

communication kept up. No vessel of any description can possibly approach the island without being discovered by these cruizers. The island of Ascension has been fortified, and a party of men landed to garrison it. One sloop of war is constantly stationed there.

The Dutches of Mecklenburgh has departed this life; she was only 25 years of age.

A German Paper states, that Eugene Beauharnoi will cede his possessions in Italy to Austria for a yearly income of a million francs.

Last Saturday morning at an early hour, the thermometer fell as low, in some situations in this neighbourhood, as 23 & 20 below the freezing point. In London the cold appears to have been still more intense. Nothing equal to it has been remembered for several years.

The second West York regiment of militia arrived here on Sunday from Ireland; and on Tuesday and Wednesday marched to their own county to be disbanded.

The Paris papers of Monday last arrived this morning. Upwards of 40 tax gatherers have been removed in the department of the Aude; and more than five hundred and fifty persons employed in the collection of the indirect taxes as well in the central administration as the departments, have been recalled for having manifested opinions unfavourable to government.

By a decree of the Prefect of the Department of Lille and Villains, confirmed by the Minister of the general Police, General Mayor, and some other principal inhabitants of Rennes, have been ordered to quit that city in 24 hours, and repair to certain points assigned for their residence in various and remote parts of the kingdom, there to be kept in a state of surveillance. They are charged with being abettors and supporters of the Ex-Breton Confederation, and encouraging the seditious principles which lately manifested themselves among the Students of the college of Law in that city.

A private letter of Feb. 10, says—"No decision has yet taken place respecting the appeal of the three English captives to the Court Royal.—They were yesterday interrogated, and reported to identify the papers which had been seized in their houses. Those of Mr. Bruce are so very numerous that three or four days more are indispensable to complete this object.—The mass of them are understood to be from different parts of Asia, and Greece and from the companions of his former travels. It is said the French Government mean to have them translated.—Be that as it may the trial will certainly not come on, in consequence of this and other impediments, until the beginning or possible the middle of March.

Shipwrecks.—It is with pain, says the Liverpool Advertiser of February 17th we have to announce the loss of three transports, the Seahorse, Lord Melville and Boadicea, on the coast of Ireland, with many officers and men being part of the army from France. The Seahorse after losing both anchors, drifted upon the sands between Tromore and the furthest end of the Rabbit burrow about six miles from Waterford, and in a few minutes went entirely to pieces. The number of lives lost by this melancholy catastrophe was as follows. Officers 12; soldiers 262; seamen, 14; 1 passenger, 1 officer's wife; soldier's wives 30; officers children, 40.—Total 365.—The number saved amounted only to 32. The unfortunate females, it is said, met their fate with uncommon firmness. As the ship drifted towards the shore, with the sea making a clear breach over her they embraced their husbands, and bade them a final farewell. Mrs. Baird went into the cabin with her children, saying to an officer, it is the will of Heaven, and was seen no more. The wife of a private said, will you die with me and your child? But you may escape and this may be of use, giving him her pocket book with a sum of money; she even took out her ear rings and put them in it.—Herself and child were lost! The survivor more wretched than they, lives to tell the tale as tears mark his manly face. The Lord Melville and the Boadicea brig, rode out the gale for sometime, but at length were driven on the rocks between the Old Head and the Swan Heads. Shortly after the Lord Melville struck, her boat was launched and manned with five seamen, two officers and 2 ladies, supposed to be their wives an assistant surgeon, a sergeant and his wife and child, in the hope of gaining the shore; but in a few moments she was struck by the wave, and swamped; and every soul perished, with the exception of one of the seamen, who reached the land scarcely alive. All the rest of the people fortunately remained in the vessel, which at low water in the course of the night, was left nearly dry; and at about one or two o'clock they succeeded in getting safely to land, to the number of about 400 souls. The Boadicea was distinctly seen by the revenue officers and military party, with a light at her topmast, till after midnight.—The light and vessel then disappeared altogether, and her fate was easily anticipated. Next morning her fragments were discovered among the rocks which lie between the two strands of Garetts-town, and where she had been driven after parting from her anchors in the night. Upon approaching the wreck, a most heart-rending scene of misery, desolation and death, presented itself to the view.—The vessel seemed to be a confused mass of timber, planks, and boards, broken to pieces, and intermixed with piles of dead bodies—men, women, and children! Near to the wreck was a rock somewhat elevated above the surface of the water, and upon this were seen about 80 or 90 poor human creatures, who had scrambled to it from the vessel, and were still alive.—The people from the shore communicated to them as well as they could, that their only chance of safety was in remaining where they were until low water; but either through impatience of the misery of their situation, or from the impulse of despair, near 30 of them plunged into the sea, and endeavoured to gain the shore, but in vain, as most of them perished in the attempt. About 60 remained on the rock until

