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Domestic.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY.

We have been politely favored with the following account of Athens, Ohio, and the literary institution of that place, in answer to a note we addressed some time since to one of the trustees. Believing that it will interest

ing to ourselves, to mark the progress of knowledge and improvement in the west, we give it a place in the *Minerva*. It is one proof of the advantage that may result to the country from similar donations from the national legislature. The writer observes, that it is a hasty sketch, written in a short recess from a press of business, but guarantees the correctness of the statement, as far as it goes.—*Nat. R. G.*

Athens, Ohio, October 4, 1816.

The town of Athens, though yet small, is gradually progressing in improvement and importance. Its situation is on a peninsula, formed by the Hocking river; has a handsome elevation; is healthy; and commands a beautiful and extensive prospect up and down the river; it has, in all parts, the purest water in abundance; and, immediately in its neighborhood, the best freestone, limestone, and clay for brick, in great plenty. The town is the seat of justice for Athens county, and has a handsome brick court house, lately erected; also a free-mason's lodge, just built, with brick; and, of the same material are a number of its dwelling houses, an academy, and school house.

The literary institution established here is known by the name of the Ohio University, and has a revenue, at this time, of about two thousand three hundred dollars annually, arising from certain lands belonging to the institution, given by congress, consisting of two townships, six miles square each. The townships lie adjoining, and in one of which is this town. When the whole of these lands (some tracts of which yet remain to be leased) shall become productive, the revenue from this quarter, which is our present all, will a little exceed three thousand dollars a year. The seminary commenced its literary operations a few years ago, by an academic school, under the superintendance and instruction of the Rev. Jacob Lindly, the present presiding officer. This school, in which are taught the various branches of literature and science, is in a flourishing situation, and daily growing in reputation and usefulness. Several of its students, having already completed a regular course of collegiate education, have received the first honours of a well-earned diploma.

The trustees have undertaken the erection of a college, beginning with one wing 83 feet by 50, the foundation of which is laid, and the bricks for the superstructure will be ready for use early in the next season. The building will be three stories high, with the addition of a spacious cellar under the whole. Our little income, out of which the academy has its support, is managed with the utmost care, and made to do all that is possible; but every person must be sensible that it is hard struggling with such stunted means; and it is hoped that the honourable exertions making by the trustees will be every where duly noticed, and the undertaking receive that patronage and assistance, from a generous public, which is due to its importance.

One of the Trustees.

A NEW BANK.

We have been favoured with the following letter from the gentlemen whose names appear at the bottom; to which we give publicity for the information of the public. Were every bank to publish a similar statement, we think it would be an advantage to the public.

Mount Vernon, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1816.

DEAR SIR,—The Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon commenced its operations on the 5th ult. The nominal capital of which is \$25,000, with a discretionary power to raise it to double that amount. It is not yet chartered. Richard Harrison is the engraver of the plates for the notes. The president is James Smith; the cashier L. S. Silliman. The device on the notes is an owl and mill, and the edge of a grove, which is emblematical of the place where the bank is situated. Mount Vernon is the seat of justice for Knox county, and is situated on Owl Creek; at the south side of the town is an elegant grove; the surrounding country is remarkable fertile.

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES SMITH, President.
L. S. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

BOARDING HOUSE.—Having provided myself with a very convenient house for the accommodation of about ten persons, I feel disposed to board that number of the MEMBERS of the ensuing GENERAL ASSEMBLY. My rooms are convenient and of a good size. The house is situated to the north of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Hill's dwelling house.
J. MARSHALL.

Raleigh, 18th Oct. 1816.

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Foreign.

LORD EXMOUTH'S DETAILED DISPATCH.
From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Sunday, Sept. 15.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 15, 1816.

Capt. BARRINGTON, of his Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, arrived at this office, last night with the following dispatches from Admiral Lord Exmouth, G. C. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay,
August 29, 1816.

Sir,—In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments, in the hands of Divine Providence, for bringing to a successful termination, and destroying

of Christian slavery, and never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their Lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his Majesty's fleet in their attack upon Algiers of yesterday; and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of peace.

Thus has a protracted war of two days existence been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her Ally, the King of the Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his Majesty's Government, and commanded by the vigor of their measures.

My thanks are justly due for the honor and confidence his Majesty's Ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal, on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than 100 days since, I left Algiers with the British fleet, unsuspecting and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed there; that fleet on its arrival in England was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and equipped; and although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation, in chastizing the cruelties of a ferocious Government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honorable to the national character, eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection.

