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Religious.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.
THE VICTORY.

A form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, read on Sunday July 9, 1815, in all Churches and Chapels throughout England and Wales, for the signal Victory at Waterloo.

God, the disposer of all human Events, without whose aid the strength of man is weakness, and the counsels of the wisest are as nothing, accept our praise and thanksgiving for the signal victory which Thou hast recently vouchsafed to the Allied Armies. Grant, O merciful God, that the result of this mighty battle, terrible in conflict, but glorious beyond example in success, may put an end to the miseries of Europe, and staunch the blood of nations. Bless, we beseech Thee, the Allied Armies, with Thy continued favour. Stretch forth thy right hand to help and direct them. Let not the glory of their progress be stained by ambition, nor sullied by revenge; but let the Holy Spirit support them in danger, controul them in victory, and raise them above all temptation to evil, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honor and glory, now, and forever—AMEN.

Literary.

History of Virginia.—Peyton Randolph, Esq. of Virginia, advertises his willingness to dispose of the copyright of a History, under the foregoing title, written by the late Edmund Randolph. Some extracts from the work have been given in the Richmond Enquirer; of which the following may afford a fair specimen:

Character of Patrick Henry.—To Patrick Henry the first place is due, as being the first who broke the key stone of the arch of what was called the aristocracy. Little and feeble as it was, and incapable of daring to assert any privilege clashing with the rights of the people at large; it was no small exertion in him to surprise them with the fact, that a new path was opened to the temple of honor, besides that which passed through the favor of the King. He was not contented with his patrimony; but the patrimony of his ancestors and of himself was too scanty to feed pomp or luxury. From education, he derived those manners which belong to the real Virginia Planter, and which were his ornament, in no less disdaining an abridgement of personal independence, than in observing every decorum interwoven with the comfort and courtesy of society. With his years, the unthought means of popularity increased. Identified with the people, he was clothed with the confidence of a favorite son.

Until his resolutions on the stamp act, he had been unknown, except to those with whom he had associated in the hardy sports of the field amidst the avowed neglect of literature. Still he did not escape notice, as occasionally retiring within himself to silent reflection, and sometimes descending with peculiar emphasis on the martyrs in the cause of liberty.

This enthusiasm was nourished by his partiality for the dissenters from the established church. He often listened to them, while they were waging their steady, and finally effectual war against the burthens of that church, and from a repetition of his sympathy with a history of their sufferings, or degradations, he unlocked the human heart, and transferred into civil discussions, many of the bold licences, which prevailed in religion. If he was not, as probably he was not, a hearer and admirer of that stupendous master of the human passions, George Whitfield, he was a follower and devotee of some of his most powerful disciples.

All these advantages Mr. Henry supported by a demeanor inoffensive, conciliating, and abounding in good humor. For a short time he had practised the law in an humble sphere, but he rose to the real height of his powers. He then took a seat at the bar of the General Court, the supreme tribunal of Virginia, among the constellation of eminent lawyers and scholars, and was in great request, even on questions for which he had not been prepared by much previous arduity. Upon the theatre of legislation he had entered regardless of that criticism, which was profusely bestowed on his language, pronunciation, and gesture. Nor was he absolutely exempt from an irregularity in his language, a certain homespun pronunciation, and a degree of awkwardness in the cold commencement of gesture. But the corresponding looks and emotions of those whom he addressed, speedily announced, that language may be sometimes peculiar and even quaint, while it is expressive, and even appropriate; that a pronunciation which might disgust in a drawing-room, may yet find access to the hearts of a popular assembly; and that a gesture at first too much the creature of indolence may expand itself in the progress of delivery, into forms which would be above the rule and compass, and yet within the promptings of nature. Compared with any of his more refined contemporaries, and rivals, he, by his imagination, which painted to the soul, eclipsed the sparklings of art; and knowing what chord of the heart would sound in

unison with his immediate purpose, and the strength or peculiarity with which it ought to be touched, he had scarcely ever languished in a minority at the time, up to which his character is now brought. Contrasted with the most renowned of British orators, the elder William Pitt, he was not inferior to him in the intrepidity of metaphor. Like him, he possessed a vein of sportive ridicule, but not of dictatorial malignity.

