

Political.

AMERICAN RESTRICTIVE SYSTEM.

Mr. ROBERTSON, the Representative for the State of Orleans, in a circular address to his constituents, among other matter, thus remarks:

"An embargo seemed to me to be essential to the interest and to the honor of the nation. I would ask, what inducement can we offer to Great Britain sufficient to obtain from her an honorable peace, whilst every production of our soil is subservient to her necessities? How can we expect her blockading squadrons will leave our coast, when we ourselves afford them provisions at a less expense than they could be procured in any other part of the world? So long as we shall feed her West-India islands, her armies in Spain, in Portugal, and the Canadas, it cannot reasonably be believed that she will regret the continuance of the war."

It is to be lamented that gentlemen in Mr. Robertson's station do not inform themselves upon subjects of important public concern, for we cannot permit ourselves to suppose they will fully misrepresent facts. This gentleman informs his constituents, that we can never look for peace with Britain so long as we continue to feed her armies in Spain, and her colonies—the inference to be drawn, is, certainly, that we do now feed her armies, in Spain, and her colonies—but what are the facts?

It is now nine months, since all the ports of the United States, from which provisions are usually exported, were declared in blockade by the British admiral. At the time this blockade was declared, there were vessels in this port only, bound to Spain and Portugal, (with flour to feed the British armies, if Mr. Robertson pleases) whose aggregate cargoes exceeded one hundred thousand barrels—these vessels had obtained British licenses or passports—notwithstanding the wants of the British armies in the peninsula, and the faith or promise on which the license was taken, the British admiral showed no disposition to let any vessel go out—and yet the armies in Spain were starving!

After some time had elapsed, the British commander found out that partial or small exports were made by neutrals from the ports of North-Carolina. Instantly he extended the blockade to the ports of North-Carolina, and every port from which there was a probability that provisions might be exported, and yet the British armies in Spain, and her colonies, are starving for want of our provisions! Now, if in truth our provisions were so important to the enemy, as Mr. Robertson appears to imagine, can any thing be so foolish as the conduct of the British government, who needed only to have ordered the blockade to be raised, and thousands and ten thousands of barrels of flour, new rotting in the stores, of our merchants and millers, would have been in Spain, and on the way, and in her colonies, by the means of neutrals?

The fact is, that this embargo system originated in a belief, that without our provisions the enemy would starve, and consequently, that by withholding them we could bring him to our terms. The absurdity of this belief has been demonstrated so fully by facts, that argument would be thrown away: for those who resist the evidence of facts would pay little regard to argument.

We have good reason to believe that an embargo will be tried again in the early part of the approaching session of Congress, and at the special recommendation of the executive. The effect of an embargo would be to destroy the little commerce which remains, and to raise the prices of some imported articles, become almost necessities of life; for we apprehend that without exports there will be no imports. It is a little remarkable, that during our revolutionary war, the system of embargo never occurred; to our rulers—we account for it, however, by believing that they were practical and not visionary statesmen. Norfolk Ledger.

Democratic Sensibility!!—The Editor of the Baltimore American, touched with grief at the prospect of a re-commencement of hostilities in Europe; exclaims, "at the moment we were fondly indulging our hopes of general tranquility, the wide, the devastating flames of war have again broken out. In Europe we behold 500,000 men arraying against another 500,000 men, eagerly bent on mutual destruction. Not as in former times, Turks against Tartars or Infidels against Heathens; but a million of CHRISTIANS equipped for human slaughter!"—And yet reader; this man of feeling, whose heart melts within him at this distant view of human slaughter, and whose lively sympathies can transport him three thousand miles to weep over the wounds of STRANGERS, this very man can look, not only with indifference, but with pleasure, at the scenes of butchery which the frontiers of his own country are every day exhibiting. This very man, whose religion is shocked at the sight of CHRISTIANS arrayed in battle against CHRISTIANS; can view with composure the unnatural conflict of father against son, brother against brother and friend against friend! Such is Democratic Sensibility. Alex. Gaz.

EUROPEAN CONTEST.

