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Political.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

To those who are acquainted with the history of William Cobbett it must be apparent that his pen has always been at the service of the highest bidder, that to cloak his venality he has constantly raised "an affected yelp" about the "hiring presses," and that with the most unblushing effrontery he invariably asserts whatever he believes will best subserve the designs of his employers without the least regard to veracity. Our democrats, however, insist upon the correctness of his politics and the truth of his asseverations. They delight to retail his ribaldry and promulgate his opinions of our Otises, and Pickerings and Harpers. As they so much respect his sagacity and regard to truth, I have made an extract from his prospectus to a newspaper, in which he has drawn the character of these same democrats. The paper was entitled, *The Pocopine*. The following is the extract.

"Having in America witnessed the fatal effects of revolution; having seen piety give place to a contempt of religion, plain dealing exchanged for shuffling and fraud, universal confidence for universal suspicion and distrust; having seen a country, once the seat of peace and good neighborhood, torn to pieces by faction, plunged by intriguing demagogues into never ceasing hatred and strife; having seen a people, once too fond of what they called liberty to bear the gentle sway of a British king, humbly bend their necks to the yoke, nay to the very foot of a set of grovelling despots; having, in short, seen the crime of rebellion against monarchy punished by the tormenting, the degrading curse of republicanism, it is with the utmost astonishment and indignation that I find many of those who have the press at their command endeavoring to bring down on my native country the very same species of calamity and disgrace."

"Notwithstanding the example of America, and the more dreadful example of France, I find the emissaries of the republican faction (for such it really is) still preaching fanaticism and infidelity, still bawling for that change which they have the audacity to denominate reform, still exerting all their nefarious ingenuity in sapping the throne. Those who want experience of these consequences may, for aught I know, be excused from conniving at these attempts; but for me, who have seen acts passed by the republican legislature more fraudulent than forgery or coinage; for me, who have seen republican officers of state offering their country for sale for a few thousands of dollars; for me, who have seen republican judges become felons, and felons become republican judges; for me to fold my hands and tamely listen to the insolent eulogists of republican government and rulers, would be a shameful abandonment of principle, a dastardly desertion of duty." &c.

These are the sentiments of Cobbett, whose authority is so much respected by American democrats. When it is recollected that he resided some years in the United States; and that this character of our good republicans was drawn by him previous to the patriotic exhibitions of those idols of democracy the Browns, the Gannets, the Skinners and the Bidwells, we must exclaim with the Boston Patriot, "how well he knows them." TALIO.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECT.

Many have fondly imagined that the return of peace, would restore the nation to her former commercial prosperity; that our "sails would whiten every sea." These hopes cannot be realized, without a change in the political state of Europe, of which we do not see any prospect. It is true our coasting and inland trade will increase with our population, but our foreign commerce will nearly be thrown back to the state in which it was before the year 1790, about the commencement of the French revolution; the war which immediately followed, gave to America advantages, which under a wise administration, were improved to an extent which could not have been anticipated for half a century. It was not the late war alone that destroyed the commerce of America; it had received many rude shocks, from the pernicious nostrums of political quacks; the war was the hellebore that produced its death.

We believe there is no instance in commercial history, that where the streams of commerce have been diverted, they have again reverted to their ancient channels. In the course of those ridiculous experiments, under the denomination of Non-Intercourses, Non-Importations, and Embargoes, commerce necessarily underwent considerable changes.

Our commerce with the colonial possessions of the European nations, was lucrative and extensive; the people of those nations, and the colonists more particularly, were under a delusion (for it was only a delusion) that the commerce of America was not only essential to their comfort, but necessary to their existence; under this delusion a wise policy on our part ought to have kept them, as the means of intimidating their governments from restrictions, injurious to our interests. How long they would have remained under this delusion, we cannot undertake to say. Mr. Jefferson was determined not to make the experiment, and therefore he cut off all communication with those colonies, by the restrictions which we have noticed. Immediately the colonies were compelled from necessity, to seek those articles they formerly procured from the United States, from other sources; some of them they found within themselves, others they procured from British America, and other places; they soon found that our trade was not of so great consequence to them as they had imagined. The consequences of this discovery are natural; we shall not be permitted to have any intercourse with those colonies, which is not dictated by necessity, arising from some calamity of the elements, or from war—a hurricane, a fire, or war may give us a temporary intercourse, but as a settled system, we bid it a long farewell.

Our commerce with British India, we have lost, because a treaty which secured it, was rejected on account of the want of some stipulations about abstract principles, which after a ruinous war, we have virtually abandoned.

Independent of these considerations, as affecting two branches of our commerce, we shall find that ours is not the only flag that can navigate with security; the nations of Europe, delivered from the iron yoke of Bonaparte's despotism, and restored to peace, will be our rivals, in their respective situations.

Nuff. Ledg.

Foreign.