In Henry's exordium, there was a simplicity, and even carelessness, which to a stranger, who had never before heard him, promised little. A formal division of his intended discourse he never made; but even the first distance which he took from his main object, was not so remote as to obscure it or to require any distortion of his course, to reach it. With an eye, which possessed neither positive beauty nor acuteness, and which he fixed upon the chairman, or moderator of the assembly, he never strayed in quest of applause. He was the focus, to which every person present was directed, even at the moment of the apparent languor of his opening. He transfixed into the breasts of others, the earnestness depicted in his own features, which even forbade a doubt of sincerity.

In others, rhetorical artifice, and unmeaning expletives have been often employed as scouts to seize the wandering attention of an audience. In him the essence of trick constituted the triumph of nature. His was the only monotony, which I ever heard reconcilable with true elocution; its chief note was melodious, and the sameness seemed to be diversified by a dramatic versatility of action and of countenance. His pauses, which, from their length, might sometimes be feared to disband the attention, riveted it the more by raising the expectation of renewed brilliancy.

In pure reasoning, he encountered many successful competitors; in the wisdom of books, many superiors; but although he might be inconclusive, he never was frivolous; and arguments, which, at first, appeared to drop by chance, were afterwards discovered to be select in their kind, because adapted to some peculiarity in his audience.

His ability as a writer cannot be insisted on; nor was he fond of details:—but for grand impressions in the defence of liberty, the western world has not yet presented a rival.

His style of oratory was vehement, without transporting him beyond the power of self-command, or wounding his opponents by deliberate acrimony. After a debate had ceased, he was generally surrounded by them on the first occasion with pleasantry on some of its incidents. His figures of speech were borrowed, when borrowed, from the scriptures.—The prototype of those not scriptural, were sublime scenes and objects of nature; and an occurrence at the instant he never failed to employ with all the energy of which it was capable. His lightnings consisted in quick successive flashes, which rested only to alarm the more.

His nature had probably derived to him, under any circumstances the capacity of becoming Pitt: while Pitt himself would have been but a defective instrument in a revolution, of which popular feeling, acknowledging but little deference to rank and authority, may be said to be the cause, the nourishment, and the consummation.

In this embryo state of the revolution, deep research into the ancient treasures of political learning might well be dispensed with. It was enough to feel, to remember general maxims, coeval with the colony, and inculcated frequently afterwards. With principles like these, Mr. Henry need not fear to encounter the usurpation threatened by Parliament; for although even his plastic eloquence, could not create public sentiment, he could apply the torch of opposition so as fortunately to prescribe, that in every vicissitude of event he concurred with his country.

Foreign.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
MONUMENTAL DISTINCTIONS.

Lord Castlereagh rose, pursuant to notice, to move for funeral honors to Major Gen. Sir Edward Pakenham, who fell on the 8th of January last. If his majesty's ministers had appeared at all to delay this honor to the memory of a brave man, it was not because they were in the least insensible to his worth, but because they wished to do nothing in his behalf which might seem to imply a neglect to the feelings of other families whose relations had fallen in a similar way.—(Hear, hear!) But it appeared on due enquiry, that they were perfectly justified, not only in submitting to the house the address he was shortly about to move, but also that the same attention should be rendered to the merits of Gen. Gibbs, next in command, and even to Gen. Gillespie, who had so bravely perished in a different part of the globe.—With respect to the meritorious qualities of the individual whose exploits were more immediately before the house, he could say, that, considering the few years which his valuable life had been spared to his country, few could have performed more eminent services. He had, indeed, been bred in an excellent school. Acknowledged a sound disciplinarian, he was likewise a good regimental officer, and never did he shrink from the higher calls of his profession. He had received a wound at the storming of St. Lucie; and another, in the same part, at Martinique. It was his particular wish to be sent out to the Peninsula, where he took an able share in the battle of Talavera; but he particularly distinguished himself at Salamanca. Here, having led on the third division, he turned the enemy's left wing and so exerted himself

as to acquire the marked applause of the Duke of Wellington, whose applause was itself fame. He had, at length, fallen, in his country's cause, early in life; full of glory, and it remained for that country to do something like justice to his name. He should accordingly now move,

“That an humble address be presented to his royal highness the Prince Regent, that he would be graciously pleased to order a Monument to be erected to the memory of the late Major General Sir Edward Pakenham, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's.”

