passengers, by the ship Asia from Liverpool, had arrived, bringing London papers to the 9th of October, containing among other matter, official information to the British government that Lucien Bonaparte with his whole family had arrived at Malta.]

LONDON, September 15.

A gentleman who left Konigsburg as late as the end of last month, informs us it was generally believed there that war would in a short time be declared by Russia against France. The motive of hostility was stated to be, that since the election of Bernadotte to the dignity of crown prince of Sweden, an intimation had been given by Bonaparte that the surrender of Finland to its former sovereign must be the consequence of that appointment. The same person adds that an idea was entertained that Frederick William would retire to a private station to transfer his sceptre to the prince of Neuchatel.

SIR FRANCIS BARING.—The late Sir Francis Baring was of a Devonshire family. He came to London early in life, and studied mercantile affairs, if we mistake not, in the house of Boehm. His talents were of a very superior cast, and highly improved by reading. Few men understood the real interest of trade better; and it may surely be added, few men ever arrived to the highest rank and honour of commercial life with more unswerving integrity.

At his death, he was unquestionable the first merchant in Europe; first in knowledge and talents, and first in character and opulence.—His name was known and respected in every commercial quarter of the globe; and by the East India Company, and by other public trading bodies, he was consulted as a man of consummate knowledge, and inflexible honour.—Throughout his long and respectable life he acted on those steady principles which seldom fail to raise men to opulence and credit, although they may not always enable them to shine with such superior lustre.

One obstruction Sir Francis Baring had to contend with from his earliest days—an incurable deafness. By the usual helps, however, he contrived that this should very little impede his communications, and both in parliament, and as chairman of the East India company, his opinion was so highly valued, that every pains was taken to prevent the subject from suffering by his infirmity.

His private as well as public life, if faithfully delineated, would form a most instructive lesson to the mercantile world—and a lesson particularly necessary at a time when so many seem to forget or despise the genuine attributes of an English merchant, and aspire at sudden and substantial wealth and credit, by the paltry speculations of mere fraud and low cunning.—On the contrary, the soundest principles and truest policy laid the foundation of Sir Francis Baring's fortune and character, and guided him in all his transactions. In future annals he will rank with the illustrious names of Grasham, Firman, and Barnard, men who have formed the English character, and to whom English commerce is indebted for its superiority.

Further particulars of Mr. Abraham Goldsmid

This gentleman's death forms the subject of general discussion, and of deep and general regret; for he had done so many kind and generous actions—his benevolence was enlarged—his public and private character was so princely, embracing men of all persuasions—he was so unostentatious in his habits, and so mild and cheerful in his manners. We have heard it stated, that that which preyed most acutely on his feelings, and wrung from him many an agonizing exclamation, was the manner in which he had been treated by some persons who had been under the greatest obligations to him. He had for many years been a man the most looked up to in the money market—his command of money had been immense—his credit unbounded. This was a proud situation; but elevated as he was, it inspired him with nothing like hauteur or insolence.—He was still the same affable man, increasing in kindness, if possible, with his increasing wealth.

Whether the fall of the funds lately is to be attributed wholly to the late failures in the commercial world: or whether a combination took advantage of these failures to depress the market below what it would otherwise have been depressed, we know not: But certainly the contractors for the Loan had no right to expect such a state of affairs as has taken place, unfortunately, since they had it.

At the close of the market yesterday, his brother, Mr. Nathan Solomons, communicated to the gentlemen on the stock exchange, for their information, that his account there, as it is technically called, though considerable, was not so great as on many former occasions—that the moment the executors could examine the affairs of the deceased, the house should know the result, but he had no reason to believe that there would be any demand. His account with government, we understand, is perfectly clear, and the only loss he appears to have sustained is by the fall of Omium.

It is rumored that Mr. Goldsmid had at one time determined, if possible, to put an end to all his dealings in the stock exchange, and to retire to private life. But this determination could not be expected immediately, and in the mean time heavy demands would come against him. His temper, hitherto so equal, became in consequence

irritable. He lost all his fortitude. He came to town on Thursday in his carriage, from Merton, accompanied by his brothers, Edward and Isaac, with his son Moses on the dicky; and several friends who met him did not observe any thing particular in his manner or appearance. He has left a widow and several children. There is a will made, we understand, some time ago. He was in his 33d year.

It is stated in a London paper that an expedition, to be commanded by General Walker and Sir Home Popham, is about to proceed to Coruna.

The celebrated count Philip de Cobenzel died at Vienna on the 31st of August.

Raleigh:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1810.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE RALEIGH MINERVA.

