

clock, caught fire in the binnacle, and burning through the deck, communicated to a quantity of gun powder, which instantly exploded, and all on board perished except one man, who was taken up at day light, by a pilot boat, miserably burnt, and was carried to the hospital.—Besides the crew, there were 4 passengers on board, two of whom were women.—Capt. Brown has a wife and family at New York.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1811.

STATE BANK.

Owing to a disappointment, occasioned by the late heavy rains, in the receipt of impressions of plates for Notes, the State Bank will not be put into complete operation so soon as was contemplated. It is believed, however, that it will actively begin business about the commencement of the session of assembly.

Afflicting.—A letter received in town, from Mr. Satterwhite, of the Navy, mentions the loss of Midshipman William J. Gunning, formerly of this place, with several others, in Gun-Boat No. 2.—Mr. Gunning was a young gentleman greatly beloved, of the most amiable disposition and promising talents, uniting an engaging deportment with the frank and honest heart of a sailor. The distressing casualty which cuts off from the hopes of his friends and the expectations of his country so amiable a youth, gives us fresh occasion to execrate the pitiful policy which thus sacrifices the lives of brave men, in situations where perils and death are neither solaced nor consoled by the consciousness of rendering essential services or the prospect of securing renown.

After being for some time without news, we are at length overwhelmed with it from all quarters. But there is nothing of moment, except it be the article mentioning the new order in council. Accounts of the recapture of Figueras by the French, and details of other operations in Spain, occupy a considerable portion of the papers. Our limits do not permit us to insert them, nor would they compensate the trouble of wading through them. There is a report, which our readers will find in an opposite column, of a general battle between the British and French armies; but we place no confidence in its truth. The King of England had, at the last dates, somewhat recovered in bodily health.

THE THEATRE.

The entertainment announced for Wednesday evening next, will doubtless attract a crowded audience. The plot of the play is interesting in a high degree; the dialogue forcible and elegant. Of the farce, it is not necessary to speak, since it is so generally known and admired. The Society, it is understood, have been at more than common pains in making arrangements to render the entertainment agreeable.

The reader will discover, that in the first page of our present number, we have inserted the treaty, negotiated with Great Britain which Mr. Jefferson contumaciously rejected without deigning to submit to the Senate. Let the planter and farmer, and every one whose interest is deeply suffering in the present posture of affairs, attentively re-examine the provisions of the rejected treaty, and then contrast the probable situation in which its ratification would have placed us, with the ridiculous, disgraceful and ruinous position in which we are now found. Retrospection is always useful; for it never deceives, but furnishes unerring evidence of the wisdom or folly of human conduct. The events of past times, the success of adopted maxims, and the result of former measures, are the great landmarks by which the wise politician shapes his course; for history, example and experience, speak with more than mortal tongue. Upon reviewing the treaty republished this week, and bringing to remembrance the clamor against it which drowned the indignation expressed at the manner of its rejection, it seems impossible to forget the circumstances accompanying the ratification of the treaty commonly called Jay's. That, too, was made the subject of vociferous abuse and unbridled scorn, by the very men, mark it! the very men, who rent, as it were, the treaty of 1806, and shouted in a triumphant ring round its torn fragments. But in the former instance, the consummate wisdom and virtue of Washington towered above the reach of faction and the noise of intemperance. Jay's treaty was ratified; and no other instance is upon record of so much mutual advantage resulting to two nations from a friendly arrangement. Yet had the wishes of bad men been consulted, that arrangement would have also been indignantly returned, and our infant prosperity made the sacrifice of frenzied animosity. It is reasonable to conclude, that the means which ensured prosperity once, would again have produced some benefit, or at least guarded against disaster. Had the treaty negotiated in 1806 been adopted, there is scarce room for a doubt that it would have

produced the happiest effects. Let the people bring these things home to their serious reflections, and the irresistible conclusion must follow that to recal the security and auspicious prospects of former years, the honest policy of those years must be again pursued.