General Gascoyne thanked the noble Lord for the handsome manner in which he brought forward the motion.

Mr. Forbes said he hoped a similar mark of respect would be paid to the memory of General Galtspie.

Mr. W. Wynne suggested the propriety of having the several votes of thanks which had been given to General Pakenham entered as read, which was agreed to.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

The editor of the Weekly Messenger has obligingly given us the perusal of several files of late Belgian papers. Their most important contents have already appeared in this paper. They however contain a treaty of considerable interest, between Prussia and Saxony, which has not yet been published in this country, and which we hope will appear in the next weekly messenger.

This treaty reinstates Frederick Augustus king of Saxony, and late grand duke of Warsaw (who since his capture at the battle of Leipsic, had been detained as a prisoner) in a portion of his hereditary dominions. His kingdom, as its boundaries are defined in the present treaty, embraces much less than half in extent, but a little more than half in population of the territories of the Electorate; and is about 120 miles in length and 70 in breadth. It is bounded southerly by Bohemia, and on the other quarters by the Prussian dominions, and principally by the ceded portions of the late Electorate. The border line prescribed by this treaty is drawn with little regard to former jurisdictions or even municipal boundaries. It is difficult to trace it exactly, by the help of the best maps.—But the reader may draw it with his pencil on an ordinary map, with sufficient precision for common purposes, from the following description.

Beginning on the frontier of Bohemia, near Seidenburg directly south from Gortitz, and thence running northwesterly, leaving Bautzen Konigsbruck and Grossenhayn on the left hand Gortitz, Konigsbruck and Ortrand on the right, to Muhlberg on the Elbe. Thence westerly, leaving Warten and Leipsic on the south, and Torgau, Ellenberg, and Delitzsch, on the north, to Merseburg on the Saale. Thence southeasterly, between Zeith and Altenburg, to the boundary of Bohemia.

The border of the kingdom of Saxony, therefore, instead of extending as formerly to within a few miles of Berlin, is drawn in, almost to the very walls of Dresden and Leipsic. Instead of exacting a toll for the navigation of the Order, she is now cut off from that river and all its branches.

Those who are disposed to charge Prussia and the allied sovereigns with rapacity for the treatment of Saxony, ought to inquire a moment into the conduct of her king, which has brought upon him this reduction of his dominions.

In the war of 1806, Saxony was an ally with Prussia against France, and brought into the field a conventional army. Immediately after the fatal battle of Jena, this Saxon army became inactive, and after a short time joined Bonaparte in prosecuting the same war against Prussia, which was prolonged eight or ten months. For his active services in this war, the Elector of Saxony was rewarded by Bonaparte with the title of king, and besides by the duchy of Warsaw wrested from Prussia, and by an augmentation of his new kingdom, by other possessions taken from Prussia.—From this time Frederick Augustus continued a faithful ally of Bonaparte.

After the disastrous Russian campaign in 1812, the shattered remnants of the French army were pursued to the banks of the Saale. On this river they made a stand and here in the spring of 1813 both parties made great efforts to concentrate their armies for the opening campaign. Every one recollects the surprising exertions and success of Bonaparte in embodying this army, in which he anticipated the efforts of the allies, their main resources being at a greater distance. The king of Saxony during this winter and spring had retired into Bohemia, where he and the emperor of Austria professed to be neutral. The Saxon territories in the mean time, being entirely occupied by the allies, were treated not as enemies, but as neutrals. It was in the power of the allies to have occupied the fortresses, to have seized on the custom-houses and public treasury, to have dispersed the population, and destroyed the manufacturing of arms, but nothing of this kind was done. The king was invited to return to his states and join the alliance against Bonaparte. But he hesitated and gave evasive answers.

In the mean time on the 2d of May, was fought the battle of Gros Gorsehen. It was an obstinate and bloody, but not a decisive battle.—The armies were not numerous, but they embraced the whole force of each party which could be immediately brought to action. During the battle, in which a few more men would have been of the greatest consequence, 12,000 excellent Saxon troops were standing idle at

Torgau, one day's march only from the field of action, who were anxious to be employed against the French. This force added to the allied army, might have given them a decided victory, which would at once have removed the war to the frontiers of France. For want of such a reinforcement, the allies were obliged to retreat. All Saxony fell into the hands of the French. Torgau and other fortresses were given up to them, and after some months, at the expiration of the armistice, the king of Saxony having joined Bonaparte at Dresden, declared openly in his favor; and from that time to his capture, after the memorable battle of Leipsic, all the resources of his kingdom were devoted to the French cause. Much of the sufferings of all Germany during that bloody campaign, are therefore fairly chargeable to the king of Saxony. His opposition to the allied cause did not cease, till his whole kingdom was conquered, after being almost inundated with blood, and himself was taken prisoner in arms.