ON the 16th instant, I sold to Mr. Alexander Lucas and my brother Abraham Hodge Boylan, my printing office and the Newspaper establishment of "The Raleigh Minerva." The present number completing one year since the paper was enlarged and the price increased, my patrons will account to me to this date and no longer.

The able manner in which Mr. Lucas has conducted the Minerva for these seven months past, will render it unnecessary for me to pledge any thing for him or his partner. I trust however, that the patrons of the paper will at least have no cause to regret the change.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

PROSPECTUS.

Alexander Lucas and Abraham H. Boylan, having purchased of the present proprietor, W. BOYLAN, Esq. the printing office and establishment of the "Raleigh Minerva," that paper will, after the 22d instant, be conducted by them, under the firm of LUCAS & A. H. BOYLAN.

In all periods, but more particularly at the present, the manner in which public journals are conducted, must be a subject of great interest to the community. For, to those who love their country, and who fondly wish to perpetuate its excellent institutions, every thing so intimately connected with that object as is the press, deserves the most earnest and anxious solicitude. It is therefore that the public, before they offer their support to any gazette, have a right to expect an unequivocal declaration of the motives and objects which impel and direct its conductors. The subscribers willingly comply with a custom which is not only so perfectly proper in itself, but so invariably demanded. And as they have taken upon themselves the direction of one of those channels, through which the community derives much information, and from which the public mind receives many of its impressions, it is their wish to seize the first proper moment for a plain and candid avowal of the principal features which the journal, under their direction, is expected to assume.

The firm and undeviating stand which the Raleigh Minerva has hitherto made to support the cause and principles of federalism, is well known to every man. It shall be one of our first objects, not to suffer it to swerve from those principles, but to continue, while under our direction, in all circumstances and through every difficulty, to inculcate those sentiments and doctrines, upon which, in our fixed belief, the salvation of American Liberty entirely depends. The Minerva shall, therefore, as far as our abilities will permit, unite with the many respectable papers which are engaged in advancing the cause of rational freedom and sound policy; in giving a direction to public sentiment, which shall bring it back to the point from which it has so far wandered; and in endeavoring to remove the shame and misery which the United States have suffered from a sad catalogue of errors, losses and disgrace.

The political complexion of the Minerva shall remain decidedly federal. But, as intemperance should never sully any honorable undertaking, constant endeavors will be made to check all unreasonable heat. Although enlisted in the ranks of party, we will not forget the proper respect which is due to every man, and, we may be allowed to add, to ourselves. We have said the ranks of party, because in our opinion the community is so divided as that the term, used as we use it, can convey nothing but what is praiseworthy and justifiable. Where the public is divided, the good and enlightened being found on the one side, the wicked and mistaken on the other, we can never hesitate to declare in favor of the first, under whatever name or whatever distinction they may be found. If then, to support those principles which we believe will alone secure the blessings of Liberty and independence, be to belong to a party, we pause not an instant in declaring ourselves party men, and warm party men too.

Whatever might appear the advantages of publishing an impartial paper, or whatever they may really be, the subscribers could never avail themselves of its benefits. Viewing the subject in the light they do, they see no good which could be derived from a paper conducted on neutral ground, which might not be affected by a gazette proposing to support a particular cause. An impartial paper can only present a faithful narrative of facts, and, on public questions of interest, give a view of both sides.

In relation to the first particular, the subscribers would blush for themselves, if from any possible motive or on any occasion, they could give currency to a wilful perversion or misrepresentation of any point of fact. Therefore for intelligence of every kind, and all statements of public transactions, the fidelity of the Minerva may be as firmly depended on, as if it were to sever a middle course between the contending parties of our country.

As to the second point, what are the advantages gained from the views of both sides of a question, as given in an impartial paper, that may not be drawn from one of a different description? The conductor of a paper like the former, if he give the arguments of either side, must be careful, for fear of offending, to select only such portions as are the most moderate and couched in the mildest terms. For this reason, he has frequently to suppress the most material arguments and essential truths, if they chance to have been expressed with any degree of warmth or temper. On the contrary, a decided paper, in all political discussions, can fearlessly urge the truth, and the whole truth, unmodified by any of those delicate scruples which may be necessary to render it palatable to squeamish stomachs. In examining the arguments of its opponents it must necessarily make those arguments known. It must meet the strongest points and the boldest assertions of its adversaries; because, if left uncontroverted, these would do its cause the greatest mischief; and in this way, if the writers be guided by honor, a better view of all public questions can be obtained from a paper of

some political complexion, than from one attempting to tread the almost impalpable line of impartiality.

But most of all, the subscribers could never reconcile it to themselves, to assume, on interesting subjects, an indifference which they did not feel. They have persuaded themselves, that as they are fully convinced of the justice of their cause, they would do wrong not to give it all the support in their power. As they cannot discover the superior advantages of an ostensible impartiality, it presents to their minds nothing attractive; and, if it did, they would not affect what they did not feel—they could never stifle that expression of their sentiments which their situation might demand.

