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## Miscellaneous.

FROM THE N. Y. MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

**Kentucky Mummy.**—There is now in this city a remarkable Human Mummy; it is thus described in a letter from the Honorable Samuel L. Mitchell, to the Secretary of the American Antiquarian Society.

It is a human body found in one of the limestone caverns of Kentucky. It is a perfect exhibition; all the fluids are dried up. The skin, bones and other firm parts are in a state of entire preservation. In exploring a calcareous chamber in the neighborhood of Glasgow, it was found encased in a skin and shrouded in cloths. The outer envelope of the body is a deer skin; the next covering is a deer skin whose hair had been cut away by a sharp instrument; the next wrapper is of cloth, made of twine, doubled and twisted, but the thread does not appear to have been formed by the wheel, nor the web by the loom. The warp and filling seem to have been crossed and knotted by an operation like that of the fabrics of the North West Coast, and of the Sandwich Islands. The innermost tegument is a mantle of cloth like the preceding, but furnished with large brown feathers, arranged and fastened with great art, so as to be capable of guarding the living wearer from wet and cold. The plumage is distinct and entire. The body is in a squatting posture, with the right arm reaching forward and its hand encircling the right leg. The left arm hangs down with its hand inclined partly under the seat. The individual, who was a male, did not probably exceed the age of fourteen at his death. There is a deep and extensive fracture of the skull near the occiputs which probably killed him. The skin has sustained little injury; it is of a dark colour, but the natural hue cannot be decided with exactness from its present appearance. The scalp, with small exceptions, is covered with sorrel or fox hair. The teeth are white and sound. The hands and feet in their shrivelled state are slender and delicate.

## CANINE MADNESS.

The primary cause of canine madness, has been a subject of much enquiry and speculation. For the satisfaction of the curious, and more especially for the security of those who are often exposed, by means of cruel sports, to this terrible malady, the following is extracted from a review of *Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences de Turin*—

A young man was bit by a cat in the leg; he suffered acute pain for some time—this ceased, and he became well. Every method of preventive for hydrophobia was used, caustic, caustic, alkali, blisters, &c. all in vain; the 49th day the symptoms appeared, and the patient died with his teeth fixed in a piece of iron which he had seized hold of. It is remarkable that the cat had only been rendered furious by being confined in a room and tormented. On dissecting it, the cerebellum were found to be inflamed, with other symptoms of disease, and similar appearances were found on dissecting the patient.

In the next case, no account is given of any symptoms to distinguish it from the ordinary form of hydrophobia. The third case is a complete confirmation of the principal part observable in the first. "A cow-feeder having remarked a cat often coming to steal milk in his dairy, lay in wait for it, and attacked it with a hatchet—there was a considerable contest, till at last, the cat unable to avoid an approaching blow, leapt at the man, and seized his chin, where there was no possibility of detaching it, but by cutting off his head; the patient was carried to an hospital, and all the preventives of hydrophobia, as caustic, purging, bleeding, and mercurial salivation applied. On the 20th day, the fatal symptoms made their appearance, he experienced much difficulty in swallowing water, but this he overcame with great fortitude; the difficulty increased, and the wound became bad—the patient grew furious, endeavored to bite every one that came near him—was bound in chains, and immediately broke them in pieces—leapt from his bed, ran up and down the hospital, attempting to bite all he met, till reaching the outer door in order to escape, he was seized with shivering and fell down dead. The dissection of his body offered appearances similar to the other; the ramifications of nerves on the pharynx were, as usual, very tender, and easily broken, and the pharynx itself lived."—*Poulson's Daily Adv.*

**Singularity.**—An Alligator, measuring three feet six inches, was shot in a swamp, about three quarters of a mile from Buswick ferry (L. I.) on Saturday afternoon last, by John T. Brouwer. While in the act of levelling his piece at a flock of Snipes, he discovered the Alligator within a few yards of the shot, when he instantly lodged the contents of the piece in the throat of the monster, who now adds to the catalogue of natural curiosities exhibited in Scudder's American Museum in the city of New York.

FROM THE CAYUGA PATRIOT.

**The Swiss Settlement.**—From a gentleman living at Vevey, we have obtained the following particulars of the present state of that interesting settlement.

