

Miscellany.

From the Charleston Courier. COMMUNICATION.

THE following extracts make part of a character of the late HORNE TOOKER, drawn by a writer in the Quarterly Review. They apply so well to our readers, inconsistent, shameless scoundrel, COBBETT, that you will no doubt, give pleasure to your readers in publishing it.

Character of HORNE TOOKER, from the Quarterly Review No. 14, page 315, applicable to COBBETT. —Gent's name.

"He could not be a lawyer; therefore, he resisted the law, and reviled those who administered it. He could not be a statesman, nay, not even a demagogue; therefore, he was content to become a factious partisan, a low agitator to insult those whom he could not rival, and to disturb a country, in the government of which he never could have a share. Disappointment and envy had taken possession of his whole soul, soured his temper, narrowed his views, and perverted his judgment. It was his habit to speak evil of dignities, to assail, by ridicule or invective, all those persons and things which by the common feelings of the rest of the world, were marked out as objects of reverence and admiration. He professed, indeed, to admire the constitution of his country; but it was as it was said to exist at some remote, and never defined period; not the constitution as it now is, under which, according to him, every species of corruption and injustice had grown up and flourished; and he delighted to carp at that benevolent system of law, to which he, of all men, was most indebted. The mild spirit, and lenient administration of English justice, were never more clearly exemplified than in the impunity of a man who was constantly treading upon the very verge of crimes that aimed at nothing less than the entire ruin of the state; and whose delight it was to insult the best feelings of the country at a time of universal danger, alarm and irritation. The same temper of mind rendered him unjust to almost every species of excellence in his contemporaries. Among the objects of his antipathy are to be numbered nearly all the great men of his age and country. He spoke of them without any of that respect which great talents, high station, and the esteem of the greatest part of the world generally extort from less acrimonious adversaries. The Ishmael of politics, his hand was against every man, and every man's hand was against him. Provided he could excite surprise or terror, by his abuse, he cared little for public esteem, and looked to no more important or more salutary effect. His writings are in a confident, accusatory tone. It is not enough for him to show that his adversaries must be wrong; he is equally determined to prove that they must be dishonest. Dissent from his opinion was not mere intellectual weakness, but moral guilt. No man ever more resolutely threw away the scabbard in every attack. He seems to have considered the present order of things as one in which he could find no proper place; and he, therefore, consoled himself by waging irreconcilable war against all those by whom it was upheld. He does not appear to have acted upon any particular system, or to have directed his efforts towards any particular object. A popular election conducted with circumstances of extreme party violence; or a society formed to alter the constitution, or control the government, were his chief opportunities for distinction; and upon these he seized with great eagerness. But, like most other innovators, he seems to have thought that there was no harm in taking advantage of the present system, as long as it lasted."

EXTRAORDINARY MAIL ROBBERY.

We are sorry to announce one of the most extensive robberies of the mail that has occurred since the establishment of mail coaches—a plan which professed to give not only additional celerity, but also perfect security to the conveyance of letters. When the facts of the robbery reached the Exchange, it got into general circulation, and produced a considerable degree of alarm and agitation throughout the city. At an early hour Mr. Freeling, Secretary to the General Post office, gave information at the Mansion house, where the deposition of the guard was taken. The examination was private, of course the particulars have not been suffered to transpire, but we understand that last night, while the Leeds mail coach was proceeding at a sharp pace between Kettering and Higham Ferrers, the coachman spoke to the guard, and not being able or pretending not to hear what he said in answer, requested that he would lean forwards over the coach. The guard did so, and continued about five minutes in conversation with him, and on resuming his seat, found to his astonishment, that the lock of the lid of the hind part of the coach where the bags are deposited had been forced. He instantly ordered the coach to be stopped, and communicated to the driver the extraordinary occurrence that had taken place, and his suspicions that more serious injury had been sustained. The coach having pulled up, the guard and the coachman proceeded to examine the depository of the mails, and missed no less than 16 bags! The following may be depended upon as a correct list of the missing bags:—Leeds, Chesterfield, Bradford, Sheffield, Halifax, Rocherham, Mansfield, Melton, Mowbray, Bunsley, Kettering, Wakefield, Thrapston, Huddersfield, Oakham, Nottingham Uppingham.

