

RALEIGH, (N. C.)

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Arts and Sciences.

Linnæan Society of New-England.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

An institution bearing this name, and having for its object the cultivation of Natural History, has been established during the present winter in this town. Its origin has been owing to the belief that a taste for natural science is more prevalent among us than it generally is, and that a considerable public opinion has been formed in favor of the department of knowledge.

The society unwilling to raise expectations, which might not be realized, or to announce objects beyond their own power to effect, have chosen for the present to confine their views principally to the collection of a regular and systematic Museum of Natural History, in which Animals, Plants, and Minerals shall be kept in a good state of preservation, designated by their scientific and ordinary names, and arranged according to their classes and natural affinities. It is hoped that a collection thus formed, will be useful to students, and may hereafter be instrumental in throwing some light on the natural history of the country.

The Society have adopted such means as appear to them most effectual for forming an extensive collection of the natural productions of this country. They have also opened a considerable correspondence with a view to obtaining foreign specimens. The chief objects which they are desirous to possess, are Minerals, Plants and fresh seeds of rare species, Quadrupeds, Birds, in pairs with their nests and eggs, Fishes, Serpents, Insects, Shells, Corals, &c. They particularly request masters of vessels and other gentlemen bound on sea voyages, to preserve for them such curiosities as may fall in their way. Persons residing in the interior of the country will confer an obligation on the society by sending any of the above named objects which appear to them curious or unusual. Any desired information, which it is in the power of the society to give, will be cheerfully communicated in return.

Directions for procuring birds, fishes, quadrupeds, plants, &c. may be received gratis at the Boston Athenæum, Tremont-street, or at the office of the Daily Advertiser.

Political.

Connecticut Election.—For the first time in some years, the democratic party in this State have generally come forward to the polls. But few federalists were aware that any exertion would be made by the opposite party, and of course stand at home. The consequence has been, that the democrats have gained considerable accession of strength in the House of Representatives, and their candidate for Governor has received more votes than he has for a number of years. Some of them appear quite elated at this (as they call it) change of sentiment in the people, and begin almost to dream that they will eventually rise into power. But unless the federalists are most shamefully negligent, the opposite party will be made to feel again, at the next election, their original nothingness, in a political point of view, in this State. The federalism of Connecticut is built upon a rock, and the gates of democracy will never be able to prevail against it.

In this town, the federalists gave only 97 votes for governor—in New-London 84. In these two towns reside, it is fairly to be presumed, at least 700 federal freemen. In many other towns where there are large federal majorities, about the same ratio of votes has been given. If the democrats make another exertion, it will merely have a tendency to increase the federal majority. If they think otherwise, let them try again.

In Massachusetts also, a great noise is made about democratic gain. The opposers of Governor STROMG have set up, as their candidate, the Hon. SAMUEL DEXTER; a man whom they endeavored to prove a monarchist some years since, because, at the trial of Selfridge, whose counsel he was, he said, (in substance), that "there was a difference between gentlemen shooting each other in the heat of passion, and a chimney-sweep's knocking his scraper into the head of his brother on a similar occasion."

Be that as it may, they have held up a man as their candidate, who last year expressly declared that "he was nominated by a party to which he did not belong."—This is complete evidence, that they had not the least hope of success if they nominated one of their own party. If they should think differently next year, let them nominate old Benj. Austin for Governor, and the Honorable Wm. King for his Lieutenant, and they will then be convinced that they can never succeed with such candidates.

Though the democrats have gained considerable strength in our Legislature, it is expected that the federalists will count about two members to their one.—*Con. Herald.*

"Enemies in War—in Peace Friends."

We have beheld, not with so much surprise as condemnation, the line of conduct adopted and pursued by the Administration Prints since the ratification of Peace. The cessation of hostilities by arms, has not been followed on their part by the laying down of their inveterate weapon of warfare, the pen. They still brandish it with malignant perseverance, as if determined to suffer no repose to the angry passions. By exciting and keeping alive the vindictive feelings of our nature, they refuse to realize in their true spirit the words, "in Peace Friends," or obey the sacred injunction of our holy Religion to forgive injuries. A state of war necessarily brings with it, even in its mildest form, a variety of evils. With the best intentions, the purest principles of Honor, and the most active exertions, Officers of an hostile army will not be able to entirely spare the feelings and feelings of the common soldier; and doubtless they are, at times, reduced from the peculiarity of circumstances, to overlook many irregularities which must wound their feelings and mortify their pride. Exaggerated accounts are also generally given—in their origin but partly true, in their circulation distorted and enlarged. In the late unnatural and impolitic War, multiplied have been the circumstances of distress, unjustifiable the acts of plundering, disgraceful the scenes of conflagration, and shocking the deeds of cruelty. The war, however, is at an end, and with it should subside the animosities it engendered. The powers of memory should not be wearied by retrospective details of horrors, now past, we hope never to be re-acted in our country. It may furnish a subject of honest pride, of rational self-complacency, to reflect that our Soldiers have been equally distinguished for courage against an opposing enemy, as for humanity to that enemy when a prisoner. If, in painful contrast to this, we have occasionally experienced a reverse of treatment, shall we the less regret our kindness and forever harp on instances of their barbarity? Such conduct does not comport with the maxims of sound policy, of good sense, of gentlemanly feelings, or of a christian temper. *Wil. Gaz.*

American Intelligence.