low water and were all saved. The Boadicea it is said had on board 280 officers and privates.

PARIS, FEB. 14.

The Chamber of Deputies are now occupied with the affairs relative to the Clergy; M. Chateaubriand, with his usual ability, has given his opinion. M. C. Canal de Coussergues, M. de la Bourdonnaye, and M. Royer Collard, have also spoken on the subject, and it appears the question will ultimately be carried in the affirmative, and the rights of the Clergy will not only be recognised but permanently established. The Sittings still continue.

M. Carnot is still at Varsovie. He arrived there in the character of a Lyonese merchant. General Rapp has taken his oaths of fidelity to the King on being created a Count.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 15.

Yesterday arrived at this port, four of our first rate Liverpool traders, viz. the ships Nestor, Sterling, Pacific, Bowne, Ann Maria, Waite and Hibernia, Graham, all from Liverpool, with valuable cargoes of dry goods, hardware, &c.

By the Nestor, Capt. Sterling the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, have received London papers to the 22d, and Lloyds Lists to the 20th of February, both inclusive.—Extracts follow:

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Mr. Canning is certainly coming into the Cabinet. A frigate is despatched to bring home that politician. Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, the destined husband of the Princess Charlotte is arrived. He landed at Dover on Monday night, and arrived in London yesterday Morning. He is at the Clarendon Hotel. He is tall and well made, with a very agreeable countenance. The populace at Dover saluted him with three hearty cheers on his departure from the ship Inn. He dined yesterday with Lord Castlereagh. His Lordship had an interview with the Prince in the morning, and despatched a messenger with the result to the Prince Regent at Brighton.

Some German papers reached town last night. The Prussian government is evidently endeavoring to keep down the spirits of the people, now it has served the purpose for which it was wanted.—This attempt, however, will probably be found unavailing: and if we are to believe a paragraph in the Brussels paper, received yesterday, the Cabinet of Berlin had again put forth an expression of its intention to give the people a constitution. There is little doubt that unless faith is kept with the Prussians with regard to this promise, they would not long remain quiet.

Some negotiation of importance is said to be going on between the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg.

It is not at Liverpool only that failures have taken place to a great amount; letters from Glasgow have brought a list of failures to the extent of, upwards of a million sterling!

At a late hour last night we received Paris papers to the 19th inst. They are dull and uninteresting. There is it seems to be another long discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, on the Election Project; the former, which lasted four or five days being only a preliminary debate as to receiving the amendments made by the committee. Nothing is said respecting the English Officers in custody. The following are the only articles worth extracting:—

PARIS, FEB. 18.

A German Journal adds to the details which we gave yesterday, respecting two Frenchmen arrested at Basle on the demand of the French Minister, that one of them was called Montanier; but it is probable, says this Journal, that they travel under false names.

The Archbishop Coadjutor of Dublin and the Bishop of Cork, deputed to Rome by the Catholic Clergy of Ireland, have arrived within a few days at this city, on their return from the capital of the Christian world.

It is said negotiations are now in progress between the Court of Rome and the different Protestant Courts relative to the Catholics who are in their States.—It is resolved, it is said, to establish this subject, and to consecrate the principles of public law which reconcile the interests of Princes with that of the Catholic Church. The changes which have happened in Europe, for some time having agrandized the States of several houses foreign to this Church, require imperiously new arrangements which may meet the difficulties which occur.

AGEN, FEB. 13.

Marshal Soult set out on the 2d Feb. from Salvagnac (Tarn) and goes to Hamburg.

