

joice de citoyen," I exclaim, "by his presence; and S. A. Pempereur alway did more samer as dis," which latter Mons. Mumrow ver much. So I hasten off to convey to you dia communication.

"Begar I ave hear de force blue-light had better keep himself dem quiet. De jail is too be repair anist as well as be battaire: den we shall behold when he date remonstrate wid assurance infinite.

"Je vous salue,

"JEAN TONSON."

Lock yourself up now, and never more show your countenance to de door till de president be pass along. He is de more boldest man in creation; and he shall swing fifty of you dem raskel before you can say Mons. Robison Jacke!—His excellence shall consult, beside, to Mons Clingstone, in New York, for connek de watair of de Atlantique and Pacificque by mean of a funnel under de Allegance. Dis mattair is de mose profoun conspition of de philosophe.

I have de honneur to be,  
Vid de highest consideration,  
NICHOLAS PEDROSA,  
Hair Dresser.

### FOR THE MINERVA. AGAINST BORROWING.

"The wicked borroweth and payeth not again."—PSALMS.  
"The borrower is servant to the lender."—PROVERBS.

Mr. Editor.—There is a grievance, endured by one part of the community and inflicted by the other, which has long and loudly called for public attention; and which has at length extorted from me this complaint, in behalf of those who smart under the abuse. The evil I allude to, is the habit of borrowing. There are some parts of the country where this is carried on so regularly, and with so little ceremony, that two thirds of the population may be said to live at the expense of the rest, and where a man can hardly call any thing his own. If he buys a horse, or gig, it is perhaps more for his neighbors than himself. He pays a large price to have the satisfaction of riding comfortably when he wishes to travel; but in the interim, there are fifty applications from others, with many of whom he is scarcely acquainted. He is obliged to lend, or he must appear very churlish and unkind. When he comes to use his own property himself, he finds a rent here, a fracture there; a strap gone in one place, a buckle in another. After riding a little way, his horse begins to snore and run, and perhaps shipwrecks himself and all his fortunes. He hears, upon inquiry, that in some excursion of his, a young man who wished to eat a dash, gave him the whip as freely that he dashed in good earnest; and was very near dashing his brains out. Now as the good old days, in which there was a community of goods, are over, it is incumbent upon those who cannot afford to purchase certain articles of convenience or luxury, to do without them, and not to expect their neighbors to buy and maintain expensive property for their use. Lending and borrowing do very well among particular friends—nay, an interchange of these little kind offices is the privilege and cement of friendship. But oftentimes the greatest borrowers are almost strangers; and care more for what you have to lend, than for yourself a great deal—and moreover, have nothing to lend in return, whereby to requite the favor. Some are fond of shining out in borrowed splendour, and they will rather beg the temporary use of a neighbour's goods than use plainer ones of their own. For my part I am one of those easy, good-natured creatures, that cannot say NO; and my neighbours are aware of my weakness: they have borrowed and borrowed, until every thing I have is become shabby and mutilated.

I have a friend much of my own disposition, who, to have something that he could call his own, swore he would go and get a wife, "and it is to be hoped" said he, "that nobody will have the hardihood to come to borrow her. If they do, I give them fair warning that I shall leave her on their hands."

Pray, good Mr. Editor, write something against these unmerciful borrowers.—If you do not, I verily believe I shall have to run away. 'Twas but yother day that an impudent fellow came to me to borrow my horse. I told him he was in the plough. "O no matter," says he, "I dare say, it will make no difference if you put off your ploughing a day longer. Ho, Harry? take your horse out and put your master's saddle on him. He has lent him to me to ride a few miles!" Well, Harry went about it, very sullenly to be sure, and said if it had been his horse, he shouldn't make so free—but for my life, the fellow did it with so much good-natured effrontery and with such a rascally smile, that I could neither refuse nor be angry with him. A little before that, a show-man came to town, who being at a loss for a place to exhibit Punch and his suite, and hearing that I had no family and was very obliging, pressed me so hard for the use of my house for one evening, that I was obliged to yield, and have my sheets and coverlets nailed up for curtains, and my floor and walls all bespattered with the tobacco-spittle of a parcel of raggamuffins and negroes! Once, having occasion to be absent from home a few days, upon my return I found my new white-top boots all stained, and what was worse, my black velvet breeches, that I had had ever since my father died, with both knees split! upon inquiry I heard that my boy Peter, had worn them to a Saturday-night frolic, and had been caught in the rain, which had damaged the boots, and given him a fall in which my breeches sustained all the injury.

