

Biography.

JOEL BARLOW.

Translated for Reiff's Gazette. From a French paper of the 10th of March.

Biographical notice of Mr. Joel Barlow, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, near the French Government.

Mr. Barlow was born in 1755, in the town of Reading, in the state of Connecticut. He received an excellent education, and shewed at an early age a decided preference for the belles lettres, which he has since cultivated with success, and to which he owes a share of that glory which will descend with his name to posterity.

In 1778 he took the degree of bachelor of arts and applied himself to the study of the law, in the leisure moments which events left at his disposal; however he engaged in a different career from that of the bar. He accepted the place of chaplain of brigade, which was offered to him by the state of Massachusetts. It may be observed, that among the Presbyterians of New-England, the priesthood is only a kind of civil ordination. He who receives it may engage in other avocations, and it is not uncommon to see young men preach the gospel, in order to procure the time and means necessary to qualify them for another profession.

In his new capacity of chaplain, Mr. Barlow followed the army until the conclusion of peace in 1783. It was during this tempestuous period, that he sketched and in a manner finished his beautiful poem of the Columbiad, which secured him an honorable station amongst the eminent poets.

He had married in 1781, Miss Baldwin of New Haven, sister to the senator of that name; as distinguished for the superiority of her mind as for her amiable qualities, and who was worthy of the husband she had chosen.

When the independence of the U. States was acknowledged, Mr. Barlow went to Hartford, where he recommenced the study of the law. In 1785, he was admitted to the bar, where he distinguished himself in such a manner as to attract the notice of his fellow citizens.

In 1787, he published the vision of Columbus, or the Columbiad, of which we have already spoken. The merited reputation of this poem soon spread from America to Europe, and it was even reprinted in London a few months after its first publication.

At this time, a company of very respectable men, with the greatest part of whom he had been acquainted in the army, bought from Congress an immense tract of land, situated on the banks of the Ohio. It was proposed to sell a part of these lands to foreigners, and to divide the rest among the members of the company. Mr. Barlow was requested to assist in the execution of this project, and to proceed for that purpose to Europe. He consented to it the more willingly, as the voyage was in perfect consonance with the liberality of his taste and with the desire which he had long cherished of seeing and studying the celebrated countries of the old continent, whose genius had brought all the arts to perfection. Soon after his arrival in England, he went to France, where he attended with success to the interest of his employers. The establishment, of which he became one of the first proprietors, was begun in 1788, and increased so rapidly through the affluence of the American colonists that in 1812, it contained a population of 280,760 souls. The state of Ohio admitted among the members of the federal union, now forms the seventeenth province of the American republic.

During the first years of the French revolution, Mr. Barlow resided in London, where he published different works, remarkable for the depth of his views, and the merit of their style, which procured for their author the applause of statesmen and of men of taste. Mr. Fox himself gave testimony to the talents of Mr. Barlow and pronounced his eulogium in the House of Commons.

A special mission to the French government, carried Mr. Barlow back to Paris in 1792; it was at that time he had the honor of being made a French citizen, together with his countrymen, Washington and Hamilton. Political and commercial affairs caused his presence for some time in the north of Europe, and he soon after received from the American government, a most important mission to the coast of Africa. After surmounting many obstacles, he succeeded in concluding advantageous treaties with the state of Algiers, of Tunis, and of Tripoli, and in delivering his fellow citizens who had long groaned in captivity. This was one of the periods of his life, the recollection of which was always most agreeable to him.

These negotiations being concluded, he returned to France, where he resided from 1797 until 1805; he then quitted France and went to England, where he embarked for the United States. On this return to his native country, he was occupied in projects of public utility, and published the last edition of the Columbiad, the most magnificent specimen of typography which has yet issued from the American press.

Mr. Barlow was destined to revisit Europe and there to finish his honorable career. In 1811 the present President of the United States, Mr. Madison, appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary near the French government. Motives of the highest importance carried him to Wilna last October. He was on his return from that town, when an inflammation of the lungs carried him off suddenly, at Zarnow, near Cracow. His loss will be severely felt by his fellow citizens, and by all those who are capable of appreciating the union of genius and a virtue.

As a statesman, Mr. Barlow has rendered essential services to his country, and as a man of genius and a friend of humanity, he does honor

to his age; as a man of deep feelings, he has left works which will always be sought after by true philosophers; as a poet, he has signalized by a great work, the rising literature of his country: his glory will exist as long as the language which served to illustrate his name.