PARMA, FEB. 7.

The arrival of the Arch-Duchess Maria Louisa is still very uncertain. It appears that the Court of Milan always avoids explaining itself in a positive manner as to the affairs of Parma.

FLORENCE, FEB. 7.

It is thought that the Court of Milan, is not very well inclined towards the Constitutional and Representative Governments forming in different parts of Italy; it is this which probably causes the plan of our constitution to be postponed.

SEIDLBERG, FEB. 10.

News is just received here that his holiness the Pope, on the application of the Imperial Austrian Court, had consented to restore to the university of Heidelberg all the MSS. and other works taken from the Palatine Library, and hitherto preserved in the Vatican, consisting of 847 volumes.

VIENNA, JAN. 30.

Within these few days the Exchange of Couriers with Italy has been very frequent. Yesterday arrived Count Parr, of the Staff of Prince Schwarzenberg, an express from Milan, which he left on the 25th, and immediately proceeded to St. Petersburg, whither he is said to be the bearer of important despatches.

Financial.

FROM THE N. YORK EVENING POST, APRIL 10.

The Great Magician, or Day Francis out done.—Mr. Secretary Dallas, in his dashing report of October, 1814, after exhibiting a view of the deranged state of the finances, and announcing to the world the entire prostration of public credit, proposes as an expedient for restoring it, "a national bank and treasury notes. But whether (says he) the issues of paper currency proceed from the national treasury or from the national bank, the acceptance of the paper in a course of payments and receipts, must be forever optional with the citizens. The extremity of that day cannot be anticipated, when any honest and enlightened statesman, will again venture upon the desperate expedient of a tender law."—Yet this same honest and enlightened statesman, in a little more than one year after this report, resorts, not only to the expedient of a tender law, but to one of his own making. In his famous ukase published some months since he gives notice to the public creditors, that Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington bank bills would be tendered in payment of the public engagements due at those places, leaving it however optional with them to take it, or run the chance of losing the debt!! But the most judicious contrivance of all, to support public credit, was his proposition to the state banks to swap notes with him. Those

banks whose paper was worth less than his, accepted the offer. The others rejected it. The consequence was, that by the terms of contract, all bank notes, which had depreciated below the value of treasury notes (which was the case with the paper of all these banks who had dealings with him) were made receivable by the collectors for revenue, while those bills which were better than treasury notes, the Collectors were forbidden to take! Thus preferring the paper most depreciated for that which was least so! This operation however furnished the secretary, with Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Bank bills in abundance.—But when the interest became due on the public stock, he found much of that which belonging to the citizens of these places, had been transferred to the books of N. York and Boston, where, alas! he had no money to pay it, and where the bills of his patriotic banks could not be passed; not even to those who issued them. In this dilemma, our fiscal magician applies to those banks to lend him paper to pay this interest, whose very bills he has forbidden his collectors to receive for duties; because the bills of these banks which they are thus directed to receive for duties the public creditors will not take for interest. Thus this notable scheme, which by some incomprehensible operation, was to restore public credit and equalize the currency, after being eight months in operation has produced the following ridiculous result.—It induced the northern merchant to enter his vessels at Baltimore to save ten or fifteen per cent in duties, by the diminished value of their bank bills, in which those duties are paid; and for the like profit, the public creditors in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, transfer their stock to northern banks, where they demand their interest in paper, that is 10 or 15 per cent. better than they could have got at home; for which paper when funded they got 7 per cent while their own bank bills remain upon the hands of the secretary, and for which he can get neither principal nor interest, nor even his own treasury notes back again, without a loss of from 8 to 12 per cent!!!

The secretary should have directed his collectors to receive the bills not of those banks who would issue their own notes for treasury notes, but of those banks only who would redeem them when issued, with treasury notes.

The secretary, I presume, will soon have the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the United States, in addition to his other performances, he will dance a pas seul on red hot iron with his naked feet; the whole to conclude with some trausmagorion performances, never before attempted in America by any person but himself.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1816.