I hope, sir, you and the public will take my part, and not suffer good nature to be thus trampled on. A man of my disposition is just a beast of burden; I have been rode upon until my back and ribs and joints are quite galled and stiff and I can endure it no longer.

Your oppressed servant,  
JOB PATIENCE.

**Dreadful murder in France miraculously discovered.**—Two females (sisters) were executed on the 7th ult. at Strasburgh, by the guillotine, as the participators in a shocking murder, perpetrated not far from that place last year. The circumstances having been very slightly and inaccurately mentioned in the foreign Journals, the following particulars of the horrid transaction are published, as if by au-

thority, in the *Moniteur* of last week. The singular circumstance of the dead body of the victim being cast up by the river near the spot where the assassins were carousing, adds another to the myriads of instances, that Providence has decreed that murder, though it bath no tongue, yet shall it speak with most miraculous organs. Madame de Beaumont de la Coste, a French lady of rank and fortune, had retired to Brody, in Galicia, where she was a resident nearly 20 years. The return of the King having made it safe for her to revisit her native country, she left Brody, and reached Strasburgh on the 15th of July, last year.—It appeared, that the next day she wrote a most affectionate letter to her sister, Madame Dervieux, at Marseilles, informing her that she was to set out next morning on her way to visit her, having hired a carriage, the conductor or driver of which was named Gollet, and who she described as a man so jealous, that he took his wife with him every where. This pretended wife turned out to be Catharine Goujon, a concubine, and one of those who was executed. Catharine was allowed on this occasion to take with her her sister Josaphine, not more than 17 years of age, and who performed the office of waiting maid to Madame Beaumont, so faithfully, that the latter promised to retain her when she arrived at Marseilles. On the route between Strasburgh and Besancon, and 20 leagues from the latter place, the three mistresses above named, conceived and executed the horrid project of assassinating the unfortunate lady, who had reposed so much confidence in them. They strangled her in the carriage, stripped her naked, and after nearly severing her head from the body, threw the mangled remains into the river Doubs. Covered with the blood of their victim, they pursued their journey, as if nothing had happened. At Besancon they spent a few days in extravagance and debauchery, but the sharing of the spoils of their victim having finally occasioned disunion, Gollet, the driver, turned out of doors the two sisters Goujon.

In the mean time, the dead body of Madame de Beaumont was thrown on the banks of the Doubs, close to Besancon, as if by miracle, having been driven by the stream nearly as fast as the murderers travelled themselves. Gollet, struck with remorse and horror, instantly quitted the place: the two Goujons remained two days longer. At Culmar, Gollet exchanged the Austrian ducats, of which Madame de Beaumont had been possessed, for French money, and here he met with a former concubine named Roesch, with whom he returned to Strasburgh, in order to get a conveyance to Paris in the diligence. Arrived in the French capital, Gollet and his mistress gave themselves up to all sorts of extravagancies, and made an excursion to Brussels, merely to vary the scene of their debaucheries. By this time Madame Dervieux, of Marseilles, having become alarmed for her sister, wrote to the minister of Police at Paris, detailing all she knew from her sister's letter. In an instant Gollet and his mistress were arrested and thrown into prison at Paris, and almost at the same moment the two Goujons were arrested at Strasburgh in consequence of a telegraphic communication. Gollet, having lulled the suspicions of his keeper, was enabled to cut his throat with a razor, but his mistress was sent to Besancon, to be tried along with the Goujons. The former was, however, acquitted, there being no evidence of her participation in the robbery or murder; but the two latter were condemned to die. The Provost Court of the Department of the Doubs did not finally decide on their unhappy fate until the 7th ult. on which day, as we have already mentioned, the two sisters were executed. They wept bitterly at the place of execution, and seemed deeply penitent: they were attended by the ministers of religion.