In private life he possessed all the essential qualities which could contribute to his own happiness, and that of the persons by whom he was surrounded. Having attained by his merit the exercise of high offices, he was free from the ridiculous weakness of some men, who effect to despise literary success, without which they would still have remained in impenetrable obscurity. He spoke of his works without pride and without false modesty.—The strokes of his wit flowed frequently from a sprightly disposition. His judgment was always correct and just.—Under a grave and perhaps austere exterior, he concealed an ardent and feeling mind. His openness invited confidence. Unshaken in his attachment, sincerely beloved by all those whom he admitted to his society, he has left universal regrets, and it would be utterly impossible to describe the grief of his wife and family. She has lost the object in which all her affections centered.—There are losses for which no earthly consolation exists. If any thing could assuage such piercing sorrows, it would be the thought, that the memory of Mr. Barlow is dear to all good men, and that the remembrance of his virtues and talents will never perish.

CONDUCTOR, OR LIGHTNING RODS; An extract from Cavallo.

A conductor should consist of a rod of Iron, or of other metal, about three quarters of an inch thick, fastened to the wall of the building, not by Iron clamps, but by wooden ones. The rod should be uninterrupted from the top of the building to the ground; or if it consist of various pieces, care must be had to join the pieces as perfectly as possible. If this conductor stood quite detached from the building, and supported by pieces of wood at the distance of one or two feet from the wall, it would be better for common edifices; but it is particularly advisable for gun-pounder magazines, gun-pounder mairs, and all such buildings as contain combustibles ready to take fire. The upper end of the conductor should terminate in one or more sharp points; which, if the conductor be of Iron, ought to be gilt, in order to prevent the rust or the oxidation.

This sharp end should be elevated above the highest part of the building (as above a stack of chimneys, to which it may be fastened) at least five or six feet. The lower end of the conductor should be driven five or six feet into the ground, and in a direction leading from the foundation; or it would be better to connect it with the nearest piece of water.

For an edifice of a moderate size, one of those conductors is perhaps sufficient; but a large building ought to have two, or three, or more conductors at its most distant parts;

On board of ships a chain has often been used on account of its pliability; but in several cases the chain has been actually broken by the lightning, in consequence of the obstruction which the electric fluid meets with in going through the various links; hence, instead of a chain, a copper wire about one third part of an Inch thick, is now more commonly used. One of those wires should be elevated two or three feet above the highest mast in the vessel; this should be continued down along the mast as far as the deck, where, by bending, it should be adapted to the surface of such parts as may be more convenient; and by continuing it down the side of the vessel, it should always be made to communicate with the water.

With regard to personal security in time of a thunder storm, if a person be in a house which is not furnished with a conductor, it is advisable not to stand near any metallic articles, viz. near gilt frames, chimney grates, bell wires, iron case ments, and the like. In the middle of a room, upon a dry chair, or table, or matresses, or other insulated articles, is the safest situation. Should a storm happen when a person is in the open fields, and far from any building, the best thing he can do is to retire within a small distance of the highest tree, or trees he can get at, he must not, however, go quite near them, but he should stop at about fifteen or twenty feet from their outermost branches; for if the lightning happen to strike about the place; it will in all probability strike the trees in preference to any other much lower object; and if a tree happen to be split, the person will be safe enough at that distance from it.

IDLENESS.

"Pray of what did your brother die?" said the celebrated General Spinola, one day to Sir Horace Vere. "He died, sir," replied he, "of having nothing to do." "Alas, sir," said Spinola, "that is enough to kill any General of us all." Montesquieu says, "we in general place idleness amongst the beatitudes of Heaven; it should rather, I think, be put amidst the torments of Hell."

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Extract from Rules and Regulations for the Army. RULES WITH REGARD TO PROMOTION.

- 1. Original vacancies will be supplied by selection; accidental vacancies by seniority, excepting in extraordinary cases.
2. Promotions to the rank of Captain, will be made regimentally—to that of Field appointment, the Light Artillery, Infantry and Rifemen, being kept always distinct.
3. No officer shall be entitled to the pay, rations, or emoluments annexed to any office, until he shall have notice of his appointment thereto from the War Department; or from a general officer, with respect to appointments in the gift of Generals.

For sale, at this office, A FEW COPIES OF THE BIBLE EXPLAINED Price 275 cents

The black Arabian Barb,

Sent to America in 1840 by Colonel Lear, our Consul general at Algiers, who obtained him from the Dey as a mark of his particular favor,

WILL stand at my stable, in Salisbury, the present season, now commenced. For particulars reference can be had to my bills.

