

# The Raleigh Minerva.

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## Foreign.

FROM A LIVERPOOL PAPER

**The late Battle.**—The Algerines it would seem, have been much undervalued as to their skill in gunnery: the late action against them our readers will be surprised to hear, was the bloodiest which has been fought of late years in comparison to the numbers employed. In the action of the 1st of June, 1794, there were 23 sail of the line (including the Audacious) in action, with about 17,000 men; of these 281 were killed, and 797 wounded. Total, 1078.

In Lord Bridport's action, 23d of June, 1795, there were 14 sail, with about 10,000 men; of whom only 31 were killed, and 113 wounded. Total, 144.

In the action off Cape St. Vincent's, there were 15 sail of the line, with about 10,000 men; of whom there were killed 73, and wounded 227. Total 300.

In Lord Duncan's action, 11th Oct. 1797, there were 16 sail of the line, (including two 3's) engaged, with about 8,000 men; of whom 191 were killed, and 560 wounded. Total, 751.

In the battle of the Nile, 1st of Aug. 1798, there were 14 sail of the line engaged with about 8,000 men; of whom 218 were killed, and 677 wounded. Total, 895.

In Lord Nelson's attack on Copenhagen, 2d April, 1801, there were 14 sail of the line and 5 five frigates engaged, with about 7,000 men; of whom 234 were killed, and 641 wounded. Total, 875.

In the battle off Trafalgar, 21st Oct. 1805, there were 27 sail of the line engaged, with about 18,000 men; of whom 412 were killed, and 1,112 wounded. Total, 1,524.

In the attack on Algiers, there appears to have been 5 sail of the line and 5 frigates engaged, the crews of which may be computed at about 5,000 men; of whom 128 were killed, and 690 wounded. Total, 818. If the Dutch frigates were added, they may be taken about 1,500, of whom 13 were killed, and 32 wounded; so that the total would be of 6,500 men: 141 killed, and 722 wounded. Total, 863.

Our readers will see that the proportion, therefore, of the killed and wounded in this action, exceeds the proportion in any of our former victories. The accounts which we have quoted of the former losses, we presume to be correct, as we have taken them from a publication made in 1806; by, we believe, the Patriotic Fund, called "The British Flag Triumphant."

**Congreve Rockets.**—The following description will convey to our readers as much as is known, even to the persons who are employed to make use of this wonderful and destructive instrument in service.—The rocket is a cylinder of hammered iron differing nothing in shape or proportion from the paper rocket used in innocent fireworks; it is also furnished with a stick as these are, and fired in the same way. The difference, and the secret, whatever it may be, as in the composition: which, though in appearance like an ordinary gun-powder paste, is of so firm a consistence, as to equal in hardness the iron which surrounds it.—The diameter of the largest rocket hitherto used in a bombardment, was 8 inches; of the smallest in field service, something less than 3; in all cases the length of the cylinder is 8 times its diameter. The flights of rockets, too, vary between four thousand and two thousand five hundred yards, in proportion to their size.—Those intended for a bombardment are usually armed with shells, containing 20 lbs. of powder, or a strong iron case of combustible matter, whose violence is extinguishable. For field service, they are either armed with shells, or the top of the rocket is formed into a little mortar, which may be made to discharge, at any period of its flight, from 50 to 200 musket balls. Three field rockets may be easily carried by any infantry soldier, and they need no other apparatus for firing them, than such as may be made from six muskets and a half-belt, should not a bank or wall present a more convenient stand. No rocket of more than 300 lbs. has yet been used, even in bombardment; but some time ago, Sir V. Congreve, the inventor, proposed the use of rockets, exceeding a ton in weight; these were to carry each several barrels of gun-powder, in successive cases of steel; wherever they struck, the impetus of their prodigious weight would drive them indifferently through earth and masonry work; thus heaving into the very centre of the enemy's fortifications, a mine, whose explosion would leave but little trace of the engine, tower, or bastion, in which it should alight. We have heard that several hundreds of this enormous scale, were taken on board the Exmouth's fleet, and used during his late attack upon Algiers.—*Lon. Paper.*

**Glasgow, Oct. 13.**—The reader will have much satisfaction in remarking, from official disclosures, that the revenue during the last quarter has not been so materially impaired as might have been apprehended from the embar-

assments of trade. The produce of the consolidated fund for three months, ending on the 10th October, was £10,460,000 leaving a surplus, after defraying the charge of £1,910,000. There was a diminution in the customs of £315,000 compared with the same period last year. For the rest of the items, the deficiencies of some were made good by the excess of others. The excise fell short £110,000, and the stamps £200,000; but these were about compensated by £160,000 in the incidents, and £120,000 on Irish account. The whole abatement of the quarter from that of last year was £774,000; but there were £226,000 more war duties last year; so that the real decay of the consolidated revenue is not £550,000. The charge is £375,000 less this year, arising from a reduction of bank dividends.

