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DOMESTIC.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

If you think the following deserving a place in the Courant you are at liberty to insert it.

On the 7th day of October last, was committed to Newgate prison, a man by the name of Isaac Lienbar, about 42 years of age, a Swede by birth. He was sentenced by the Superior Court at New-London, Sept. term 1846, for the crime of burglary, to two years imprisonment and for payment of costs.

Nothing remarkable in the conduct of this prisoner was noticed except his strict attention to the religious exercises in the chapel, until Sunday morning the 27th of April. On that morning, while the prisoners were together in the stone rooms as usual, a trifling dispute arose between Lienbar and another prisoner, James Smith, a negro had committed from New-Haven for horse-stealing. In the heat of dispute the negro drew a small pointed knife from his pocket, or some other place where he had concealed it from the search of the guards, and instantly stabbed Lienbar near the lower ribs on the right side of the breast; the blade of the knife was about three inches long, but piercing two or three folds of clothing did not, probably, enter far, if at all, into the trunk of the body. The wound at the time was considered by the prison-keeper and others as of a serious nature; but Lienbar expressed no great alarm about it until Sunday 4th of May; he then communicated to Mr. Clark, the chaplain, a desire to see and converse with him in the hospital room immediately after the fore-noon exercises were through.—At this interview, at which were present the prison-keeper and some other gentlemen, Lienbar readily disclosed the extreme distress of his mind occasioned by the remembrance of his former crimes—he now apprehended his life to be in some danger from the wound he had received—he declared that he had been guilty of wilful murder and perjury; and, with tears in his eyes, and apparent contrition of heart, expressed great concern for his soul; but the interview being then necessarily short, Lienbar was unable to enter so fully into the detailed circumstances of his condition as he wished, and desired Mr. Clark soon to call on him again.

In the evening Mr. Clark, accompanied by Capt. Washburn, the prison-keeper, and one of the overseers of the prison, called again at the hospital room—Lienbar, appeared glad to see them. At this interview he voluntarily related the most important incidents of his life; the substance of which is as follows:

That he was born of poor parents at Stockholm—that his father died leaving him young; that he was educated in the religion of the Lutheran church—was taught to read the bible familiarly, learned the ten commandments, the Lord's prayer and the catechism—that he left Sweden when about 20 years old, went over to Scotland where he continued about five years as a laborer at the business of a ship carpenter. From Scotland he went to England and was soon after impressed into the sea-service—that he served about a year in the Tenedos, after that about the same length of time in the Cerberus, and a while on board the Acasta frigate—that in 1803 he went a voyage to St. Bartholomews, in the brig Malagena, belonging to Gottenburg. That while lying in St. B. part of the crews of two ships, among whom he was one, were one night on shore in a frolic, became rude and noisy, and were out till a late hour; they met the watch in the street, fell upon them, beat and wounded a number of them and made their escape to their ships—that a few days after he and some other of his comrades, among whom was one Andre, a Swede, were, by the vigilance of Mr. Winter, who lived near the battery, arrested, and after trial flogged 39 stripes for their abuse of the watch. That Winter having been on patrol that night particularly recognized Lienbar and Andre. About a fortnight after this transaction, he and Andre took a walk into the country a few miles back of the town, and returning in the dusk of the evening met Mr. Winter in the street, alone.—“There comes Winter, said Andre, now let us pay him”—to which Lienbar agreed. Upon coming up to Winter, Andre struck him on the head with a stone, beat him down and repeated the blow—that he, Lienbar, then took a heavy stone and threw it down upon Winter's breast, which instantly killed him.—And erthen drew a watch from Winter's pocket, and leaving the dead body in the street they returned on board ship. About ten days after this, Andre offered the watch for sale to different persons, to some of whom it was known, and being marked with initials of Mr. Winter's name, Andre was arrested upon the charge of the murder. Upon the trial Lienbar offered himself as a witness to exculpate Andre from the charge; and testified that during the whole afternoon and night on which the murder was committed, he and Andre were together on board the brig and neither went on shore

—that a day or two after the murder Andre bought the watch of a certain sailor who was then at St. B. but had since gone away. Upon this testimony Andre was acquitted.