Never, perhaps, in the history of the world were such mighty interests at stake. But happen what may, Europe can never be reduced to the degrading situation in which she was but one year ago. By some incomprehensible fatality not only France, but the whole continent was prostrate before an individual, who nevertheless, was an object of universal execration, there appeared to be one power only superior to his; one fountain of hope, the Eternal and Divine Will; but that fountain did not fail us. Russia rallied the sinking spirits of the world—the continental Powers became again elastic—courage and confidence again nerved those arms which had become almost palsied, and instead of having all the continental powers, as Bona-

parte's Vassals, we have now the greatest of them leagued against him.—But if Europe can never be so debased and degraded as she was a year ago, what becomes of Bonaparte if he fail? the game he is playing, the die he is casting, is for Empire and for life—if victorious, he can never reach the eminence he once stood upon—whilst—win must be the consequence of defeat. Well therefore and vigorously and justly has the Morning Chronicle said to day, "that it remained for the French ruler, after throwing away all the advantages that were not merely in his grasp, but in his actual possession, and thus evincing the height of human folly, combined with the greatest talents, it remained for him to place himself in a situation where victory can be attended with no advantage and where defeat may be ruin." London paper.

Miscellaneous.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE DEY OF ALGIERS.

As related by the late General William Eaton.

Consuls O'Brien, Cathcart, and myself, Captains Geddes, Smith, Penrose, and Maley, proceeded from the American house to the courtyard of the palace, uncovered our heads, entered the area of the hall, ascended a winding maze of flights of stairs, to a narrow, dark entry, leading to a contracted apartment of about twelve by eight feet, the private audience room.—Here we took off our shoes; and entering the cave, (for so it seemed) with small apertures of light with iron grates, we were shown to a huge, shaggy beast, sitting on his rump, upon a low bench, covered with a cushion of embroidered velvet, with his hind legs gathered up like a taylor, or a bear. On our approach, to him, he reached out his forepaw, as if to receive something to eat. Our guide exclaimed, "Kiss the Dey's hand!" The consul general bowed very elegantly and kissed it; and we followed his example in succession. The animal seemed in that moment to be in a harmless mood: he grinned several times; but made very little noise.—Having performed this ceremony, and standing a few moments in silent agony, we had leave to take our shoes and other property, and leave the den, without any other injury than the humility of being obliged, in this involuntary manner, to violate the second commandment of God and offend common decency.

Can any man believe that this elevated brute has seven kings of Europe, two republics, and a continent, tributary to him; when his whole naval force is not equal to two line of battle ships? It is so.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Capt. Allen, of the Argus.—The following tribute to Capt. Allen is taken from an Irish newspaper:—

"It would be injustice not to notice the excellent conduct of Captain Allen, of the Argus.—He allowed the passengers and crews of the Betsy and Mariner to remove every article of their private property; and in order that they might have liberty to do so, he would not suffer one of his officers or crew to be present below whilst they were employed in packing up their effects. Capt. Gilbert, of the Mariner, had left some articles of cabin furniture behind, which Capt. Allen actually sent after him in his boat. A great coat, belonging to an officer of one of the captured ships, was missing, and it was found in the possession of one of the crew of the Argus.—Capt. Allen immediately ordered the man to be tied up, and he actually received a severe flogging. Considerable sums in specie were saved by the passengers, as Captain Allen would not allow his men to touch a single article."

Notwithstanding the rapid increase of Merino sheep since their first introduction into our country, and the general solicitude which has been manifested to increase our native stocks, the article of wool has advanced in price, and the demand for it remains unsatisfied. Indeed, so unequal is the quantity in market to meet the demand, that an agent is now on the point of proceeding to Spain, to procure wool for one of our manufacturing establishments. It may well be said, that we are indebted to Messrs. Livingston and Humphrey's for the Golden Pleece; for truly their importations have contributed more to increase the substantial riches of our country than all the fineries and luxuries of Europe and Asia put together. We are happy to find that men of property and enterprise are devoting their attention to the raising this valuable animal, and that the prejudices which have been entertained by some are fast subsiding.

We are told that a stock of ordinary wools lately sold at auction in New York at an average price of 91 1-2 dollars.—Albany Argus.

On the Eastern Shore of Princess Anne, Virginia, there have lately been discovered several Salt Springs some distance above high water mark, within the extent of a few miles, and on trial have yielded full three bushels of excellent Salt, to a hundred gallons of the water, equal in strength and clearness to the Liverpool ground salt; and is to the sea water taken from the surf as 4 to one and upwards. Several persons are now preparing to boil with such vessels as they have, when more capacious ones can be obtained, not only the whole country may be supplied in a short time hence but other places more remote from the sea coast, and at one half the price which is now demanded for that article at Norfolk.