A. Lucas returns his grateful acknowledgments to the people of North-Carolina. He came among them a stranger, and was kindly received and liberally patronized. Being obliged to remove from the State, he prevailed on Mr. Carney to conduct the establishment until he could find a proper successor. Such a one he hath found in Mr. Thomas W. Scott, a native North-Carolinian, to whom he hath disposed of the Raleigh Minerva and his whole Printing Establishment in the City of Raleigh. Mr. S. he earnestly recommends to the public as a person worthy of the most liberal support, and confidently hopes that he will prove every way deserving of it.

Thomas W. Scott having purchased from Mr. A. Lucas, "the Raleigh Minerva" and his printing establishment in the city of Raleigh, solicits a continuation of the patronage of a liberal and generous public to that paper and establishment. The manner in which it was conducted by Mr. Lucas, is so well known, that detailed professions on the part of Tho. W. Scott are unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that in both departments he will endeavour to walk in the footsteps of his predecessor: and in conducting this paper will make the public good his sole object, and

"Nothing extenuate,
"Nor set down aught in malice."

We this week present our readers with the act incorporating the Bank of the United States—it will be found in the preceding columns.

William Pinkney has been appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg.

Massachusetts Election.—From the latest accounts the following is the state of the poll for governor—Brooks, the federal candidate, 46195: Dexter, democratic, 44085. We have no doubt but that Gen. Brooks is elected by a considerable majority.

Connecticut Election.—In this state the federal candidate Gov. Smith is certainly re-elected—and Judge Ingersoll is elected Lt. Governor.—In the House the federal majority is about forty.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Haven, Conn. to his correspondent in Raleigh, dated April 15, 1816.

"You are no doubt surprised at the result of the election in this State, and will be anxious to know the cause. There are some unfortunate differences in religious matters, which accounts for it. The Episcopalians, who are generally Federalists, conceive that their denomination has, in a particular instance, been treated with injustice by the legislature, and in their anger (which received a new incitement by some publications in the Journal of this place) they voted for Oliver Wolcott, the Democratic candidate, for Governor. Mr. Ingersoll is a Federalist and an Episcopalian, but was opposed by the Presbyterian Federalists, as churchmen believe, because of his religious persuasion. He has long served the State and is every way trust-worthy. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor. In this town a Democrat was chosen for the Assembly, because the Federal candidate was highly obnoxious to the Episcopalians. Denunciations are still teeming in the Journal against the leading Episcopalians for an alleged union with democracy, and this charge the writer knows to be false. Connecticut was never more federal than it is at this moment."

Oxford Academy burnt.—About half after seven o'clock in the evening of Wednesday the 17th instant, a light was discovered in the Academy. It was very soon ascertained that the house was on fire and by the time the first person reached it, all hope of saving the building was perceived to be fruitless. The books and apparatus belonging to the institution were fortunately preserved, as well as a handsome little Library lately established by a society of gentlemen and students, as also the doors and window sashes of the lower apartments. There is no doubt, but that the house took fire by accident.

For the information of parents and guardians, it is proper to add, that the exercises of the pupils have not been interrupted for a single day; suitable accommodations having been immediately procured for each department. Thus in a few short moments has an elegant building erected by private subscription, as a nursery of virtue and science to the rising generation, been consumed, and the fond wishes of its patrons frustrated. The trustees are however unwilling to abandon an undertaking in which the community is so highly interested, and for the advancement and completion of which they have cause to look for the good wishes and co-operation of all who can appreciate the benefits of a virtuous education.

FOR THE RALEIGH MINERVA.

Via lethi sentes castrandi omnibus.

By all, the path of death must once be trodden.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE

RENOWNED GREY, ALIAS SPREAD EAGLE, Who departed this scene of trouble on the 17th of April 1816, in an apoplectic fit, much lamented by the citizens of Chapel-Hill, but particularly by the Students, who had for a number of years experienced his services; in gratitude for which, they offer the following as a testimony of their respect and sorrow.