Enough has been said to shew, that, in the hands of the subscribers, the political aspect of the Minerva shall undergo no change. A few further particulars respecting the manner in which it will be conducted will be sufficient.

In addition to the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence, the Minerva will contain concise reports of the proceedings of Congress and of our State Legislature. The best speeches, on interesting questions which may occur in the former body, particularly of the members from North Carolina, will be carefully selected; and one of the editors will diligently report such debates of general concern as may take place in the latter.

The subscribers also expect to receive from their correspondents in Washington City, during the sessions of congress, interesting communications respecting its proceedings and other important topics.

They will likewise endeavor to render the Minerva useful and entertaining, by presenting to their readers such remarks on agriculture, the arts and sciences, and discoveries in each, as may appear deserving of attention. Poetical and miscellaneous articles will be added to the stores with which they hope to preserve, in the columns of the Minerva, the charms of novelty and variety. In saying this, however, they do not mean that their paper will contain full views of all the subjects they have enumerated, but merely within certain limits, and so far as opportunity will permit. Neither pains nor reasonable expense will be spared to render the Minerva worthy of extensive patronage; and, in conformity with this determination, measures will be taken to present it to the public, as soon as practicable, in a new and elegant dress.

The paper will be regularly issued, once in each week, at the same price as heretofore, to wit:—three dollars per year, or two dollars and fifty cents to those who pay in advance. Advertisements will be inserted at the customary rates.

The subscribers have now explained themselves as fully as the occasion required, respecting the plan and the terms upon which they hope and design to conduct the "Minerva." They respectfully ask, in the performance of the duties they have assumed, the advice and assistance of the enlightened; and towards their undertaking, the support of the friends of their country, of the federalists in particular. In that undertaking they have every confidence of succeeding, because they are determined to persevere in it with unflinching zeal. They still trust that the cause they advocate will be finally triumphant—at least that a majority of the wise and virtuous will always remain its advocates. Amongst these they are anxious to obtain friends and supporters; and earnestly request their exertions to extend the circle of the subscribers to the Minerva.

In conclusion, whatever success may crown their efforts, they will endeavor so to conduct themselves, that, looking back upon their labors, they may see nothing which should excite regret, except that they could not do more to further the cause of Federalism and Washington—of Liberty and Truth.

ALEX. LUCAS,
ABRAHAM H. BOYLAN.

November 17th, 1810.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

The examination of the Students of this Academy, commenced on Tuesday the 13th and closed on Friday, the 17th inst. It is with pleasure we assure the public that the proficiency of the scholars in their studies, gave general satisfaction.

At the close of the examination, the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, President of the University, at the request of the trustees, addressed the Students as follows:

Young Ladies and young Gentlemen,

I have been called upon by the gentlemen to whom the trust of this Academy is committed, to address to you those counsels which it is, at all times, their anxious wish to engrave on your hearts. But more especially would they seize on the present opportunity, when you are to leave them for a season, and when some of you perhaps are to be severed from them forever. Your employments here, together with the very purposes of your being to which they have an immediate reference, would furnish ample topic for useful remarks. I can only feel concerned, that I may exhibit them in a manner which will secure them an impression upon your understanding and remembrance worthy of their importance. In listening to the report which has been made upon your performances in your respective classes, I am happy to find that so large a number is found worthy of the approbation and the honors of this institution. It is the proper reward of merit, that whatever may have been its toils and solicitudes, it is at last destined to hear the voice of approbation. This is a source of delights which can never be exhausted, and becomes an incentive to new exertions and new successes. It is a stronger testimony of the superior advantages of diligence and rectitude, than all the reasonings which ingenuity can multiply, or imagination paint. It is an instant and earnest pledge of the truth of what you often hear from your teachers, that in the last hours of life, the retrospect of time well spent in the ways of goodness and virtue, will be of more value to you, and will be attended with more exquisite reward, than all the treasures, or the forbidden delights which this earth can boast.