Receipt to make Wine.—To a barrel of pure Cyder, made of sound clean apples, add 2 gallons of Honey (or sufficient to make an egg swim) as soon as pressed.—When the fermentation ceases and the sediment settles, rack it off into a clean cask, and add two gallons of French Brandy, and also the white of five eggs and half a pint of new milk, beat well together, and place it in a cellar. It will be fit for use by midsummer. Brandy, or Honey, or Loaf Su-

gar, (which is a very good substitute) may be added to please the taste, at any time.—Thus a pleasant Wine may be made for less than fifty cents per gallon.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Cure for the Whooping Cough.—The following Recipe has, in many recent instances, speedily cured the Whooping Cough:—Take a wine glass of rum, and two-penny worth of spirits of turpentine, shake them well together and rub the child by the fire gently down the neck and chin, night and morning. In a few days the Cough will be cured.

Cylindrical Brad Machine.—We understand a patent is about being taken out for a new Cylindrical Brad Machine, which is to cut 1000 nails or brads in a minute.—The plate is vibrated by means of a slide acted on by inclined planes on the pulley or band head. The inventor is a Mr. Turner, who is now setting up one at Elicott's Mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore.

SCIENTIFIC.

FROM A BALTIMORE PAPER.

To the Medical Students of Maryland and the neighboring states.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that a Course of Lectures will soon be commenced in this city, in the University of Maryland, under the most favorable auspices.

A building is erected, which is as spacious as any that has ever been devoted to such a purpose, either in America or Europe, and is so far finished as to be perfectly comfortable.

The chemical apparatus and mineral collection are as extensive and as perfect, as ample funds and unremitting industry could possibly render them in our present political situation. To the anatomical class, halls are allotted for the individual and practical improvement of its members in that department.

The Lectures will be delivered by Professors animated by a laudable ambition in the pursuit of eminence; and fitted by nature, education and experience for their respective and important stations.

The writer has often listened to their brilliant discourses and conclusive demonstrations, with a pleasure rising to admiration, and a satisfaction resulting from conviction. He has no other interest in this institution than that which all must feel who desire the establishment and prosperity of the Sciences—and he invites you to participate in its advantages, confident that you will realize every favorable anticipation, which these or similar observations may lead you to form. M.

HURRICANE AT TURK'S ISLAND.

A letter from Grand Key, Turk's Island, states—"That on the 24th Aug. a most dreadful and violent Hurricane occurred at that place, during which above 120 dwelling houses were overturned and totally destroyed, many of which were large and valuable, and that the greater part of the furniture, provisions and clothing in them, fell a sacrifice to the storm; that the negro barracks, out houses, & fifty plantation houses were likewise destroyed; as also thirty dwelling houses at Salt Key, and every other building thereon; in addition to this loss, above half a million of bushels of Salt were destroyed; that there are not more than 30 houses standing on both Islands, and of these more than half are much shattered and hardly habitable.

The letter writer observes, that with this serious calamity staring us in the face; we have in prospect a Famine, as there are not provisions enough to serve the inhabitants for one fortnight; what is to result from this disastrous state of things God only knows; as our small craft is entirely destroyed, leaving us without the means of seeking charity from our neighbours."

To Printers.

THE subscriber has for sale, on very reasonable terms, the following fonts of TYPE:

- 1 LONG PRIMER, nearly 600 wt.
1 PICA on Small Pica body.
1 ENGLISH, very complete.
1 GREAT PRIMER, do.
1 DOUBLE ENGLISH ITALIC.
1 FRENCH CANON.
1 FIVE LINES PICA.

Some ORNAMENTAL TYPE, &c. Either or all of the foregoing will be put up in good order and sent according to direction. Or, a very good office, for Newspaper and Job Printing, Press included, will be furnished if wanted, with every thing requisite. Letter, post paid, will be attended to, and fair printed specimens of letter will be forwarded on application. A. LUCAS. Minerva-Office, Oct. 29.

Boarding.

MRS. CASSO, at her well known and established stand, near the State House, Raleigh, is prepared to accommodate with Boarding and Lodging, during the ensuing session, a number of the Members of Assembly. No pains will be spared to have, at her table, every article which the country and the season can afford; and in all respects, she hopes to merit the attention she has on former occasions experienced. The tables are extensive and will be well provided with game, &c. and a very faithful and experienced hostler is employed. Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1813.—15,tf.

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Lucas & A. H. Boylan, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All those, therefore, having demands against the concern, are requested to present them, for immediate settlement and discharge, to Alexander Lucas, who is fully authorized and empowered to that effect. To him, likewise, those indebted to the establishment are solicited to make early payment.

The business will, in future, be conducted by A. Lucas, who purposes making every exertion to deserve the liberal patronage which has hitherto been generously extended towards the subscribers. A. LUCAS, and A. H. BOYLAN.

Minerva Office, Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1813.

LOTTERY NOTICE. THE NEW-YORK UNION COLLEGE LOTTERY.