In our next, if our limits permit, we purpose to re-publish Mr. Monroe's defence of his conduct in the negotiation of the rejected treaty. As this gentleman is now secretary of state, within a single step of the executive chair, it may not be improper to test his future conduct by the standard of his own sentiments. If he prove inconsistent, out of his own mouth shall he be condemned.

Congress are to meet on the coming Monday. The President's message will, probably, be delivered on Tuesday and we shall receive it on Saturday, consequently not in time for our next paper. And what will the message contain? Why nothing—that is, nothing to the purpose. The language towards the two belligerents will be in the old style. With France it will approach towards stating that there has been a complete adjustment, but the assertion will not be absolutely hazarded. And as to England, without quite breathing war, it will advance as near to such a deadly threat as possible. The great art of modern message making seems to be, a knack at getting within a hair's breadth of some absolute meaning, without in reality meaning any thing: like the blindfolded performer, who dances a hornpipe among eggs, and whose pride is to never to break one though his nicely measured steps seem to threaten all.—And what will be done on the receipt of the message? There will be much talking, and some little deliberation. The deliberation will be forgot, but the talking have its effect. And what then? Then we shall have another embargo or some non-descript from the same quarter. To what end? That our firmness may be felt abroad. And the feeling produced abroad will be?—What it has been before, a feeling of contempt. At this rate our difficulties will be increased? Undoubtedly. And will not the people complain of all this? Assuredly they will; talk of the gloomy times, of produce being un-saleable, and curse the foolish measures and men to whom these embarrassments are chargeable. The people will be dreadfully enraged.—And then?—Why then—*go and recollect the very men they have been cursing!*

The following, from the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, seems really "too good to be true":
GREAT AND PLEASING NEWS!
Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, in Richmond, Virginia, to another in this city, dated,
Richmond, October 19, 1811.

"We have it reported here to day, from the best authority, that Mr. Madison declared a few days ago at Montpelier, that the last despatches from England, contained propositions of so favorable a nature, that they ought to be accepted, and that he had no doubt our differences with England would, in a short time, be amicably adjusted."

If the reader will turn his eye to the article under the Norfolk head, in which a new order in council is mentioned, he will be the better enabled to decide what degree of confidence is to be placed in the extract. We do not believe that the president made the assertion ascribed to him.

On the night of Monday the 21st ult. the public treasury of Virginia was entered and robbed of fifteen thousand dollars. A young man named McCall had been committed to prison on suspicion of having perpetrated the robbery.

From the city of Mexico there are detailed accounts of a conspiracy, which was discovered and defeated, to seize upon the person of the vice roy and overthrow the existing government.

General Wilkinson's Trial.—The Court Martial is still in session—but if more witnesses do not arrive it is probable that the business will be brought to a close in two or three weeks. All of the testimony collected by the different committees of congress, has been offered to the Court. All of this testimony, we understand, Gen. Wilkinson consented should be read. So that all of the proofs relative to any of the charges will be fairly before the Court. We are informed that very few if any more witnesses are expected to attend, and that the Court will probably terminate in the time above mentioned.—*Frederick-Town Herald.*

From the Buffalo (Niagara) Gazette Oct. 10.
The schooner Selina, Daniel Dobbins master, arrived at this port on the 31st ult. having on board a cargo of FURR estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Scarcely any calculations in the counting house have been more tiresome, than those for computing the interest of sums of money of different denominations, for different periods of time, such as years and days; and it must be evident to men of experience and learning, that the customary methods for calculating interest, are not only long and troublesome, but in many instances not so correct as the subject requires. To remedy these inconveniences, an Interest Chart, not much larger than a common playing card, has lately been invented by G. Baron, and published by T. & J. Swords, in New York. It contains only

23 artificial numbers, by means of which, the simple interest of any sum of money not exceeding one million, expressed either in dollars and cents, or in pounds shillings and pence, for any time from one day to 100 years, at any rate per cent. not greater than 100, may be readily and exactly found, at one operation, the shortest possible. By means of this little chart, the currencies of our different States, are easily reduced one to another, and to dollars and cents, and converse. The use of this chart is so easy and simple, that it may be learned in one hour; and in the estimation of some respectable merchants, it is a useful and expeditious acquisition to the accountant, which merits the attention of the public.—*N. Y. M. Post.*