The coachman also underwent a private examination, but for reasons that may occur to the reader, the Solicitor of the Post office has taken the precaution of preventing any part of the examination from being made public in this early stage of a transaction involved in no ordinary mystery. In order to detect the guilty, and to restore the

property abstracted, to its owners, the Lord Mayor, on the suggestion of the Solicitor of the Post office, sent off marshals and police officers in all directions, to apprise the Bankers in London and Westminster of the extensive robbery, and to stop such persons as should present bills, and drafts of payment from the towns whose mails had not reached the Post office this morning; and printed circulars will this evening be forwarded by post to every post town in the United Kingdom for the same purpose. It is to be hoped that the perpetrators of this systematic, rather than daring robbery, will meet a punishment commensurate with a crime which has a tendency to shake public confidence, and to cramp the mercantile intercourse of the country, upon which its stability and prosperity as a commercial nation, so essentially depend.—London paper.

DESCRIPTION OF MOSCOW.

Moscow, a large city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be considered as a town built upon the Asiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European, exhibiting, in its present state, a motley mixture of discordant architecture. It is distributed into the following divisions. 1. Kremlin, which is in the central and highest part of the city, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, two miles in circumference. This division is not delimitated by wooden houses, it contains the ancient palaces of the czars, now only remarkable for being the birth place of Peter the Great; also several churches, two convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arsenal, now in ruins. 2. The Khitaigorod, which is much larger than the Kremlin; it contains the university, the printing house, and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses are mostly stuccoed or whitewashed, and it has the only street in Moscow in which the houses stand close to each other. 3. The Bielgorod or White Town, which runs round the two preceding divisions; it takes its name from a white wall by which it was formerly surrounded. 4. Semlainogorod, which environs all the other three quarters; and is so called from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompassed. The last two divisions exhibit a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs, which form a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contain, besides buildings of all kinds, cornfields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neglina. The Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel, but excepting in spring is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yausa, in the S. mianogorod, and the Neglina at the western extremity of the Kremlin, but the beds of both these last mentioned rivulets are nearly dry in summer. Moscow exhibits a degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contrast. The streets in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with the trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most stately mansions; many brick structures are covered with wooden tops; some of the wooden houses are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture; some with domes of copper others of tin, gilt or painted green; and many are roofed with wood. In a word, some parts of this vast city have the appearance of a sequestered desert;—other quarters of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. Moscow is the largest city in Europe, its circumference, within the rampart, that encloses the suburbs, being 26 miles; but its population corresponds in no degree with its extent. It contains within the ramparts, 250 or 300,000 souls, and is still the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the assistance of the court is at Petersburg. The places of divine worship, including chapels, amount to 1800; of these, 484 are public churches; 199 of which are brick stuccoed or whitewashed; and the others of wood, painted red. Some of their bells are of stupendous size: they hang in belfries detached from the church, are fixed immovably to the beams, and rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been esteemed a meritorious act of religion, to present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunov, who gave a bell of 283,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, till he was surpassed by the Empress Anne, who presented a bell that weighs 430,000 pounds or 216 tons, and is the largest in the known world. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred: their bodies are deposited in raised sepulchres mostly of brick, in the shape of a coffin, above the pavement. Each tomb has at its lower extremity a small silver plate, upon which is engraved the name of the deceased prince, & the aera of his death. Upon great festivals, all these sepulchres are covered with rich pulls of gold or silver brocade, studded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the assumption of the Virgin Mary is the most magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation of this city, is formed solely by the Moskva, which falling into the Occa, near Coloma, communicates, by that river, with the Volga. But as the Moskva is navigable in the spring only, upon the melting of the snows, the principal merchandise is conveyed upon sledges in winter. In 1751, 70,000 died here of the plague. This city is 555 miles S. E. of Petersburg, and 1200 N. by E. Constantinople, lon. 37 31 E. 55 45 N.—East Gazetteer.