WILL commence drawing on Friday week, Oct. 1st, and finish drawing in Dec. Those who wish to know the fate of their tickets in a short time after purchasing, cannot purchase in a better Lottery. Tickets: 8 dollars, and 50 cents; Halves, 4 25; Quarters, 2 12; Eighths, 1 6. Orders from the country, inclosing the cash, will be punctually attended to at the respective lottery offices of

G. & R. WAITE,

Corner of St. Paul's-lane and Market-street, BALTIMORE—No. 75, Chesnut-street, PHILADELPHIA—64 and 38, Maiden-lane, N. Y. and No. 23, State-street, ALBANY.

All Tickets examined gratis, and cash given for all New York prizes sold at Waites'. September 20. 13,7tp.

Notice.

AT the last court of pleas and quarter-sessions held for the county of Franklin, administration was granted to the subscriber on the estate of ROBERT HIGH, deceased, late of said county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.—Those who have claims, will present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. J. KNIGHT, adm'r. Granville, Oct. 14, 1813. 16,6t.

State of North-Carolina,

PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,

August Term, 1813.

Wright Tucker versus Alexander Nelson.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on a piece of land, supposed to contain one hundred and twenty acres, adjoining the land of Giles Nelson, Edward Laughenghouse, Samuel Tutin and Levi Adams.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in the above case is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva for three months that unless the defendant appear at the next or succeeding term of this court, to be held for this county at the court house in Greenville, on the first Monday in November and February next, reply and plead, judgment will be entered against him.

14,60w3mp Test. ALEXANDER EVANS, clerk.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has LOST two NOTES, given to him by D. & S. Jackson one of them for about thirty-five dollars, and the other for thirty-five dollars and eight cents, and both dated on or about the 15th day of September, 1813, signed or executed by Benjamin Joiner and John Che-y. This is therefore to forbid the said Joiner and Cherry paying the said notes to any other person than myself, or order; and also to forward every other person with purchasing or trading for said notes, as I have taken the necessary steps to prevent their being paid until they are returned to me. Any person, having said notes, is requested to deliver them to the subscriber, as they can be of no use to any other person. DAVID JACKSON. Greenville, (Pitt) Oct. 23, 1813. 17,3t.

State of North-Carolina,

PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,

August Term, 1813.

William Adams versus Alexander Nelson.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on a piece of land supposed to contain one hundred and twenty acres, adjoining the land of Giles Nelson, Edward Laughenghouse Samuel Tutin and Levi Adams.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in the above case is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva for three months that unless the defendant appear at the next or succeeding term of this court, to be held for this county at the court-house in Greenville, on the first Monday in November and February next, reply and plead, judgment will be entered against him.

14,60w3mp. Test. ALEXANDER EVANS, clerk.

North-Carolina Almanack.

JUST PRINTED, at the Minerva Office,

Raleigh, in 1813, by the quantity of 1000, the

NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1814;

Containing, besides the correct astronomical calculations of Mr. Brooks, a considerable variety of matter, useful and amusing. The precise form of a negotiable note, with complete directions for doing business in the State Bank, are added to the articles of convenient reference.

PRICE of the Almanack per thousand, 40 dollars; five hundred, 25; groce, 7; half groce, 4; dozen, 75 cents; single one, 10 cents. October 15.

Advertisement.

IF any of the children or legal descendants of JACOB VAN SLOEGHT, who emigrated from Holland to the state of New-York, and from thence came to this state some time in the year 1784, (but to what part of it is not known) are living, by properly identifying themselves, and applying to the subscriber, living in Fayetteville, they may hear of something greatly to their advantage.

SEBASTIAN STAIERT;

Fayetteville, Oct. 27, 1813. 17,6t.

Raleigh and Newbern Stages.

NEW LINE.

SCOTT & HELM propose starting, within a short time, a new Line of Stages, to run weekly from Raleigh to Washington's Store, where it will meet Mr. Jos. Bell's Line from Newbern. The Stages will leave Raleigh & Newbern every Monday at 11 A. M. meet at Washington's Store every Tuesday at 12 A. M. and return to both places on Wednesday at 8 A. M. FARE to Washington's Store, 6 dollars, from thence to Newbern, 6 dollars, and in proportion for intermediate distances.

P. S.—CASH will be given for five or six good Stage Horses, on application to WILLIAM SCOTT, Raleigh. November 3, 1813. 18,5t.

Oxford Academy Lottery.

This Lottery will shortly commence drawing

TICKETS for sale at the Minerva Lottery

Office, Price, &c. &c.