### ORATOR HUNT, TO THE EDITOR OF THE (RICHMOND) ENQUIRER.

SIR—I beg to correct a misstatement that has appeared in your paper of the 14th inst. respecting Mr. Leigh Hunt, the Editor of the Examiner newspaper. It wrongs that gentleman exceedingly by confounding him with Henry Hunt, commonly called in England "of Bristol"—the leader, or rather the instigator of the London mob. You may form a just idea of that man's character, from the following notorious facts: He is a professed boxer, and of course a blackguard, in which capacity he so maltreated a game-keeper some years ago, as to be put in the King's Bench prison for six months. His morals are equally appreciated; for he seduced, and ran away with a married woman at Brighton not long ago. Not a single gentleman that advocates the cause of reform has the slightest intercourse with him, though he has made many advances; for instance, Sir Francis Burdett, Major Cartwright, Mr. Leight Hunt, Lord Cochrane, Mr. Wood the Lord Mayor, &c.

I remain, respectfully, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN W. BROWE.

**INDIAN SETTLEMENTS.**—A company of United States Artillery from Charleston, commanded by Captain Donoho, reached this place on Monday evening last, on their way to Fort Scott. They are intended for the security of our frontier, on the side of East-Florida; and, if necessary, to act against the hostile Creeks whose recent depredations have occasioned much alarm in that quarter.

For some time past we have received no intelligence from the Upper or Lower Creeks, and from this circumstance we are induced to believe that these deluded faustics have re-

linquished their hostile intentions, or that they are arranging a more extended plan of predatory warfare, against our almost defenceless borders. It is strange, that that Experience which has written in characters of blood the fatality of their attempts, and roll'd back upon them the tide of destruction, should not yet have taught those frantic savages a little wisdom, and induced them to second the benevolent policy of government, which has been invariably directed towards the promotion of their best interests.—*Aug. Chron*

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—The Hon. Jeremiah Nelson is re-elected to congress, from the Newburyport district, by a handsome majority.

The newspapers inform us that there is every prospect of an abundant harvest this year.

The rage of speculation has advanced flour in this country to a most unreasonable price, calculating on obtaining still higher and profitable prices abroad. The bubble has burst. It now appears, from undoubted authority, by the last arrivals, that flour brings but from 13 to 14 dollars in England, and only 13 in France. The price must fall to the just value of the article here.—*Nat. Int.*

**Tales of my Landlord.**—The tales of my landlord, written as it is affirmed by the author of *Waverley*, Guy Mannering and the Antiquary, consists of two stories. The first is entitled "The Black Dwarf," and the second is called "Old Morality." The following extract from the last tale will present a good specimen of the power of the author in natural description. Belfour of Burley, one of the characters, had shot Lord Bvondale and is pursued by some troopers to a river, into which he plunges on horseback.

"A hasty call to surrender in the name of God and King William, was obeyed by all but Burley, who turned his horse and attempted to escape. Several soldiers pursued him by command of their officer, but being well mounted, only two seemed likely to gain on him. He turned deliberately twice, and discharging first one of his pistols, and then the other, rid himself of one pursuer by mortally wounding him, and the other by shooting his horse, and then continued his flight to Bothwell Bridge, where for his misfortune he found the gates shut and guarded. Turning from thence he made for a place where the river seemed passable, and plunged into the stream, the bullets from the pistols and carbines of his pursuers whizzing around him. Two balls took place when he was past the middle of the stream, and he felt himself dangerously wounded. He reined his horse round in the midst of the river, and turned towards the bank he had left, waving his hand, as if with the purpose of intreating that he had surrendered. The troopers ceased firing at him accordingly, and awaited his return, two of them riding a little way into the river to seize and disarm him. But it presently appeared that his purpose was revenge, not safety. As he approached the two soldiers, he collected his remaining strength, and discharged a blow on the head of one, which tumbled him from his horse. The other dragoon, a strong muscular man, in the mean while, laid hands on him. Burley, in requital, grasped his throat, as a dying tiger seizes his prey, and both losing the saddle in the struggle, came headlong into the river and were swept down by the stream. Their course might be traced by the blood which bubbled up to the surface. They were twice seen to rise, the Dutchman striving to swim, and Burley clinging to him in a manner that shewed his desire that both should perish. Their corpses were taken out about a quarter of a mile down the river. As Burley's grasp could not have been unclenched without cutting off his hands, both were thrown into a hasty grave, still marked by a rude stone and a rude epitaph."