Paris, January 26.—The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, on the 24th of this month, paid their respects to the King and the royal family. Among them were remarked the American ministers, Messrs. Clay, Bayard and Russell, and Messrs. Todd and Milligan, Secretaries of Legation, who had the honor of being presented to his Majesty.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Remains of Louis XVI and his Queen.—Paris papers of the 23d have arrived. They are chiefly filled with details of the ceremony that took place the preceding day, when the remains of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were conveyed to St. Denis.—The body of the Queen, which had been interred at the feet of the King, was first taken up; the remains of this unfortunate princess were found in much better preservation than was expected—the head might be known again, the hair was still perfect. The body of the unfortunate monarch was much more consumed—quick lime had been profusely thrown over his coffin. The relics were deposited in sealed cases, and these were put into leaden coffins.—Marshal Soult and Oudinot held the pall over the coffin of Louis XVI.—The Presidents Barthelemy and Laine, the pall over the coffin of the Queen.

Honesty and Generosity.—A lady, lately removing, was cleaning her house of old materials, one of the articles was an iron chest, which she sold to a smith in Carnaby-street, York. On taking it home, old Vulcan began examining his purchase, touching a secret spring a draw presented itself full of guineas! They amounted to 235, which he wrapped up in brown paper, and took to the lady, who generously presented the poor fellow with a guinea!!!

Lady Hamilton.—Lady Hamilton died at Calais on the 19th inst. Her origin was very humble, and she had experienced all those vicissitudes in early life which too generally attend those females whose beauty has betrayed them into vice, and which unhappily proves the chief means of subsistence. When, however, she became such an object of admiration as to attract the admiration of painters, she formed connections which, if she had conducted herself with prudence, might have raised her into independence if not alluence. Romney, who evidently felt a stronger admiration for her than what he might be supposed to entertain merely as an artist, made her the frequent subject of his pencil.—His admiration remained till the close of his life in undiminished ardor. The late Charles Greville, well known for his refined taste in virtue, and who was a prominent character in the world of gallantry, was the protector of lady Hamilton for some years, and when his uncle, the late sir William Hamilton, wanted a person to take abroad with him, he recommended the lady with so good a character, that sir William took her with him, and having a reliance on her fidelity, married her.—Sir William returned to this country, for the purpose of getting her introduced at court, in order to procure a similar honor for

her at the court of Naples, but found it impossible for him to enable her to pass over that chaste barrier which defends the purity of British majesty. Sir William, therefore, returned to Naples, and the lady, by her own talents and acidity, recommended herself so well to the king and queen of that kingdom, that she became a great favorite with both, and particularly with the latter. The connection between lady Hamilton and our great naval hero, Nelson, is too well known to need repetition. Miss Horatia Nelson was with lady Hamilton when she died.

BONAPARTE.

A Dublin paper says—"We had the advantage of a short conversation with a very intelligent gentleman of this city, who arrived in Dublin last night from a tour on the continent. He was in Elba about the 20th of August, and with a small party of English gentlemen remained there for three days. On their arrival at Porto Ferrajo, they were directly conducted to the Board of Health—they were asked but one question—"What is your business in Elba?" They answered, "To see the iron mines." The magistrate smiled, and immediately conducted them to the hotel, informing them that he should retain their passports so long as business or curiosity might detain them in Elba, and return them whenever they wished to depart.—There was no other restriction or preliminary. Drouet and Bertrand were at that time in the island with 700 troops, French and Italian, passionately devoted to the person and fortune of Napoleon, and unanimous in the opinion, that he was betrayed even long before the battle of Mont matre.

Bonaparte was dressed in a colonel's uniform, a green coat, with small epaulets, a white waistcoat, white breeches, with shoes and stockings. His profile is by no means so deeply marked as it appears on the coins; perhaps because his habit is now fuller than it was at the time when these impressions were taken. His eyes are not large or black, as generally represented; they are very small and blue, and almost covered with the eye lashes, when any one is addressing him; the forehead high and straight, the chin remarkably prominent, the mouth regular and handsome, the countenance more characteristic of a philosopher than a soldier, and more distinguished by thoughtfulness than animation, engaging whilst he speaks, repelling whilst he is silent. He seems like "a great sea in a calm;" none of his family were with him but his mother; she is the relique of a great beauty, with many marks of attention to her person, and highly rouged. There was no appearance of any external restraint on his movements; the British commissioners, Campbell, had left the island, and there was not the appearance of an armed vessel of any nation, great or small near the island.—[London paper.]

EXPULSION OF LORD COCHRANE.

From being a member of the Order of the Bath. In consequence of a meeting of the members of the Order of the Bath, at which a warrant was agreed upon, authorising Francis Townsend, Esq. King at Arms of the Order of the Bath, to remove Sir Thomas Cochrane, commonly called Lord Cochrane, from being a member of the Order. Mr. Townsend attended on Thursday accordingly, with a warrant signed by Lord Viscount Sidmouth, as secretary of state for the home Department, a few minutes before 1 o'clock, in King-Henry VIII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, and proceeded to ascend the ladder placed for that purpose, to remove the banner of Lord Cochrane from its conspicuous appointed situation, which was the fourth from the top, on the right side of the Chapel, between those of Lord Beresford and Sir Barent Spencer.