Charles XII. of Sweden, invaded Russia, and was at first more successful than Bonaparte; but he was finally defeated at Pultowa, and driven back with loss and ruin.

NOTE.

The Patrons of the Minerva are respectfully informed that, hereafter, the terms of subscription to this paper will be precisely those on which the other gazettes of the city are printed. As every new subscriber is required to make a payment of six months in advance, no deduction will be made on that account. Consequently three dollars per year will be invariably demanded. The Minerva, though of equal size, containing as much matter, and costing as much in its execution as either the Star or Register, has hitherto been furnished at a rate one sixth cheaper. This, a regard to the prosperity of the establishment will no longer permit to be done.

THE EDITORS

The Raleigh News-Papers

RETURN thanks to those of their Friends, who, in conformity to the Notice which they published some time ago, have paid up their Accounts to the close of the present year; and, unwilling to part with the few remaining Subscribers who have not found it convenient, or who may not have had an opportunity to do so, they are respectfully informed that their Papers will be continued until the 1st of April next, on which day, if their Accounts shall not then have been paid, or settled by Note, their names will certainly be struck off from the Subscription lists of said papers, and their Accounts put into a train for collection.

JOSEPH GALES, JONES & HENDERSON, LUCAS & A. H. BOYLAN. December 31, 1812.

Music.

MR BAKER, Professor of Music, having established himself in Raleigh and commenced teaching on the PIANO FORTE, is desirous of giving lessons on that instrument to an additional number of scholars. Parents, guardians and relatives of students attending the academy, are assured that his utmost exertions shall be used, in improving such young ladies as he may be engaged to instruct. He flatters himself, from the close attention he has directed towards the science, and his experience in execution, as well as in the best methods of communicating knowledge to others, that even those who have made some progress in music, may still be benefited by his lessons. His sole time and application are directed to his profession, and his terms will be moderate. These may be known by applying at the Minerva Office. Jan. 8. 753c

Hycow Academy.

NOTWITHSTANDING the wood work of this academy has again been consumed by fire, preparations have been made for the reception of students, and the school will go into operation on Monday the 4th of January, 1813, under the superintendance of Mr. Abel Graham, as principal teacher. This gentleman's moral character and literary improvements eminently qualify him to discharge the duties attached to the station. The English language grammatically, the Latin and Greek languages and usual branches of science, taught in this institution. The wood work of the elegant brick building will be completed again, perhaps, by the first of May for the reception of the students, and for the operations of the school. Caswell County, N. C. Dec 28, 1812. 75 3c

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers his services as Agent to transact business in either or both the Banks at this place, on the following terms, to wit: For renewing a Note not exceeding \$100. 50 50 For do. do. do. 200 0 65 For do. do. do. 300 0 75 For do. do. do. 400 0 85 For do. do. do. 500 0 95 For all sums over five hundred, 1 00 For offering new notes and receiving the money at the bank, the same as above; and he will receive Blank Notes and money for renewal, or send money drawn from the bank for any person, by post or otherwise, as they may think proper to direct, but will not be answerable for postage or accidents in any manner whatever. He will at all times render any other services in the banking business in his power, for a reasonable compensation in proportion to his services.

ARCHIBALD McLEAN.

Fayetteville. 22d Dec. 1812 74.3c

Eagle Tavern,

IN WILLIAMSBOROUGH.

THIS Tavern will again be opened, on the first of January next, for and on account of VAUGHAN & CARDWELL, and will be kept by the latter. The former friends and customers to this House, and the public in general, may rest assured that every attention will be paid to those who favor it with their custom, to render their stay as agreeable as possible. The supplies will be good and sufficient. The stable, perhaps among the best in the state, will be plentifully stored with all kinds of provender, and kept well littered. This Tavern has been leased for several years back at 300 dollars per annum, yet the last year it was shut up, contrary to articles of agreement with the leaser. It is to be hoped, notwithstanding, that the public patronage, which has heretofore been so liberal, will again aid and assist in reviving it; and the most moderate terms will be observed.