Soft be the turf where rests thy aged head,
And sweet thy slumbers, much lamented Spread,
May flowers perennial deck thy lowly grave,
And spring's soft dews thy sacred hillock lave.
Oft shall the pensive student, musing near
Thy house of rest, bestow the pitying tear;
Think on thy former worth, thy pristine grace,
Thy fair proportion and delightful pace—
Say to himself, while memory arrays,
Full to his view the feats of other days,
Rest honored grey, above the ills of life,
Fatigue, starvation, and incessant strife:
No more with blows thy honor shall be stained;
No more with oaths thy honest nature pained;
No more unshod shall flinty rocks assail
Thy tender feet, or flies, thy graceful tail:
No more unfeited bend beneath thy load,
Or trace with wearied steps the tedious road.
Thus shall he say, and with assiduous care,
Off from thy stone, the covering bramble clear:
Clean with his knife, the letters of thy praise,
And sing thy merits in repeated lays. EQUUS

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst. in Iredell county by the Rev. Joseph Kilpatrick, the Rev. John M. M. to Miss Mary Lee Davidson, daughter of Col. Geo. Lee Davidson.

RALEIGH LIBRARY.—Those few who have not yet paid their subscriptions are requested to do so. Persons holding books are desired to return them immediately, or measures rather unpleasant must be resorted to in order to obtain them. April 25.

LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, Cabarrus County, on the 1st April, 1816, which, if not called for before the 1st day of July next, will be sent on to the General Post-Office as dead letters. B—George H. Berger. C—William Clark, Henry Cagle, 2, Eugenio Campbell, Tho. Campbell, Christian Coble, Wm. Carrigan, Eber Carlock D—Hezekiah B. Davis. F—George Flemming, Jacob Fagard. G—Nathaniel Gilmour. H—Joseph Howell, Lewis Honeycutt, Seth Hudson, William Hill, Leonard Hagler, John Hagler. J—John Johnston. L—Elizabeth Lippard, Henry Lippard, M—Peter Meador, Richard Martin, 2, Peter Misenhimer, John Misenhimer. P—John Patterson, Samuel Patton, Aaron Perry. R—Ozni Rodgers, John Ross, David Reese, Esq. Philip Rumble, S.—Aaron Self, Leonard Smith. T—John Taggart. W—David White, Alexander Washam, Dicey Washam, James Walker. JOHN TRAVIS, P. M.

April 1, 1816.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, his land situated in Greenville and Spartanburgh Districts, South-Carolina; containing about three thousand acres, whereon is erected a Forge with two fire places, a Grist Mill, with two pair of Stones, a Saw Mill, and Tan yard all in complete order and operation. A further description is unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase unless first viewing the premises. JOSHUA BENSON. 47-31.

April 26, 1816.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber living in Montgomery county, N. C. on the 18th inst. a negro man by the name of DANIEL, about 3 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made, rather yellow complexion, with some of his upper front teeth out, and about twenty-five years of age, had on a black homespun coat, cotton shirt and pantaloons. I suspect he will aim for Turrituck county, by way of Fayetteville and Newbern, as he was purchased in the former place last winter. The above reward will be given for apprehending the said negro, and securing him in any jail so that I may get him, and all reasonable expences paid. DUNCAN M'RAE. 47-41.

April 18th, 1816.

JAS. JEFFERS AND Co. Tin & Copper Smiths, having commenced business in this place, offer their services to the inhabitants and its vicinity. They have connections in Petersburg, through whom their materials will be procured on the best terms. They are warranted in the belief that justice will be done to those who may favour them with business. Their shop will be kept on Salisbury street, back of the Star buildings, and their work offered for sale at the Leather Store of Messrs. Brewer and Fairbanks. Cash given for old pewter and copper. Raleigh, April 25, 1816. 47-31.

RUN-AWAY.—From the subscriber, on Monday the 8th inst. a negro man named MACK, about 24 or 25 years of age, yellowish complexion, about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a scar near his left eye-brow, and one each side of his left knee, the one on the inside not properly cured, and was limping, and by it when he went away; he talks free and proper, and will probably try to pass as a free man, he was raised in Orange county, in the state of Virginia, and by some people of the name of Cobbett, and will be apt to try to get there, or to Columbia, in South-Carolina. Any person apprehending the said negro and convey him to the subscriber or lodge him in any jail, and convey word to the subscriber, so that he can get him again, will be reasonably rewarded. EDW. CURRIE.

BLANKS of every description may be had at the Minerva-Office.