The war taxes have in the same quarter fallen to £221,000. The tightening of the malt tax, and the postponement of last year's income tax to February, account for this defalcation.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

## EAST INDIES.

**Extract of a letter from Calcutta.**—"We have visited a favourite residence of the present Viziers, called Moobarriek Munzul, a small house on the bank of the Goomty, the lowest down the Vizier has, except a white marble building now erected just below it.

Moobarriek Munzul is elegantly furnished, the principal room has a looking-glass ceiling, in it is a painting of a white tiger. The gardens are in the old fashioned style, full of orange and lime trees, flowering shrubs and flowers, all the year round, in succession, except the hot winds, (the winter of vegetation in India) interspersed with statues and vases.

On the opposite side the Goomty, we had a mock elephant fight, between two females trained for the purpose.

An Officer having expressed a desire to see an elephant and crocodile fight, which had been previously talked of by the Vizier and his courtiers, his Excellency had the goodness to send to the river Gograt, and ordered several to be caught and brought on hackeries to the Goomty. We walked from Moobarriek Munzul over a new bridge of boats with wooden rowers, battlements, and embrasures for cannon upon it, to the opposite side, and there was an immense alligator and middle sized crocodile alive, with several of the latter lying dead. The elephants were brought up to the crocodile, and one of them trod upon it, with his foot, so as almost to crush it; but although the crocodile screamed with pain, it recovered. The elephants could not be made to attack the large alligator, than which a more hideous monster cannot be imagined, with a prodigious long head and sharp teeth: the elephants approached near to it, carefully rolled up the proboscis into the smallest possible circumference, and whenever one came near the alligator, made a snap at the proboscis, or one of the legs of the elephant, the jaws meeting without seizing any part of the animal, gave a smart sound, that might have been heard at some distance. A country dog was then brought and tied near the alligator, who got it completely in his mouth, the dog at times escaping out, attacking and biting the monster's nose, or substance at the extremity of the jaw, making it bleed freely, although at one time the dog's hind foot was in its mouth. And gave it so severe a crush between its long and formidable teeth, the dog appeared dead—water was then thrown by bleedstees upon the alligator and dog, and the latter liberated from the mouth of the monster: when to our very great surprise and pleasure, up rose the dog and ran off; this occurred with two country dogs and both got off safe. It was not a very gratifying spectacle, but certainly a very curious one.—The crocodile and alligator were no doubt greatly enfeebled by having been brought from so great a distance tightly bound with cords upon hackeries, and out of their own element, besides which they were not released from the cords, when attacked with elephants and dogs. Moobarriek Munzul is crowded with curiosities, fine furniture, and most beautiful lustre wall girandoles.

London, Oct. 26.

It is said that the son of Mungo Parke, the traveller, who resides in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, a fine youth of about 14 years of age, is preparing (a second Telemachus!) to go abroad in search of his father, whom he still believes to be alive.

On the 30th of August his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, issued the following manifesto at Moscow:

"We, Alexander, by God's grace, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c.—At the ever memorable epoch of the year 1812, when the country was delivered from the invasion of a numerous and powerful enemy, our thoughts were preferably directed to the old capital of Russia, and we resolved to repair to the midst of it, and express the feelings with which its inhabitants had inspired us. To their love for us and their country no sacrifice was too great. What they had met and suffered had penetrated our heart with deep affliction. The Almighty, however, who presides over the destinies of nations, had determined that through their sufferings Russia and Europe should be saved. The flames of Moscow were the day-dawn of the deliverance of States.—From the profanation of its holy temples religion arose victorious. The genius of destruction which undermined the Kremlin was overwhelmed in its fragments; and thus Moscow, by its deeds,

its fidelity, and its self-devotion, has set an example of heroism and greatness. Deeply penetrated by these circumstances, which are engraved in our memory and on our heart, even during the war we extended to it all our paternal care, in order to afford all possible support to its inhabitants struck down to the earth. These cares were the subject of repeated instructions, which we transmitted to the Governor General of Moscow.