As this is the first genuine Arabian that ever stood in North Carolina, and as it is universally admitted that the superior excellence of the English horses is owing more to their being crossed with Arabians and Barbs, than to any other circumstance, it is hoped the American breeder will not permit so good an opportunity to pass unimproved.

This Horse was selected by Col. Lear from the private stable of the Dey of Algiers, which consisted of 30 that were chosen from his public stable of 200. Col. Lear speaks of him as having the highest character of any horse in the whole regency.

J. A. PEARSON.

Salisbury, March 9, 1810. 86—till June 20.

Navigation of Roanoke.

IN conformity to an Act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act for improving the Navigation of Roanoke River, from the town of Halifax to the place where the Virginia line intersects the same," the undersigned, Commissioners named in the said act for the city of Raleigh, have opened a Book for Subscriptions for Shares in the Capital Stock for accomplishing the said undertaking, which will continue open till the 1st of October, at the Bookstores of J. Gales and W. Boylan.

The proposed Capital Stock is limited to 100,000 dollars, to be divided into shares of 100 dollars each. A general meeting of the subscribers is to be held at Halifax on the 4th Monday in October next; and if 400 shares be not subscribed before, or at said meeting, all subscriptions made to be void. But if a sufficient number of shares be then subscribed, a Company is to be organized, under the title of "The Roanoke Navigation Company," and subscribers must then pay ten dollars on every share subscribed, and the remainder when called upon, except that more than 33, 1-3 dollars on a share not be called for in any one year.

H. SEAWELL, W. BOYLAN, J. GALES.

April 10

Subscription Books are also opened at Edenton, Plymouth, Windsor, Halifax, Warrenton, Oxford, Rockborough, Caswell C. House, Wentworth and Germantown, under the direction of three Commissioners at each place.

State of North Carolina,

PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, FEBRUARY TERM, 1813.

Simon Barney vs. Jonathan Fellowes. Original Attachment. Levied on a negro girl named Penny.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of this state, that publication be made in the Minerva three months, that the defendant appear at the next or succeeding term of this court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Greenville, on the first Monday in May and first Monday in August, replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

90.6ip ALEXANDER EVANS, clerk.

The Baltimore Hospital Lottery

Is commenced drawing, and continues for the present once a week.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES ARE 1 prize of 30,000 dollars, 2 prizes of 20,000 dollars, 6 do. of 10,000 dollars, &c. &c.

TICKETS,

In the Baltimore Hospital Lottery, now drawing, may be had at the Minerva Office. Present price, \$11.

Highest prize \$30,000.

Letters, post paid, and enclosing the cash, will be attended to. April 30.

IN BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER 16th, A. D. 1812.

BE it ordained, &c. That a special meeting of this Board be had at Chapel Hill at the annual examination of the Students of this University, commencing on the 26th of May and ending on the 3d day of June next.

Test, ROBT WILLIAMS, Sec. Raleigh, April 24, 1813. 91,31.

YANCEY & BRANSON

OFFER for sale their STOCK OF GOODS, in the City of Raleigh, for Cash or on a Credit for Negotiable Paper—a handsome Assortment for many places, and well laid in. May 6, 1813. 893—4

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

ACCORDING to a standing regulation of this institution, the first session of the year expires on the first Thursday in June. The semi-annual Spring Examination will commence on the Thursday preceding. The unusual number of pupils now in the Academy makes it necessary that the examination should be continued for six or seven days.—Parents, guardians, &c. are respectfully solicited to attend.

The second session of the year will commence in a few days after the close of the examination.

The deposit of each student for the contingent fund will hereafter be Fifty cents per session, the former sum being found insufficient to meet the necessary expenses.

By order of the Board,

William Hill, Sec.

May 6, 1813. 893

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

IREDELL COUNTY.

In Equity—April Term, 1813.

Milus Nisbet, (administrator of S. S. Savage, dec.) vs. Elizabeth Savage, COMPLAINANTS, vs. John Nisbet, Thomas Blewett, and George W. Danson, executors of George Davidson, dec.—DEFENDANTS.

IT APPEARING that John Davidson, one of the executors of George Davidson, late of Montgomery county, deceased, lives without the limits of the State—it is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made four weeks in the Raleigh Minerva, that the said John Davidson appear before the next Court, to be held on the fourth Monday after the first of September next, and show cause why he should not be made a party defendant in said suit.

900 A. Sharpe, ex. pt. 8

SCHEME OF THE OXFORD ACADEMY Lottery.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Number of prizes, Total value. Includes prizes of \$2000, \$1000, \$500, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$6.