TRADE WITH SPAIN.

As our commercial relations with Spain are likely to take their ancient course, we think proper for the information of those of our citizens, who may wish to trade with that country, to present them the following article of the treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights, at St. Lorenzo in the year 1795.

Art. XVI. The liberty of navigation and commerce, shall extend to all kinds of merchandize, excepting those only, which are distinguished by the name of contraband: And under this name of contraband or prohibited goods, shall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs, with the fuses and other things, belonging to them, cannon-ball, gun-powder, matches, pikes, swords, lances, spears, halberds, mortars, petards, grenades, saltpetre, muskets, musket-balls, bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, and the like kind of arms, proper for arming soldiers, musket-rests, belts, horses with their furniture, and all other warlike instruments whatever. The merchandizes which follow, shall not be reckoned among contraband or prohibited goods: That is to say, all sorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, silk, cotton, or any other materials whatever; all kinds of wearing apparel, together with all species whereof they are used to be made; gold and silver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, copper, brass, coal; as also, wheat, barley and oats, and any kind of corn and pulse; tobacco, and likewise all manner of spices, salted and smoked flesh, salted fish, cheese and butter, beer, oils, wines, sugars, and all other sorts of salts: and in general all provisions which serve for the sustenance of life. Furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, sails, sail-cloths, anchors, and any parts of anchors; also ship masts, planks and wood of all kinds, and other things proper either for building or repairing ships and all other goods whatever, which have not been worked into the form of any instrument prepared for war, by land or by sea, shall not be reputed contraband, much less, such as have been already wrought and made up for any other use; all which shall be reckoned among free goods; as likewise all other merchandize and things which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods, so that they may be transported and carried in the freest manner by the subjects of both parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, such towns or places being only excepted, as are at that time besieged, blockaded or invested. And except the cases in which any ship of war, or squadron shall in consequence of storms or other accidents at sea, be under the necessity of taking the cargo of any trading vessel or vessels, in which case they may stop the said vessel or vessels, and furnish themselves with necessities, giving a receipt in order that the power to whom the said ship of war belongs, may pay for the articles so taken, according to the price thereof, at the port to which they may appear to have been destined by the ship's papers: and that two contracting parties engage, that the vessels shall not be detained longer than may be absolutely necessary

for their said ships to supply themselves with necessaries: That they will immediately pay the value of their receipts, and indemnify the proprietor for all losses which he may have sustained in consequence of such transaction.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
War Department, April 17, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Arrangements are making by the War Department with a view to the execution of the act of Congress of March 3, 1815, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, as far as circumstances shall permit. The commissioned officers who shall be discharged by virtue of that act, on the 1st of May next, shall be paid, in addition to the pay and emolument to which they will be entitled by law, the amount of three months' pay. The soldiers who shall be discharged during the war, and who have not previously paid and discharged, shall be paid, and discharged, at their proper stations. The non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who shall not be retained in service upon the peace establishment, will also be then mustered, paid and discharged; and the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who shall be retained in service upon the peace establishment, will then receive the arrears of their pay.

No soldier, whatever may be the term of his enlistment, can be permitted to leave his corps until he is duly discharged, for which a reasonable time must be allowed after the termination of the war; and the discipline of the army must be strictly observed, as to all corps which it embraces at this time, until further orders.

Any paymaster, or other officer, who shall purchase at a discount due bills, or other evidences of a soldier's title to pay or bounty, shall be held responsible for such misconduct; and the emolument to arise from the purchase will not be allowed to be retained by the paymaster on the settlement of his accounts.

All officers possessed of any books, charts, plans, surveys, correspondence, accounts, vouchers or other documents whatsoever, belonging to the military department and not necessary to be retained for the performance of their respective duties, will deposit the same in the Adjutant General's office for the military district within which the officers respectively are stationed, and forthwith transmit to the War Department an account of such documents.

By order of the Secretary of War,
D. PARKER,
Adj. and Insp. Gen.

Foreign.

PARIS, JANUARY 15.

On the 10th inst. were discontinued the works, not on with the under work, on which is to rest the metal statue of Henry IV. upon the flat of the new Bridge. The work having been first discontinued, had been resumed on the 18th of July last, and since that time four beds of granite have been erected to the height of 6 feet 5 inches. The whole of it is to be 32 feet 6 inches, and wanting only 7 feet 9 inches. The next season will complete it.

OBITUARY.

The Chevalier de Boufflers, so celebrated for his wit, departed this life on the 15th January, 1815, after an illness of several months, aged 78 years.

The unfortunate Princess of Leon's remains were on the 18th January, 1815, deposited in the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin.

The following letter has been addressed to the Lt. Gen. Verrieres, formerly commandant of Landau, from Madrid.

SIR—The King of Spain having been informed by me of your generous conduct in the last war towards the prisoners under your orders at Landau, has given me charge in his name to return you his thanks for your attention to alleviate our situation, and your humanity towards us.