Internal Navigation.—Yesterday, for the first time, the 12 locks which have been lately put up in this city, for connecting the Basin of James River with the tide water, were filled with water, and a large scow was passed up and down. The ascent was accomplished in from 45 to 50 minutes, the descent in 55, accompanied by the discharge of cannon. The boat is one which has been built by Mr. Cooley the superintendent, and is capacious enough to hold near 500 bbls. of flour. It is probably, in such large boats as these that the produce will be taken down from the basin through the locks to Rockets landing, where the shipping lays. The spectacle was witnessed by the Directors of the James River Company, and a considerable body of citizens. We understand, that the locks have been tendered by the superintendent to the company. Time, we imagine must test their execution.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From the Philadelphia True American.
Native Oil.—Finer and sweeter oil no country can supply than what we can, with little trouble and expense, prepare for ourselves. The tall, annual sunflower will prove this. Its seeds, bruised and pressed, will yield an oil as sweet and as fine as that we import from Florence.—From a bushel of this seed a gallon of oil may be drawn—and with this advantage, that it can be obtained at any time, quite soft, bland and fresh. The seed also, and moss that remain, after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to feed and fodder hogs, poultry, &c.—But besides these uses, the growing plant is of eminent service.—It having been proved that near twenty times as much pure dephlogisticated air is exhaled from one plant in 24 hours, in light and clear weather, as a man respires in a vitiated and impure state, in that space of time. Hence the inhabitants of close, ill aired and unwholesome places, should be diligent in its cultivation.

The steam boat built at Pittsburgh by Rosevelt and Co. for the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to carry goods and passengers between New Orleans and the different towns on those rivers, was loading at Pittsburgh, the beginning of last month; and would sail about the 10th ult. for New Orleans.—We are told she is an excellent well constructed vessel; about 140 feet long, will carry 400 tons of goods, has elegant accommodations for passengers, and is every way fitted in great style. It is supposed that she will go 35 miles a day against the stream, and there by make a passage from Orleans to Pittsburgh in 6 weeks, but as she must go considerably faster with the current, she will make the passage down in 2 or 3 weeks.

An Ohio editor mentions the receipt of letters from New Orleans, from the contents of which he expects an insurrection will take place among the blacks in Louisiana before long, owing to the tyranny of their masters. The negroes are said to have had several secret meetings.

Colonel Gibbs, of Boston, has discovered a very valuable quarry of marble in Attleborough, in the state of Massachusetts.

DIED,

In Guilford county, on the 16th ult. after a long indisposition Col. John Paisley, in the 66th year of his age.

In Newbern, on the 16th ult. Mrs. Grindall. And on the 17th, Mrs. Hannah Woods, wife of Mr. Freeman Woods. And on the 18th, Miss Keziah Merritt. Same evening, Mr. — Glazier, of Connecticut.

RALEIGH THEATRE.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6th,
(The third evening of the ensuing Examination.)
The Polemic Society will present, for the benefit of their Library, the celebrated Tragedy,
in 5 acts, called

MAIOMET, THE IMPOSTOR,
Written by the Rev. M. M. Miller.
With new dresses, decorations, &c.
To which will be added the favorite farce, in two acts, of

Three Weeks after Marriage;
Or, WHAT WE MUST ALL COME TO.
By Arthur Murphy, Esq.

Doors to be opened at half past 6, and performance commence at half past 7 o'clock, precisely.

Tickets, at one dollar each; may be had at the Star Office, at Mr. Gales' Bookstore, and at Messrs. J. & W. Peace's.
Oct 25

State of North Carolina.

IREDELL COUNTY,
August Session, 1811.

James Hart, }
vs. } Original Attachment.
Robert Bryson, }
It appearing that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made three months in the *Minerva*, that an attachment has issued against him, and that unless he appear at next court and plead or replevy, judgment will be taken against him.
5 3m JOHN NISBET, clk.