The tract of land about Fort Meigs, on the Miami of Lake Erie, is twelve miles square, or about 60,000 acres more than the District of Columbia.—It was ceded to the United States at the treaty of Green Bay; it includes the foot of the rapids, and is the head of navigation for Lake vessels. The town of Perrysburg has been laid out by order of the United States, on the South bank of the Miami, opposite to which there is from 6 to 9 feet depth of water. The town has nine parallel streets running north and south, which are intersected by seven streets running east and west. It contains 755 town or In lots, each one quarter of an acre and 208 Out lots from two to four acres each. A public sale both of the town and of the whole twelve miles square, will be held at the Land Office in Wooster, Ohio on the third Tuesday of July next. The minimum price for town lots is twenty dollars an acre. The head waters of the Miami approach within a few miles of those of the Wabash. It is probable that a flourishing and respectable settlement will soon appear on this tract. Good roads will soon connect this settlement with Detroit and Lower Sandusky, and the cultivated parts of Ohio. By the Greenville treaty a cession was made of two miles square at the lower rapids of Sandusky. This tract also has been surveyed—the town of *Chroghansville* has been laid out on the East Branch of Sandusky river, and the whole will be offered at public sale at Wooster on the second Monday of July next.—*Nat. Int.*

**FOR RENT,** that large two Story House on Hillsborough Street, lately occupied by Mr. Joel Brown, and opposite to the one in which I formerly lived. Immediate possession may be had.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.  
96—tf

**MILITIA LAWS.**—A revised addition for sale at this office.

**VALUABLE SALE AT AUCTION.**—In consequence of my having purchased a place more convenient for my business and family; I will offer for sale at 12 o'clock on Saturday the 24th instant on the premises, that valuable LOT opposite Mr. Jeter's Tavern and near the Court House, known by the name of *Marshall's corner*. It fronts on Fayetteville street 35 feet, and on Market street 80 feet to the building now erecting for a Museum. Those wishing to purchase an advantageous situation for a Mercantile or other business, have a chance which they ought not to let pass their notice, as it is probable they will never meet with the like opportunity in the City.

Terms of sale will be made known at time of sale, and shall be favorable to the purchaser.

JOEL BROWN,  
ROSS & PARSELY, Auctioneers.  
Raleigh, May 13, 1817. 2—2t.

**REMOVAL.**—JOEL BROWN, begs leave to inform the public, that he has removed his WINDSOR CHAIR ESTABLISHMENT, to the lot lately occupied by Mr. Lewis Holloman, on Market-street, within one hundred yards of the Market-house; where he has erected a very commodious building for that purpose and having procured the best workmen from the north, intends carrying on the business very extensively. He has now on hand, and expects shortly to have finished, in the first style of elegance, a large quantity of chairs, settees, cribs and cradles. He begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has met with, and further assure his friends and the public, that his exertions on shall not be wanting to ensure their full patronage.