Vevey, or the Swiss settlement, as it is sometimes called, is situated on the Indiana side of the Ohio, three miles above the Kentucky river, and about equi-distant from Cincinnati, Lexington, and the falls of Ohio, and nearly in a direct line between Lexington and Vincennes. It is chiefly settled by Swiss, from the Pays de Vaud, whose manners and language are French. They have the polish of the Parisians, without losing their native openness of character. They are industrious, but, a la Francaise, fond of dancing.

In 1803, they obtained from government forty sections, or 2560 acres of land, on a credit for 11 years; and an extension of that credit 6 years as a further encouragement for the raising of the grape, which so well succeeds, that they now sell from 4 to 4000 gallons annually and the fairest prospect warrants the belief that they will make ten times that amount in a few years of good wine.

Half a mile above the vineyards, the village of Vevey was laid out in the woods. The first lots were sold on the 16th November, 1813. On the 1st February, 1814, the first house was erected. On the 7th February, 1815, when our informant left the village, there were between 45 and 50 dwelling houses, four stores and two taverns; and the adjoining country also rapidly settling—a letter received since his departure, states that two new stores were erected in April, and that news had been received from Switzerland, since peace, that John James Dour, one of the principal proprietors of the establishment, would come over with a considerable reinforcement to the colony. This village is situated on the second bank of the Ohio, at that place about a half a mile wide. In the rear is a third bank considerably elevated above the village. The view of the Ohio is seen 8 miles.

Government, or United States' lands may still be had within four miles of the village, on the uniform terms, which are 2 dollars per acre, one fourth of the purchase money down—4 years credit for the remainder. In case the purchaser prefers paying the whole of the residue at the end of five years, it is at his option, by paying the interest from the time the first instalment became due.

The climate is mild and healthy. Cotton and the sweet potatoe can be cultivated with success.

A nursery planted in January was up sufficiently grown to require weeding on the 13th of April.

## Foreign.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF JULY 19.

**AWFUL AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**  
We have to record one of the most dreadful calamities that has occurred in the metropolis for years by fire.

On Friday night, about nine o'clock, the neighborhood of Spitalfields was thrown into universal terror by an explosion in the house of one Lichileau, in Job's street. Before street this was almost instantly succeeded by another, and one universal blaze was spread over the whole neighborhood. The unhappy proprietor carried on the business of a hair-dresser, but was more generally known as a manufacturer of fire works. In his house, unfortunately, were deposited several barrels of gunpowder, which had exploded. How the fire had communicated is not yet ascertained, and Mr. Lichileau had but a few moments returned from a walk with his wife, with whom and his family he was just sitting down to supper when the dreadful event took place. The effect in his house was truly heart-rending; it was literally blown up from its foundation, and all its inmates buried in the ruins. These consisted of six or eight persons, namely, Mr. Lichileau, his wife and sister, two other females, servants, a Mr. Oldham, and it is feared some others. In the houses adjoining, also, on either side, three or four more perished, and a number of persons more in the neighborhood, were dreadfully hurt by pieces of glass, brick, timber, and other articles falling upon them, or being forced into the windows by the effects of the explosion. Huge beams of timber were tossed into the air, others carried an incredible distance over the tops of houses, while not less than from two to three hundred habitations have been shook and shattered to a most frightful degree. The house of Mr. Lichileau was situated within two doors of the brewery of Freeman and Hanbury, and within four doors of Brown street, where there is a meeting of three others, and such was the effect of these dreadful explosions, that not only consumed the two adjoining houses, but nearly destroyed four others, and injured, as already described, some hundreds, forcing itself round the corners, and spreading wide destruction down the streets. The whole exhibited a terrible picture of havoc and destruction.—Windows broken, window frames smashed and forced in; doors knocked from the hinges, and even furniture displaced and shattered to pieces! In addition to the loss of lives in the houses mentioned, a child, sitting opposite to the house where the fire commenced, was killed by the explosion. At two o'clock on Saturday the engines continued to play on the ruins, while at each house some of the wretched victims who had fallen, were discovered, and dragged forth in a mutilated state. At three o'clock the remains of Mrs. Lichileau, her sister, and that of a female ser-

vant, had been taken out, and deposited in the bone room of Spitalfield's church.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter written by a lieutenant on board the ship Bellerophon, dated Torbay, July 21, giving some interesting particulars, not before published, of the manner in which Bonaparte was received on board that ship.