The King, sir, has heard my report with the greatest sensibility, and the respectable name of M. Verrieres will be forever remembered.—For my part, I fulfil my commission with much pleasure, as it gives me an opportunity to convince you of my gratitude, and to satisfy in part the great obligations I am under for your conduct. Please to accept, &c.

The lieutenant general of the Spanish armies, and military and political, governor of Barcelona.

(Signed) ANDRE D'HERRATTE.

Amongst the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers presented to the King of France on the 24th Jan. 1815, we notice the name of M. M. Clay, Bayard and Russel, American ministers, who were admitted to present their respects to the King and to the Royal family.—M. M. Todd and Milligan, Secretaries to the Legation, were likewise presented to H. M.

BAYONNE, JAN. 21.

The Spanish government has taken one step towards mercy, or rather towards justice. The minister Cevallos, convinced that the rigidity used against the liberaux, was only to aggravate more and more their minds and annihilate the restoration of tranquility, has presented H. C. M. with a well digested note, to entreat him to put a stop to every arrest and detention of the liberaux, and to give an order to recall every one of them, who as a means of security, had fled to other countries.

The step, says the minister, is requisite by humanity, and the generosity of our government

wants yet the restitution of all the property seized.

The King has been pleased to accept the memorial, and to send it to his council, by which it is expected it will be accepted.

It is rumoured that Ameyga, an intendant of H. C. M. and supposed spy of the Princes during their habitation at Valencia, has been strangled.

LETTER.

FROM CARNOT TO BONAPARTE.

I must have appeared very extraordinary to many of our readers, as it certainly did to us at the time, when, the celebrated Carnot was employed by Bonaparte at the beginning of the last campaign in the defence of Antwerp. The following letter will serve as an explanation of it. After he (Bonaparte) returned to Paris, he sent for Carnot, and immediately ordered him to return to the city of Antwerp, Carnot proceeded to Paris, and waited on the king, who so disposed to retain him in his new rank; this however, Carnot not only declined, but published a pamphlet, justifying the entire of his conduct while a member of the convention, in voting for the death of the king, &c. This publication of Carnot's was immediately suppressed by the police, only about a dozen copies were sold; we shortly hope to have an opportunity of laying a copy of it before our readers. As for the present letter, we pledge ourselves for its authenticity.

To His Majesty the emperor Napoleon.

PARIS, JAN. 21, 1814.

SIRE—So long as success crowned your enterprises, I abstained from offering my services to your Imperial and Royal Majesty, as might not perhaps have been agreeable to you. Now that bad fortune puts your firmness to the grand test, I no longer hesitate to offer to your Majesty the feeble means which I still possess. Trifling indeed, are the efforts of a man who has passed his sixtieth year; but I think that the example of an old soldier, whose patriotic sentiments are well known, may rally round your Eagles many persons who have not yet made up their minds to what party to attach themselves, and who may allow themselves to be led away by a notion that to serve their country would be to abandon it; these are not my sentiments, however I have differed with you as to titles which you have assumed, and however I opposed your wishes in giving to France a regal government, yet now that our common country is threatened by a foreign invasion, as well as that of saving the old dynasty forced upon us—a dynasty which almost every Frenchman had sworn to renounce, the restoration of which can only subject our country to all the horrors of discord and persecution, I eagerly wait the opportunity to show you and my countrymen that I have determined to fight for, and die in a cause which I always have, and always shall consider a just cause—that was the establishment of a Republic in France.—Millions of Frenchmen have moistened it with their blood. The names of all those brave warriors who have died on the field of honor, call aloud for every Frenchman to defend his country against foreign invaders, and against the Bourbons.

There is still time, Sire, for you to conquer a glorious peace, and to act in such a manner as to require the love of the Great Nation. I am, &c.

(Signed) CARNOT.

DREADFUL VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

MANILLA, (PACIFIC OCEAN)
Feb. 24, 1814.

Thirteen years have elapsed since the volcano of Albay, called by the natives *Mavon*, had remained in undisturbed silence—so that it was contemplated without those feelings which volcanoes generally raise in the neighbors. The last eruption took place in the year 1800, when great quantities of sand, stone and ashes, were thrown up, and caused great damage to the neighboring villages.—From that period, nothing occurred to mark a volcano, so that the terror which it had occasioned, began by degrees to evaporate. The lofty brow of the mountain was converted into a pleasant and beautiful garden, and was cultivated with hemp, coconuts, and many kinds of fructiferous trees, with a great quantity of red and leguminous plants, which at the same time that they afforded a delightful prospect to the eye, gave support to many industrious families.

On the last day of January, some slight shocks of Earthquakes were felt, but were hardly noticed; similar shocks having become very frequent since the dreadful eruption in October, 1800. During the night, the earthquake became more severe, and at 2 o'clock in the morning, was more violent than had at any time been known. It was repeated at four o'clock; and from that time continued without intermission, till the eruption commenced.—A morning more fair or a horizon more serene than attended the approach of the day, had never been known. The hills contiguous to the volcano were, however, ob-