1072 prizes, } Not two blanks \$ 15,500
2028 blank, } to a prize.
3100 tickets at 5 dollars each, is \$ 15,500
The cash prizes subject to a deduction of five per cent.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

First 500 drawn Blanks entitled to 6 dollars each.
First drawn Ticket. 200 dollars.
Ditto on the 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th days, 50 dollars each.
Ditto on the 12th, 14th, 16th and 18th days, 20 dollars each.

Ditto on each day from the 20th to the 30th inclusive, excepting the Tickets constituting Prizes, 20 tickets each.
The said 20 prizes to consist of the Numbers from 101 to 500, inclusive; each 20 of the said 400 to be one prize, the first 20, or lowest Number for the 20th day, and so regularly ascending to the 89th.

First drawn on the 40th day, Dollars. 200
Ditto. 42d day, Dollars. 100
Ditto. 45th day, Dollars. 50
Ditto. 48th day, Dollars. 20
Ditto. 50th day, Dollars. 10

The Managers present the foregoing Scheme to the public, in the confidence that not only the laudable object of the Lottery, but the great inducements held out to adventurers, will ensure a speedy sale of the Tickets.—The proportion of prizes has seldom been exceeded, and they are arranged as that the purchaser of a single number, by having the prospect of drawing twenty others, may calculate on his chance of obtaining two or three of the best prizes, for the trifling sum of \$5.

The drawing will commence on the first day of October next, and be finished without delay.

THOMAS B. LITTLEJOHN, WILLIAM ROBARDS, WILLIS LEWIS, THOMAS HUNT, WILLIAM M. SNEED

TICKETS at 5 dollars each, for sale at the Minerva Office. March 26, 1813. 86—till Oct.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Superior Court of Law Nov'r Term, 1812.

Francis Lewis, vs. Andrew T. Davidson. Original Attachment levied, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Andrew T. Davidson, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore it is ordered by court, that publication be made three months successively, in the Raleigh Minerva, unless the said defendant appear at the next superior court of Law, to be held for the county aforesaid, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and replevy or plead in due, judgment will be entered up against him.

Test, 79 3m TH: HENDERSON, c. s. c. q

LANDS FOR SALE.

TO be sold at vendue, at the house of ALEXANDER TRENDS, in Iredell county, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of July next, the following valuable Estate, belonging to the late of ALEXANDER WORKE, deceased, to wit:

- LANDS IN IREDELL COUNTY
1105 acres of land on the waters of Davidson's Creek, with a certain Meeting-House, in Iredell county, on which is a elegant dwelling house, with all necessary out houses, &c. the residence of Col. Worke
157 acres of do. on Davidson's Creek, near the aforesaid tract, on which is a certain Meeting House stands.
203 acres of do. adjoining the land on which Centre Meeting House stands.
202 acres of do. near the aforesaid tracts, called Lewis Johnson's place.
144 acres of do. on the Catawba River, known by the name of Oliphant's place
34 acres of do. on Davidson's Creek, called White's place.
53 acres of do. near the same.
270 acres of do. known by the name of Shepherd's Cove Roads.

LANDS IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY

- 311 acres of land on Beaver-dam and Davidson's Creeks, in the county of Mecklenburg, known by the name of Hill's place.
210 acres of do. on a branch of M'Alpin's Creek, formerly the property of Alexander Hodge.
283 acres of do. formerly the property of Andrew Alexander.
256 acres of do. called the Big Island place, at Beattie's Ford, Catawba River.
600 acres of do. on Beaver-dam Creek, called Patrick Hamilton's place.
16 acres of do. near Hamilton's place
49 acres of do. on the waters of Rocky River, called Duckworth's place.
251 acres of do. on Thompson's Mill Creek, in Rowan county, called Mrs Hughes' place.
400 acres of do. lying on Second Broad River, in the county of Rowan.

It will positively be made of the shares of all those who are dissent before the 22d day of July next. A full credit will be given, and bonds with approved security quired. Any further information necessary will be given on any day of sale.

M. Stokes, Attorney for the Heirs of Col. Worke. April 16, 1813. 892—6

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators with the Will annexed of PETER BROWN, dec. at the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for Rowan County, those indebted are requested to pay, and those who have claims against the Estate are requested to present them to the Administrators within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

Susannah Brown, Adm'r &c. Tho. L. Cowan, 896—6

Salisbury, 1st April, 1813.

NOTICE.

MY wife ELIZABETH LOCKE has eloped from me, and I caution all persons from harboring her, or giving her aid or countenance. James M. Leland M. K. April 21, 1813. 892—6