JAMES VAUGHAN, LEONARD CARDWELL.

December 3. 70.1c

Robert Rutherford,

COPPERSMITH & TIN-PLATE WORKER, CONTINUES to make all sorts of ware in his line of business, including its various branches, viz Stills, wash kettles, do. for stewing fruit, tea kettles, coffee pots, &c. of copper or brass. Also tin ware of every description. He also intends to carry on the brass founding to perfection. He offers a liberal price, in cash or trade, for all old brass, copper or pewter that may be brought to his shop. Raleigh, August 21st



Charles Parish,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement they have given him heretofore in his line of business, and informs them that on the first inst. his large and commodious three story brick building, at the

SIGN OF THE HAGLE,

north of the state house, will be in complete order to receive boarders and travellers; where he earnestly solicits the continuation of their patronage. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction to those who favour him with their custom. Honest and active servants alone will be engaged, and his stables will perhaps be excelled by none. Raleigh, July 3 1812. 43-1c

WANTED,

A person who is acquainted with the making and burning of Brick, to superintend and manage a Brick Yard during the summer of 1813. An industrious and sober man, who can produce testimonials of his character, will receive good wages on application to the subscriber in Raleigh. Dec 18 -1c Wm. POLL.

Doctor Burges

HAS REMOVED to the shop (on Fayetteville street) formerly occupied by Dr. Wm. H. WILLIAMS. Nov. 19—671c

W. Boylan

Has just received, from Philadelphia, FIFTY SETS OF WILLIAMSON'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN 2 VOLS. Subscribers will please to call or send for them. The price is \$4—to non subscribers \$4 50. October 2. 61-1c

Notice.

I am under the necessity of forwarding all persons from trading with, or crediting any of my family, on my account; as I will pay no debts that may be contracted other than by myself or a written order from F. TAYLOR. Franklin county, Dec. 18, 1812. 72 3p.

State Bank of N. Carolina,

DECEMBER 15th, 1812.

PURCHASERS of stock in the State Bank are informed, that a power of Attorney authorising a Transfer of a Share or Shares held in the State Bank must be witnessed either by the Cashier of the principal Bank or of one of its Branches, by a Notary Public, or by two Justices of the Peace; and if by the latter, their signatures must be certified by the Clerk of the Court, with the County Seal annexed.—This regulation to commence on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, of which all who may be concerned will take notice. 72,1c W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.



Second Class of the

Sufquehanna Canal Lottery.

This Lottery commenced drawing on the 20th ult. and will progress, thrice a week, until completed. In this splendid scheme, one number

MUST DRAW SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, AND MAY DRAW ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Table with 3 columns: prizes, of, and amount. 2 prizes of \$30,000, 2 of 20,000, 2 of 10,000, 2 of 5,000, 2 of 5,000, 4 of 2,000, 6 of 1,000, 10 of 500, 14 of 200, 20 of 100, 44 of 50, 100 of 20, 8000 of 12.

Amounting to 8,208 prizes. The number of blanks is 17,792.

In the above Lottery are 26,000 tickets but only 13,000 numbers, being two tickets of one number. In every case, two prizes of equal denomination fall to the same number; and the only stationary capital prizes are the two of 30,000, to which the first drawn number, after half the tickets are out, will be entitled. Consequently any one holding the two tickets of that number, must not only get two thirty thousands, but may get the twenty thousands, making it possible for a single number to draw one hundred thousand dollars. Tickets have risen rapidly, and may, from the great popularity of the scheme and the celerity of the drawing, be expected still greatly to advance. For a few days they may be had at twelve dollar s.

Letters, enclosing cash, for undrawn tickets in the foregoing GRAND LOTTERY, will be attended to with the utmost punctuality. Regular accounts of the drawings will be received, and information of the fate of tickets given at the Minerva Office. Oct 9. 1c

Printing,

Executed at this office, with neatness and the utmost accuracy.