In these circumstances, the king of Saxony might fairly be reminded of the manner in which his ancestor, duke Maurice, obtained the electorate in 1547. The brave but unfortunate elector John Frederic, who was taken prisoner in the battle of Mulhausen, and retained a close prisoner for several years, was compelled to surrender the electorate to his conqueror, reserving only the city of Gotha, and a pension of 50,000 florins, which is paid to this day to the descendants of the deposed elector, the dukes of Saxe Weymar, Saxe Goth, &c.

We pretend not to determine what are the rights of a conqueror over a captive prince. It is natural that the conqueror should take back the spoils of which he has been himself robbed, & even grasp at something more as an indemnity for the expense of making the recovery. The king of Saxony, from 1806 to 1813, enjoyed the sovereignty over 2 1-2 millions of people, who were previously Prussian subjects. He now resigns not only that acquisition, but a large portion of his hereditary dominions, containing a population of nearly a million. The Duchy of Warsaw, instead of reverting to Prussia is given to the emperor of Russia, and the king of Prussia is indemnified in part from the spoils of the electorate. It appears to be the object of the allies to make the condition of Prussia as eligible as it was previous to the dismemberment of that kingdom by Bonaparte in 1806.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 18.

By the British packet Rolla, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Halifax papers containing London dates of the 3d of August.

The packet left Falmouth on the 6th of August. The fate of Napoleon Bonaparte is decided. He is banished to St. Helena, and sailed from Plymouth Sound on the 3th of August for the Channel, to be put on board the Northumberland, 74, Sir George Cockburn, and to sail immediately for St. Helena.

When the official order was read to Napoleon, exiling him to St. Helena, he was very much disappointed and very angry, and declared he would order some of his Marshals to shoot him through the head. Several of Bonaparte's suite wished to accompany him to St. Helena, but none of them were permitted.

Plymouth, (E.) Aug. 5.—On Monday the future destination of Bonaparte was officially communicated to him and his general officers by Lord Viscount Keith and Sir Henry Buxbury, Under Secretary of State for the War Department.

An express arrived on Thursday night, directing the Bellerophon to meet the Northumberland in the channel, which ship sailed yesterday, accompanied by the Tonant and Eurotas. The Telegraph was at work all day, and report states, that it transmitted an order for the ships not to proceed further than the offing, but to wait the arrival of the Northumberland, which is hourly expected.

London, July 27.—We have heard that the Duke of Wellington is about to lead the greater part of the British Army, now in France, towards the Loire, and it is understood, that his Grace will be permitted to accept a commission from the Allied Sovereigns for uniting their corps to the British, and taking the command of the whole against the rebel forces in the centre and South of the kingdom.

We understand the Hon. Mr. Bagot, Ambassador to the United States of America, proceeds to New-York in the Lacedaemonian, Capt. Jackson, which is fitting up for his conveyance. Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated July 28.

“On the arrival of the Bellerophon, 71, Hon. Capt. Maitland, in Plymouth Sound, on Wednesday last, having on board Napoleon Bonaparte and suite, the Eurotas and Briton frigates, then lying in the Sound, were immediately ordered to anchor near her, and 6 gun boats with a Lieutenant and 8 men each, ordered to be continually rowing round her, to prevent any communication: so very strict are they, that no boat whatever (except the Admiral's) is permitted to come within the frigates or guard-boats, stationed about a cable's length distant round the Bellerophon, not even to lay to; and no distinction made to Captains and officers in the Navy.—Immense numbers of people have made efforts to get a nearer view, and have as often been peremptorily ordered off, or fired at. It is said that Bonaparte has sent a note to Admiral Lord Keith, inviting him on board, which his Lordship is reported not to have answered. The Generals, &c. who accompanied him from France, are some of them on board the Bellerophon and others on board the Myrmidon sloop and Slany brig.”