State Bank of North Carolina,

RALEIGH, Oct. 20, 1811.

AGREEABLY to the second section of the act incorporating the State Bank of N. Carolina, an election of nineteen directors of the said Bank shall take place annually on the first Monday in December.

The Stockholders of the said Bank are therefore called upon to hold said election on Monday the second of December next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the Academy Buildings in the city of Raleigh.

The Stockholders are also required to make payment, in Gold or Silver, to the Cashier of the Bank to which they originally subscribed, of the third instalment of their subscriptions to the said State Bank, on or before the 18th of December next.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

Such Stockholders as do not attend the election of Directors personally, will authorise proxies in the form heretofore prescribed.

PROPOSAL,

By Thomas Dobson, at the Stone House, No. 41, South Second Street, Philadelphia.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY

AND
ANALYTICAL REVIEW,
MEDICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

EDITED BY A SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS.

THE nature of this publication is indicated by its title: a leading object is to present quarterly a selection of the most valuable pieces from the foreign Magazines, Journals and Reviews, appropriated to Medicine and its kindred sciences.

A department is allotted for such original contributions, as the editors shall judge proper to appear in this work. They will cordially receive reports of interesting cases of diseases, well written histories of epidemics, accurate meteorological observations, experimental inquiries, and acute but temperate analyses of books; and will insert whatever, in their estimation, may have a tendency to enlarge the sphere of science, to rectify the errors, amend the practice, and increase the usefulness of that profession to which they are peculiarly devoted.

The work is printing on a fine paper, with a good type, and will be delivered to subscribers in quarterly numbers, each containing about one hundred and twenty pages, making one volume in a year.

The price to subscribers is three dollars annually, to be paid on delivering the first number of the volume; and no numbers will be furnished to any persons but subscribers.

It is understood that any gentleman, wishing to discontinue his subscription, should give notice to the publisher within three months after the completion of the volume for which he had subscribed; and that those at a distance who wish to continue their subscription, will send payment for the ensuing volume by the time that the first number of it should be ready for publication, in order to prevent delays in transmitting their numbers, as the payment of the volume will be the only proper evidence of their wishing to receive the work.

The first volume of this highly valuable work is now finished, containing a number of very interesting papers, both foreign and domestic; richly meriting the attention of medical practitioners, presenting to them much important information not otherwise to be readily obtained; and it is the intention of the editors to render the subsequent volumes not less worthy of the patronage of their medical friends. The first volume contains between five and six hundred pages, besides engravings, and will be readily furnished on application to Thomas Dobson.

Subscriptions to the above work will be received by William Doxlan.

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified, at last Halifax county court, as executor to the estate of Benjamin Foreman, deceased, requests all those having claims against said estate, to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery; and those indebted to come forward and make settlement without delay.

THOMAS BARROW.

Halifax County, Oct. 11, 1811. 10-3p.

State of North Carolina.

IREDELL COUNTY,
August Session, 1811.

James Hart, }
vs. } Original Attachment.
Robert Bryson, }

It appearing that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is ordered that publication be made three months in the *Minerva*, that an attachment has issued against him, and that unless he appear at next court and plead or replevy, judgment will be taken against him.
5 3m JOHN NISBET, clk.

State of North Carolina.

IREDELL COUNTY,
August Session, 1811.

James Irwin, }
vs. } Original attachment.
Robt Bryson, }

It appearing that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made three months in the *Minerva*, that an attachment has issued against him, and that unless he appear at next court and plead or replevy, judgment will be taken against him.
5 3m JOHN NISBET, clk.

Ranaway,

FROM the subscriber, living near the falls of Neuse, in Aug. 1810, a negro woman named Alexey, about 35 years of age, large, of dark complexion and full faced. She was purchased of Duncan Lemmon, formerly residing near the falls of Tar river, Nash county, where her father and mother live, and where she is supposed to be now lurking. Ten dollars reward will be given to any one who shall deliver said wench to me.

CASWELL POWELL.

Wake county, Oct 4, 1811.