Young Ladies,

It is impossible for us to see you thus assembled before us, without the most lively sentiments of interest in your welfare. In the improvement of that delicacy and superior sensibility which it belongs to your nature to possess, is found the firmest security for that best state of society which virtue alone can insure and perpetuate. Surely none of you can ever forget, that God your Creator has united in you so necessarily the qualifications of virtue both in disposition and in conduct, with personal attractions, that no sooner is one forfeited, than your whole nature has lost its value. Fail not then to shun every thought or behaviour, which would alloy the worth which your Maker has peculiarly attached to your natures. Whatever advantages you possess let

them be employed in the attainment of solid qualities to the mind, for it is these which are susceptible of the finest and most durable polish. The time will soon arrive when you must leave the place of your education, perhaps you are now destined not to return within some years. Life is opening before you with all those important duties in the fulfillment of which your chief happiness must chiefly consist. For should you set out in pursuit of pleasure alone, disengaged from usefulness, she will ever escape from your suit, you would find yourselves wounded with permanent sufferings, while all the satisfactions which could obtain would vanish away as soon as they should be in your possession. Expect to find no business then not alone, but in company with some useful occupation of your persons, your mind, your fortunes, whatever they may be. She will not then fly from you, but she will constantly be found by you; and often surprise you with the richest blessings, when you had not anticipated that she was near at hand, to place them in your way. Let your qualities be not merely exercised, but let the virtues of the mind be diligently cultivated, that the attractions which you possess may not merely be apparent, but that the lustre with which they shine may indicate and assure the essential value of the heart.

Young Gentlemen,

When I turn to you, a different prospect opens before me, but no less important to yourselves, to your friends and to society. The experience of the world is before you as detailed in the page of history from the beginning, to shew you the necessity of rectitude and persevering industry in some useful employment, that you may not be disappointed in the attainment of happiness. Your own experience too has already considerably brought you confirmation of this; for whenever you have been diligent and good you have been happy not for the present only, but for some time afterwards; and whenever you have been indolent and remiss in business, and irregular in your conduct, you have suffered more than you could enjoy, and that not only for the time, but the uneasiness of your minds has continued long afterwards. So true is this, that the evening of every day will furnish fresh testimony to make you feel it. The courses of dissipation, of idleness, and vice must, by the very constitution of things, terminate in disappointment and wretchedness of the mind, which may easily be embittered and grow almost intolerable by the forfeiture of health which they incur. If you have not yet had time to your power to know this in yourselves, would you think it safe or desirable to put it to the trial? Surely if you venture on this, you must become fresh proofs to your contemporaries and your successors, of the inevitable sanctions which wait on those laws which God has stamped upon the universe. Those whom you see around you, the preceptors whose care you have felt, the trustees of this academy, who long to see you prosper under their fostering attention; these virtuous whose feelings have drawn them to take an interest in your performances; the eye of society at large, which turns upon you among the numbers of her rising children; all these should convince you how resolute you ought to be against all that would divert you from a faithful perseverance on the path which true wisdom marks out before you.

Those of you who are still of an age to continue these opportunities of education, cannot think too highly of their value. If you permit them to escape you unimproved, they must soon be resigned forever, for you can never recall the prices of your days, or redeem the waste of those precious hours which have been once misapplied. As he who would erect an edifice that is to stand long, and to sustain the wasting power of the elements, lays the foundation deep and builds upon a rock, so that youth who would rationally hope for a structure of happiness which shall not be overthrown, must not think it too much to employ with indefatigable diligence his early years in exploring those elementary truths, which lie the basis of substantial worth. Consider how many there are who are engaged in the same pursuit with yourself. Should you relax in your efforts, they will outstrip you by their talents, united with constancy in their improvement, in the accumulation of knowledge. If there be any of you who have now accomplished that course which is assigned to your youth, the present is indeed a period, which cannot but bring with it the deepest concern. For you are on the boundary of life which divides youth from manhood. How soon must you find experience chastening the freedoms of fancy? you must make a trial of the degree of confidence due to the world, which has held out to you so many promises, to admit you into its business, its pleasures and its interests. How much have you of integrity in your nature, to maintain that conscientiousness which is the firmest stay to your manly purpose; of fortitude to sustain you under disappointments which may befall you; of equity and modesty to guard you from being injurious or unfeeling to others; of honesty and candour to prevent you from unworthy invasions upon their rights; of endurance and perseverance to advance you through time, in its interposing difficulties to ultimate success; of daily piety and trust in God, that you may need be without his fatherly protection, from the manifold and miseries of this present life, and of that unchangeable condition which shall come.

This, my young hearers, is a subject upon which I may well address you, of each sex, and of every age, and every year. For how uncertain is our life, and how necessary is it that we be prepared to leave this world behind us, and to be ushered forward into that untried world which awaits us all, sheltered under the wings of the blessed Saviour, whose life-wiring is the source of every virtue, whose gospel is the fountain of spiritual blessing, and whose death is the price of our redemption forever.

Rest assured, my young hearers, that you have the anxious prayers of these guardians, and the necessities of your youth. They wish for you all the prosperity which the Providence of the Almighty can have in reserve for his children; and that you may be found at last prepared to inherit the blessings of his grace forever.

Were I indulged in addressing you, I would