Would to God that in the attainment of this object I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant officers and men; they have profusely bled in a contest which has been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted valor as would rouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them.

Their Lordships will already have been informed by his Majesty's sloop Jasper, of my proceedings up to the 4th inst. on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention, by a foul wind of four days.

The fleet, complete in all its points, with the addition of five gun-boats fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favorable prospect of reaching the port of their destination in a three days; but an adverse wind destroyed the expectation of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself, in consequence of hearing, the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assembled, and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both banks of the city, but also immediately about the entrance of the Mole; from this I was apprehensive that my intention of making that point my principal object of attack, had been discovered to the Dey by the same means he had heard of the expedition. This intelligence was, on the following night, greatly confirmed by the *Prometheus*, which I had dispatched to Algiers some time before, to endeavor to get away the Consul. Capt. Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away, disguised in Midshipman's uniform, his wife, and daughter, leaving a boat to bring off their infant child, coming down in a basket with the Surgeon, who thought he had composed it, but it unhappily eried in the gateway, and in consequence the Surgeon, three Midshipmen, in all 15 persons, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeons. The child was sent off next morning by the Dey, and as a solitary instance of his humanity it ought to be recorded by me.

Capt. Dashwood further confirmed, that about 40,000 men had been brought down from the interior, and all the Janissaries called in from distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigably employed in their batteries, gun-boats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea-defences.

The ships were all in port, and between 40 and 50 gun and mortar boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The Dey had closely confined the Consul, and refused either to give him up, or promise his personal safety; nor would he hear a word respecting the officers and men seized in the boats of the *Prometheus*.

From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 25th, and the next morning at day-break the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as I had intended. As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of dispatching a boat, under cover of the *Seyvern*, with a flag of truce and the demands I had to make, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the Dey of

Algiers (of which the accompanying are copies) directing the officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time, if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flag ship; he was met near the Mole by the Captain of the port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied, that it was impossible. The officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed, two hours was quite sufficient.

The fleet at this time, by the springing up of the sea breeze, had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service, until near two o'clock, when, observing my officer was returning with the signal flying, that no answer had been received, after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative, the Queen Charlotte, leading in the afternoon, the Queen Charlotte, leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the Mole, at about fifty yards distance. At this moment not a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the Mole, and two of the ships to the northward then following; this was properly returned by the Queen Charlotte, who was then lashing to the mainmast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole, and which we had steered for, as the guide to our position.

Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported, as I believe, was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three, until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half-past eleven.

The ships immediately following me were admirably and coolly taking their station, with a precision even beyond my most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive, on any occasion, more zealous and honorable support. To look further on the line than immediately round me was perfectly impossible, but so well grounded was my confidence in the gallant officers I had the honor to command, that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were opposed.

I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing Vice-Admiral Van Cappellen's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well supported fire on the flanking batteries he had ordered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, for want of room, to bring him in the front of the Mole.

About sun-set I received a message from Rear-Admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the *Impregnable* was sustaining, having then 180 killed and wounded, and requesting I would, if possible, send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under.

The *Glasgow*, near me, immediately weighed, but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before.

I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel, under the charge of Lieut. Fleming and Mr. Parker, by Capt. Reade of the engineers, to bring her into the Mole; but the Rear-Admiral having thought she would do him essential service if exploded under the battery in his front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed. I desired also the Rear-Admiral might be informed that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain of the destruction of the whole, I considered I had executed the most important part of my instructions, and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships, and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.

There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by firing the ships so near us, and I had long resisted the eager entreaties of several around me, to make the attempt upon the outer frigate, distant about 100 yards, which at length I gave into, and Major Gossett, by my side, who had been eager to land his corps of miners, pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany Lieut. Richards in this ship's barge. The frigate was instantly boarded, and in 10 minutes, in a perfect blaze; a gallant young midshipman, in rocket boat No. 8, although forbidden, was led by his ardent spirit, to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desperately wounded, his brother officer killed and 9 of his crew. The barge by rowing more rapidly, had suffered less, and lost but two.

The enemy's batteries around my division were about ten o'clock silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation, and the fire of the ships was reserved as much as possible, to save powder and reply to a few guns now and then bearing upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships by shot and shells during the whole time.