[N. Y. Ev. Post.

"H. M. S. Bellerophon, Torbay, July 21.  
"With pleasure I inform you we have this moment anchored here with Bonaparte on board. Since his defeat on the 18th we have been sharply looking out for him, understanding that he was in the neighborhood of Roche Fort, intending to escape to America with the frigates there. On the 10th of this month we discovered a flag of truce from him, brought by the Duke of Rovigo, requesting permission to pass the British squadron, as he understood a passport had been granted him by the English government.—This, you may be assured, was on very strong terms refused. On the 14th, finding it utterly impossible to escape, he sent his Chamberlain, count Las Casas to treat for his reception on board and conveyance to England, as also to secure him protection on his arrival there.—This, however, it was out of our power to grant. At this time he was on board the frigates at Rochefort, hourly expecting to be detained, as the town had hoisted the Bourbon flag. Early on the morning of the 15th, we despatched our boats for him. On coming on board he bowed low, with rather a haughty air, & said in French to captain Maitland—'Sir, I am come on board, and claim the protection of your prince, and your laws.' He is the exact resemblance of what you will see in all the print shops—plainly dressed in green, faced with red, about five feet 7 inches high, rather corpulent, stern face and very penetrating eyes—upon the whole a good looking, well made man, calculated to command respect.—He had scarce been five minutes on board when he requested the officers might be introduced to him, which was accordingly done. I have therefore had that (once so little expected) honor. When on deck he is constantly enquiring into every thing. For the first day or two he appeared in uncommon good spirits, but latterly rather melancholy. He has written to the prince regent claiming his protection. I dined with him the other day. He said but little, and what surprises me, speaks no English. We are now, I fancy, likely to have a long peace."

Latest from Carthage.

By the schr. Vidette, Capt. Hilliard, arrived here last evening, we learn that news had been received at Port au Prince, that the Carthaginians had been successful against the Royalists, and that they had opened a communication with Santa Fe. A ship, formerly the General Gates of New York, had arrived at Carthage, from London with 15,000 stands of arms and other munitions of war.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 7.

Further extracts from French papers, received by the arrival at New-York, of the Maria, on the 21st days from Havre.

The following articles are translated from the latest papers:

Transacted for the Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, JULY 29.

The Duke of Orleans arrived last evening at 10 o'clock, in the Serene Highness, who landed at Boulogne, came in 30 hours from his country seat near London. He was immediately admitted to his majesty, who received the prince, his nephew, with cordiality and perfect kindness. It appears that the king has already supplied the places of those peers who had accepted seats in the upper chamber of Bonaparte.

The Prussian troops this morning manoeuvred in the Camp-de-Mars.

The journals which announced the arrival of the Prince of Echmuhl, have been led into an error. He has not yet arrived.

In consequence of new arrangements, his highness prince Maurice Lichtenstein, Lt. Gen. commanding the Austrian troops at Paris, has ordered that from this day, the officers and soldiers of the garrison of Paris, under his orders, shall not exact any provisions from the individuals at whose houses they are lodged. The officers are to maintain themselves at their own expense; the soldiers will receive rations of provisions at the regular stores. The inhabitants will only have to furnish, henceforth, lodgings to the Austrian troops.

The Prussian troops have quitted Orleans and the environs, for the purpose of advancing.

The 3d of August is the birth day of the king of Prussia. His majesty will on that day enter his 46th year.

Gen. Clauzel, whose flight has been announced in many papers, and his arrest by others, was still at Bordeaux on the 25th inst.

The French army is concentrating in Berry and Auvergne. The head quarters is at Bourges.

The roads of Burgundy are covered with the allied troops.

It appears that in Auvergne there prevails great agitation of mind; that the country people are so badly disposed, so inclined to revolutionary troubles and disorders, that the old nobles and the rich take the precaution of retiring to the cities.

The corps of Gen. Exelmans is cantoned in the arrondissement of Rion.—He has a considerable park of artillery.