"After the war was ended, after we had co-operated in the equilibrium of the general States of Europe, and remained only so long at St. Petersburg as was absolutely unavoidable, we resolved to gratify the wishes of our heart, and visit the capital, honorable for its exploits as for its antiquity, to become personally acquainted with its situation and its wants, and before the eyes of the world to acknowledge its memorable services, which, hallowed by the Divine blessing, and duly estimated by Foreign Powers, call forth all our love and gratitude, as well as that of the Country. In order to transmit to posterity the recollection of its exploits, we order the present Manifesto, in public token of our gratitude, to be deposited in the archives of the Senate of Moscow.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."  
"Moscow, Aug. 30, 1816."

**Leghorn, Sept. 29.**—The brig St. Sebastian has arrived here from Algiers. The master, Sollari-Antonio, of Porto-Fino, relates, that at his departure the fortifications of Algiers were fast rising from their ruins; that works for effacing all traces of the bombardment on the town were carried on with the greatest activity; and that in a short time the effects of the late attack will be no longer perceptible. The Dey had not yet done cutting off heads of those whom he suspected of betraying him. This vengeance had already reached a great number of victims, and these executions appeared agreeable to the people. The Dey employed the soldiers in working on the fortifications. He has promised the inhabitants that he will make the soldiers rebuild their houses.

The officers who signalized themselves in the battle enjoy his entire confidence. Before the departure of the English fleet he addressed a proclamation to his army, which has been published in the Mosque. Surrounded by the officers of his army, and placed on the bastion which was most damaged, the Dey said to the people—

"We are not conquered. The enemy has attacked us with arms with which we are not acquainted, and which are properly their own. They have seduced towards by their promises and their gold. But what African would have riches which are not the fruits of his courage? We sign Peace, but we sign it with glory; and if the enemy celebrate this day as having conquered us, we shall in our turn celebrate it as one of those in which we have done most injury to the enemy.

"Soldiers, and you, nations of heroes, never forget your fathers. They live—they will live for ever, and will be honored among people of other shores. These people cease to exist in dying, and have only a fleeting power. Judging, yours is extinguished, but it rapidly revives. Recompences shall be given, not to courage, for that is your native virtue; but to those who have suffered most by the bombardment."

The Dey delivered this harangue while the English squadron was still in sight, and the people replied to him with cries of approbation. They followed the Dey, kissed his robes. Since the departure of the squadron he has always appeared in an undress and armed. He attended to the repairs of the fortifications and encourages the workmen.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD, NOV. 3.

The American engineers appointed by the state of New-York to take the level of the projected grand canal, and to give estimates of the expence it will cost in their respective divisions, begin to report very favourably of the undertaking. It is said the expence of completing this magnificent inland navigation will fall far short of the first hasty estimates, and that the impediments are fewer than in any other tract of equal extent in North America, where excavation and a queduct are necessary. This splendid enterprise will render New York the London or Canton of all North America, unless the Provincial Legislature of Lower and Upper Canada, aided by the British government, take an active part in counteracting it. Not only will G. B. be deprived of carrying from Quebec the produce of the greater part of the state of New-York, much of Pennsylvania and other portions of territory on the south and west of the great lakes, but also that of her own rich and fertile colony of Upper Canada. But the loss of the carrying trade would not be the only misfortune to Canada and the mother country. This province would be brought back to the state it was at the close of the American war in 1783; its present mercantile greatness would be reduced to ruin by an overwhelming competition. If Lower Canada were deprived of intercourse with the United States and Upper Canada, what would be the worth of it to the parent state. We may be told it is a fine military position to overawe the Americans—that we can hold Quebec in spite of them. This we are not disposed to deny—but we deny that it is good policy to occupy colonies, when they are rendered like so many mill-stones fastened to the neck of the state. We will, however, endeavour to prove that the Canadas can be made worth keeping, by means of a well-directed foresight and vigorous exertion.