Orders thankfully received, and executed with the utmost dispatch.  
May 15. 2—2w

**FOR SALE.**—A valuable tract of Land on the main road that leads from Wilmington to Camden, in the county of Robeson, twelve miles west from Lumberton, containing 200 acres; 2000 which is cleared and in good repair, with three small apple orchards; and a tolerable peach orchard thereon. On the premises, there is a comfortable Dwelling house, Kitchen Stables and other convenient out houses; also, a family Grist Mill, and a very good Cotton Gin. Persons desirous to keep a house of entertainment, will find but few country stands better adapted, for that purpose. The land in point of fertility is but little inferior to any in the part of the country, in which it is situated. Also another tract, three miles from the above, containing 750 acres, with the advantage of a very good range, 60 acres of which is cleared, with an apple orchard of five hundred trees, of an excellent quality, the plantation, not in very good repair, nor is the land equal to the above. Possession of this property can be given first in December next. The price in cash or in likely young negroes, is \$2,500 for the first mentioned tract; and 500 hundred for the last. For further information apply to the subscriber.

SILAS DRAKE.  
April 19, 1817. 2—3m.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**—On the evening of the 25th March, the subscribers put into the Post-Office, in this place, a letter addressed to Newmirk & Womra, Merchants, Philadelphia, containing Five Hundred Dollars, which has not been received. The numbers of the notes were as follows, of the State Bank of South-Carolina:

No. 724	\$100
478	100
714	100
35	50
384	20
269	20
108	20
24	20
76	20
46	20
100	20
502	10
500	

All persons to whom any of these notes may be presented, are requested to stop them, and inform Newmirk and Worth, No. 41, N. Front street, Philadelphia, or SUMMERL, ASSON & Co. Fayetteville, N. C.

The above reward will be given for the recovery of the notes, or a proportionable reward for any part of them.

May 2. 100—3t

### LINE OF MAIL STAGES BETWEEN PETERSBURG AND RALEIGH.

The public are respectfully informed that this line is in excellent order, with fine teams and sober attentive drivers, with good large stages, they leave Petersburg every morning at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Raleigh the next day at 12. Leave Raleigh every day at 12 noon and arrive the next day at Petersburg at 6 P. M. Passengers may rely on the greatest attention being paid in making them comfortable in traveling on this line and their conveyance sure. Notwithstanding the high price of provender, there has been no rise in the stage fare.

The greatest care and attention will be paid to baggage but no liability for losses or accidents of any kind.

GHOLSON & FOX.  
April 21st, 1817. 99—tf

**NORTH-CAROLINA.** Superior Court of Law, Fall TERM 1816.  
John Corzine vs. Mary Corzine his wife—Petition for Divorce.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Mary Corzine is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore Ordered and Decreed that publication be made for three months in this State and Minerva of Raleigh that the Defendant Mary appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demurr to the said petition, or that the same will be heard ex-parte. Test JAMES YOUNG, Clerk  
9—3midp.

**NOTICE.**—In conformity with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1816, entitled "An Act concerning the navigation of the Yadkin River," which authorizes the creation of a capital stock of \$25,000, for the purposes therein mentioned.—Books of Subscription were opened at Salisbury, under the direction of the commissioners therein appointed, on the 15th day of April last.—As soon as the survey of the Yadkin River is completed, which is expected to be done by the 20th May, Books of Subscription will also be opened at the following places, under the direction of commissioners hereafter to be named, viz. —at Lexington and Mocks' Old-fields, Rowan County—Statesville, in Iredell County—Walkersboro in Wilkes County—Oxford, in Surry County—Huntsville, in do.—Germantown and Salem in Stokes County—Greensboro in Guilford County—Randolph Court House—Metgomery Court House—Concord, Cabarrus County—Wadesborough and Sneadsborough, in Anson County—Roaningham, Richmond County; and the Cheraw Hill in South Carolina.

April 29, 1817. 100—tf

**FORTY DOLLARS REWARD for a Mulatto** fellow named FORTUNE, formerly owned by Quinton Necks, dec'd, who ran away from my plantation, in Guilford county, about the first of December last. He is stout made, about 25 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, raw boned, has a small impediment in his speech, and chews Tobacco. I will give a reward of FORTY DOLLARS for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that I get him again, or upon delivery to me in Orange county.—Or if he return of his own accord, he shall be well used.

ISAAC HOLT  
1st April, 1817 97—tf