Many letters announce, that much pillage

has been committed in the city of Nismes and in the neighboring country, by the troops from Marseilles and the other parts of Provence. More than 30 houses, mostly belonging to the rich merchants, have been destroyed in the city of Nismes, since the city guard, the gendarmerie, and the troops of the line, have been disarmed.

More than 20,000 white flags are flying from the windows and other places in the city of Bordeaux. On the 24th at the theatre of that city, they made a bonfire of the tri-colored flag.

Cardinal Fesch and Madame Letitia (Bonaparte's mother) went on the 23d at Bourges (Ain) and left it the next day.

Cardinal Maury has been imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo: he is accused of intrigues connected with late events.

ALEXSON, JULY 25.

A party of 400 Prussian cavalry have entered here, and demanded forthwith the sum of 400,000 francs.

BOISSONS, JULY 27.

For some days past the Russian videts have advanced very near to this city. Our garrison is about 4000 men. The white flag is constantly flying on our public edifices. It appears that our commander is determined not to yield the place to the allies but in the last extremity.

NEVERS, JULY 24.

Our city is occupied by the Austrians. We are overwhelmed by requisitions of all kinds.

BLOIS, JULY 28.

Our city and all its environs have been disarmed by the Prussian troops.

TOULON, JULY 24.

This morning all the military and civil officers of the Marine at this port, have addressed a respectful submission to the king. The white flag has been hoisted, and the English squadron, which was in sight of the port, saluted the flag as soon as they saw it flying on the forts and batteries.

TOULOUSE, JULY 24.

His R. H. the Duke d'Angoulême arrived yesterday in this city at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the midst of the acclamations of an immense multitude, intoxicated with the happiness of possessing him again. The presence of the prince so ardently beloved by his people, raised their enthusiasm to its height.

PARIS, JULY 28.

There is a report of the arrival of the Empresses of Russia and Austria at Paris.

The papers announce that peace was signed yesterday or the day before. We cannot yet confirm this pleasing news.

It has also been announced, that the Vendean army have joined the army of the Loire. This news is positively denied, by a declaration of the Vendean chiefs, dated at Beaupreau, the 19th inst.

Marshal Brune has, it is said, retired to Toulon, where he awaits the orders of the king.

The king has issued a decree on the 21st inst. ordering the arrest and delivery to the councils of war, to be judged according to military law, of all general officers, and other military commanders of departments and cities, who have repressed or shall repress, by violence or force of arms, the expressions of fidelity of the people towards his Majesty.

## Political.

FROM THE GLEANER.  
TAXES ON MECHANICS.

**Mr. Printer.**—If it had been the wish and study of our administration to render the taxes as odious as possible I am fully of opinion that they could not have hit upon a plan better suited to their purpose, than their taxes on the mechanics.

It is not, sir, so much the sum they have to pay that I complain of, as the slavish rules they are compelled to submit to, and the inequality of the tax, some mechanics having to pay, and some being permitted to go altogether free.

The boot-maker, the hatter, the saddler, the tanner, and the carrier are, so far as I know them, as intelligent, upright, good citizens, as your blacksmiths, your tailors, your house painters, your cabinet-makers and your printers, (who by the way are taxed for every sheet of paper they use.) Why should there be a distinction made between them? Why should the former be obliged to go to the excise man, and with his hat under his arm beg for liberty to work in his shop, and pursue his trade, more than the latter? Why should they be obliged, under heavy penalties to get licence, and give bonds, while the latter go free? If the tanner and carrier must collect taxes, why not compel the joiner also to collect them? What good reason can be given for this making fish of one and flesh of another?

But hard as is this partiality, there is in the provisions of the law, something so odious, so foreign from the habits of free and independent citizens, that I should not wonder if the latter should half resolve to dip madam Democracy in his dye tub—if the boot-maker should resolve to stick his awl in her back—if the carrier should determine to tan her hide, and the saddler to halter the jade, before they would consent to the mean, humble and degrading terms imposed by this abominable law.

Yes, it is provided that every one of the mechanics must keep a book—must enter down every article of work done that they have pleased to tax—must once in every three months go to the collector, and expose all their private concerns, to his inspection or else be fined in hundreds, and if they do not pay it go and rot in jail with felons! Is this liberty? Is this encouraging domestic manufactures? Why, sir,