Providence at this interval gave to my anxious wishes the usual land wind, common in this bay, and my expectations were completed. We were all hands employed warping and towing off, and by the help of the light air, the whole were under sail, and came to anchor out of the reach of shells, about two in the morning, after twelve hours incessant labor.

The flotilla of mortar, gun, and rocket boats, under the direction of their respective Artillery Officers, shared, to the full extent of their power, in the honors of this day, and performed

good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flames, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, store-houses, and gun-boats, exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest, no pen can describe.

The sloops of war which had been appropriated to aid and assist the ships of the line and prepare for their retreat, performed not only that duty well, but embraced every opportunity of firing through the intervals, and were constantly in motion.

The shells from the bombs were admirably well thrown by the royal marine artillery; and although thrown directly across and over us, not an accident, that I know of, occurred to any ship.

The whole was conducted in perfect silence, and such a thing as a cheer I never heard in a worked and directed, will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these Barbarians for ever.

The conducting this ship to her station by the Master of the fleet, and ship, excited the praise of all. The former has been my companion in arms for more than twenty years.

Having thus detailed, although but imperfectly, the progress of this short service, I venture to hope, that the humble and devoted services of myself and the officers and men of every description I have the honor to command, will be received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with his accustomed grace. The approbation of our services by our Sovereign, and the good opinion of our country, will, I venture to affirm, be received by us all with the highest satisfaction.

If I attempted to name to their Lordships the numerous officers who, in such a conflict, have been at different periods more conspicuous than their companions, I should do injustice to many; and I trust there is no officer in the fleet I have the honor to command, who will doubt the grateful feelings I shall ever cherish for their unbounded and unlimited support. Not an officer nor man confined his exertions within the precise limits of their own duty; all were eager to attempt services which I found more difficult to restrain than exalt; and no where was this feeling more conspicuous than in my own captain, and those officers immediately about my person. My gratitude and thanks are due to all under my command, as well as to Vice-Admiral Capellen, and the Officers of the squadron of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and I trust they will believe that the recollection of their services will never cease but with my life. In no instance have I ever seen more energy and zeal; from the youngest Midshipman to the highest rank, all seemed animated by one soul, and of which I shall with delight bear testimony to their Lordships, whenever that testimony can be useful.

I have confided this Dispatch to Rear-Admiral Milne, my second in Command, from whom I have received, during the whole service intrusted to me, the most cordial and honorable support. He is perfectly informed of every transaction of the fleet, from the earliest period of my command, and is fully competent to give their Lordships satisfaction on any points which I may have overlooked, or have not time to state. I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I had not sooner been known to him.

The necessary papers, together with the accounts of the ships and the return of killed and wounded, accompany this dispatch, and I am happy to say captains Elkins and Coode are doing well, as also the whole of the wounded. By accounts from the shore, we understand, the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between six and seven thousand men.

In recommending my Officers and fleet to their Lordships protection and favor.

I have the honor to be, &c.

EXMOUTH.

A General Abstract of the Killed and Wounded in the Squadron under Admiral Lord Exmouth's Command in the attack of Algiers, the 27th Aug. 1816.

Queen Charlotte, Admiral Lord Exmouth, G. C. B. Capt. James Brisbane, G. B.—7 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 14 officers, 52 seamen, 23 marines, 2 marine artillery, 5 sappers and miners, 4 boys, wounded.

Impregnable, Rear-admiral Milne, Captain Ed. Brace, C. B. 1 officer, 37 seamen, 10 marines, 2 boys killed; 2 officers, 111 seamen, 21 marines, 9 sappers and miners, 17 boys, wounded.

Superb, Charles Elkins—2 officers, 2 seamen, 2 marines, 1 rocket troop, killed; 6 officers, 62 seamen, 14 marines, 2 marine artillery, wounded.

Minden, William Patterson—5 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 2 officers, 26 seamen, 9 marines wounded.

Albion, John Coode—2 officers, 1 seaman killed; 2 officers, 10 seamen, 8 marines wounded.

Leander, Ed. Cheffam, C. B.—5 officers, 11 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 8 officers, 69 seamen, 25 marines, 4 boys, 13 sappers and miners, wounded.

Seyvern, Honourable T. W. Aylmer—2 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 5 officers, 25 seamen, 2 marines, 1 boy wounded.

Glasgow, Honourable A. Maitland—9 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 5 officers, 25 seamen, 2 marines, 1 boy, wounded.

Grannicus, W. F. Wise—2 officers, 9 seamen, 1 marine, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys, killed; 2