These ought evidently to be directed to the opening of roads and canals, between this and

Prescott, and from the St. Lawrence to St. John's. The legislature ought to lay aside the invidious wranglings which for so many years has been fraught with incalculable mischief to the colony. Fortunately the nation is at peace, and requires no sacrifices from her colonies—it is therefore the duty of this province in particular, to avail itself of the golden opportunity to determine the magnitude of its future prosperity. Let us point out the superiority of our situation over our neighbors, for inland navigation. The American canal, counting its directions, will extend to a length exceeding 300 British miles, and the cost of its completion has been estimated variously from 6 to 10 millions—but some are of opinion that 20 millions will not be adequate. These opinions are of no material consequence in this quarter, where the advantage is so much on our side. To open a navigation from Montreal to Prescott for barges of 80 or 90 tons burthen, will only require a distance of forty miles by canals—and it is pretty well understood, that to open these, the cost will not exceed one million of dollars. Some may consider this a large sum, and such as could not be raised in these provinces—we think very differently. If the two provinces were to pass laws incorporating the proprietors, the necessary sum would be subscribed in a few days, and the money paid as fast as it would be wanted to complete the work. It is true, we still think as we said before, if the execution of such a work were vested in the government, it never would be finished. Years have passed away, and the government have not commenced the La Chine canal notwithstanding the appropriation of an immense sum of money by parliament, for the purpose of opening the communication.

The two stations of New-York and Montreal are become proverbial for their advantages, and the superiority of Montreal is generally admitted. We have demonstrated that with a TENTH part of the expence and an EQUAL proportion of what it would cost in the United States of America, we can secure the trade of all the countries within 150 miles distance on the south sides of lakes Erie and Ontario, and thereby maintain a decided ascendancy over our great rival, New-York. But it seems every thing at present is at variance with our best interests. We are in want of many of the productions of our neighbors, and these are prohibited by the return into force of the odious ordinance of 1789.—When the merchant has collected a sum of money to pay his debts, he cannot remit it without becoming a struggler. All these restrictions will recoil on our heads, as similar ones did on the United States from 1807 to 1812. Every article, such as grain, flour, meal, and salted provisions, ought to be allowed free entrance into this country from the United States, at the established ports of entry.

## RUSSIAN STATISTICS.

In the last Memoirs of the Academy of Petersburg, there appears an analysis of a statistical work, in which are the following statements: The revenues of the Russian states amounted in 1814 to 215,000,000 rubles and the expences to 274,000,000. The land forces in 1810 were 621,155 men; the marine in 1813 was 289 sail, with 4346 pieces of cannon. The dominant Greek church includes 4 metropolitan churches, 41 archbishopricks, 19 bishopricks, 20,747 churches, and a great number of convents. Tolerance being general, there were in 1814, 3,500,000 Catholics, 1,400,000 Lutherans, 3,800 Reformed, 9,000 Hereticks, 60,000 Armenians, 3,000,000 Mahometans, 300,000 followers of the Balia-Lama, and 60,000 adorers of Fetiches. There are in Petersburg 14 printing offices, 13 foreign book-shops, and 30 Russian. In 815 the manufactories of the Russian empire amounted to 3,263.

**Russian Army.**—According to very late advices the Russian army amounts to 1,100,000 men—800,000 uniforms were lately ordered from England; and, from Alexander's increased ambition, &c. some active employment for the soldiers was expected by or before next spring. We have this from a very respectable source.

N. F. Collumban.

**FOR SALE.**—4000 Acres of Land, in Rockingham and Caswell Counties, North-Carolina, situated on Dan River, and bounded on the north by the Virginia Line. The property will be shown by Mr. Peter Terry, residing on the premises near Cascade Creek, Rockingham County, and proposals will be received by the proprietor who will be there from the 15th to the 24th December next. 69—t. D. 15.

**THE SUBSCRIBER,** informs the public that he has removed to Dr. Randall Hobb's medicine store, in the Star buildings, where he has access to the whole of Dr. Webb's medicines, and will continue the practice of physic as usual.

Raleigh, Nov. 18, 1816. 77—St.

**NEW STORE.**—HENRY H. CANNON, has just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, Hardware, groceries and crockery, which he will sell low for cash, or on a short credit. His store is on the west side of Fayetteville street, next door below Mr. S. Bond's store. 77—St. Nov. 22, 1816.

**COACH-MAKING BUSINESS.**—Jno. T. C. Wiatt hereby informs the public that he has just received, from the north, a general assortment of the most elegant materials in his line: All kinds of carriages, from a first rate coach to the most common chairs, made and repaired with neatness and despatch. Raleigh, Nov 27 78—St.

**BLANKS,** FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.