His arms were afterwards unscrewed from his stall; and it so happened they were unscrewed on the brass plate by the same youth who screwed them up. The helmet, crest, mantling and sword, with all his Lordship's insignia of the Order were then taken down from the top of the stall.

The most degrading part of the ceremony then took place, of his Lordship's banner being kicked out of the Chapel, and down the steps leading to the Chapel, by Mr. Townsend, King of Arms of the Order; and the curious coincidence of circumstance was, that the same two young men who introduced his Lordship into the Chapel at the time of the installation, for him to be installed on the occasion, happened to be there by mere chance.

Nothing of the kind, as to the removal of a Knight from the Order of Bath, has occurred since its establishment in the year 1725.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD, OF MARCH 18.

The Slave Trade.—On this interesting subject, Mr. Wilberforce has written to a friend in the following terms:—

"I am happy to inform you that a letter from the Duke of Wellington, brought me a few days ago the welcome intelligence that the French government had actually issued an order, prohibiting the slave trade by French subjects, any where to the northward of Cape-

Formoso. By this measure protection is afforded to 1500 miles of coast, and the measure is the more important, because, from the shape of the coast, slaves might be brought from the interior, either to the southward or to the westward coast. Let us hope that this concession is the earnest of more complete success."

Emerick Preny, an Hungarian nobleman, who was travelling on the 31st of August near Debreezin, alighted from his carriage to shoot some ducks, directing his servants to proceed. The report roused 8 or 10 shepherd's dogs, that were tending numerous flocks in those extensive uncultivated plains, who tore him in pieces before assistance could arrive.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 3.

Messrs. Lewis & Hall.—Having observed in your paper of Saturday last an extract from the Bermuda Gazette, containing a false and scandalous account of an affair in which I had an agency, I send you for publication the subjoined statement, which I declare to be correct.

As soon as I read the scurrilous remarks in the Royal Gazette of the 15th ult. in relation to the capture of the late U. S. frigate president, I walked to King's Square, with a determination to chastise the editor. I soon fell in with him, and executed my purpose in the most ample and satisfactory manner.

There was no American officer in company, except Midshipman Emmet. Mr. Ward, the editor, was attended by Lieut. Samson of the Royal Navy; but by neither of these officers was I interrupted or assisted in the operation.

Having previously obtained my passport, and being advised that the editor of the Royal Gazette was taking measures to employ the civil authority against me, I left the Island the next day for the United States.

I am, gentlemen, &c.

R. B. RANDOLPH,

Mid'n late of the U. S. frigate *Pres't*.

NEWS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Letter from an officer on board the frigate *Constitution*, to his brother in this city.

Constitution, at sea, February 8th, 1814. Off Cape Finisterre, (Spain.)

I have but a few moments, my dear friend, to tell you of my best health, and as good spirits, as this news of peace allows me, which we received by the brig that conveys this to the United States, and who left England 9 day ago. We have been quite unlucky in meeting with the enemy, having only made one prize of inconsiderable value since leaving home. Our prospects now are very bright; we spoke a Dutch ship this morning, who gave us the agreeable intelligence, that she fell in with a British frigate yesterday, on this cruising ground, and we are all elated with the hope of falling in with her to-morrow or next day. I observed the terms of the treaty, as they appear in the English papers, are very favorable to us; but you know we may be quite ignorant of the matter, as the law allows the legality of all captures made even until 30 days after the ratification. I have not, thank God, ever seen so healthy a ship; we have been out 54 days with not more than 8 or 10 sick, and not an instance of death.

Georgetown Importing and Exporting Company.

A larger amount of Stock in this Company than required by the articles of association, was on Monday subscribed in this town, and the institution will accordingly go into immediate operation. The books of subscriptions from the different places in the country cannot be forwarded in time to be received here before the middle of next week, to which time the Commissioners have adjourned.

Fed. Rep.

British Navy Captains killed during the War.

Capt. Lambert	of the	Java,
Capt. Peake	—	Peacock,
Capt. Blygh	—	Boxer,
Sir Peter Parker	—	Menelaus,
Capt. Patterson	—	Fox,
Capt. Lumley	—	Narcissus,
Capt. Finnis	—	Lady Provost,
Capt. Downie	—	Confiance,
Capt. Kennah	—	Ætna.

British Army Officers killed and taken.

Lieutenant-General Pakenham,
Lieutenant-General Hislop,
Major-General Brock,
Major-General Ross,
Major-General Riall,
Major-General Gibbs,
Major-General Keane,
General Gray.

MILITIA LAWS.—A few copies of the revised edition of the Militia Laws of North Carolina, with the act of last session, may be had at this office—price 35 cents. A discount will be made to those who may buy to sell again.

March 24.

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