It was a matter of some surprise to those who were present at this interview, that this poor wretch should manifest so much greater concern and distress of mind about his perjury than the murder of Mr. Winter. He feared, he said, that he had committed the unpardonable sin by laying his hand upon the bible and swearing to Almighty God that he would tell the truth, and then wilfully falsify it. “O dat little prayer (to make use of his own words and accent) dat little prayer at de end of Oath “So help me Got,” seemed to hang upon his soul with a most oppressive weight. He observed that in reflecting upon his conduct he felt the justice of God in dooming him to hell, and had lately often prayed for mercy; but he expressed no hope of mercy; except it might be inferred from his mentioning the case of the thief on the cross, which he appeared to do with peculiar impress and interest.

Newgate Prison, Granby, May 5, 1847.

BATAVIA, MAY 24.

The house and barn of Mr. Walter Rumsey, of Bethany, were consumed by fire on the afternoon of the 22d instant, together with their contents. We have not understood the amount of damages. The accident occurred, we are informed, while the family were absent at a funeral.

Most Extraordinary!!—One of the most singular circumstances, recorded in the history of accidents, occurred in the town of Middlebury, in this county, on the 16th instant, and exhibits in the hero of the misfortune, a mind excelling in the cool, deliberate, and determined virtues.—The subject is as follows. Artemas Shattuck, on that day, in a piece of chopping that he was clearing, fell a tree across a stump, in which situation it remained nearly balanced; while thus suspended, he undertook to cut the tree in two near the stump upon which it was lodged, and while standing upon it for that purpose, he cut so much more upon the upper than the under part of the tree, that the weight of the butt caused it to split, and at the instant of the greatest vibration or separation of the severed parts his foot slipped into the cavity of the opening timber, and remained as firmly fixed as in a vice—he fell immediately backwards, in which fall he lost his axe, but soon recovered a position that enabled him to hold upon the tree by one hand, with the other he drew out his pocket knife and cut a limb with a hook attached to it, with the intention of drawing up the axe and cutting the tree to liberate his foot, but soon found his efforts fruitless. He next tried to break his leg, as that would have enabled him to turn his body in position to sit upon the tree and wait the lingering hour of assistance; but his position prevented even the gratification of this harsh relief. Finding his strength failing fast, and no prospect of timely relief (as no human assistance was within three quarters of a mile) he adopted the only alternative that remained of saving himself from the hard and horrible death of expiring with his head down and his feet up.—With his penknife he deliberately severed his foot from his leg at the ankle joint, and on his hands and knees bent his course for home. In this posture he crawled a full half mile before his calls for assistance were heard, and twice had to deviate several rods from a direct line to a rivulet to quench his raging thirst. We are happy to state he is like to do well.

Melancholy—A maniac passed thro' the settlement of Mariaville, apparently on his way to Penobscot River, about the 17th of March last. His irregular wanderings eccentric appearance, and strange conduct, occasioned a search to be made for him soon after he had left Mariaville. No information however was obtained respecting him until the 19th ult. when 27 persons associated together for a thorough search, and they discovered his dead body under a large tree placed in a reclining posture at some distance from the road and rather in a state of putrefaction. No marks of violence were observed upon him and no doubt remained of his having perished by famine and cold. A small sum of money and a few papers were found in his pocket, but nothing to ascertain his name. He was apparently about 25 years old and was probably proceeding from Nova Scotia or New-Brunswick. His coat and waistcoat were found near him but not upon him—and his surlout, hat and shoes had been previously found three miles off. Jonathan Sibley, esq. of Jarvis' Gore, in Maine, can give any information relative to the papers of the deceased.—Bangor paper.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 3.

THE PRESIDENT—This morning, a little before seven o'clock, the president of the United States left this city in the steam boat Philadelphia for the eastward. The mayor and city council accompanied him to the boat, and several citizens proceeded with him as far as Frenchtown. It is expected that he will arrive at New Castle this day, where he will lodge, and reach Philadelphia to-morrow.

Yesterday afternoon, a number of citizens waited on the president, at his apartments, among whom were the officers of the third brigade; and at an appointed hour, the mayor and a committee from the corporation paid him their respects, and presented him with the following address:

BALTIMORE, JUNE 3, 1847.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

Sir,—We, the mayor and city council of Baltimore, embrace with great pleasure, this opportunity of personally congratulating the chief magistrate of the union on his arrival in this place.

Your determination, in the commencement of your administration, to visit several of the most important places in the union, is auspicious of happy consequences; not satisfied with previous knowledge, or second hand information, you are anxious that, on your part, nothing shall be wanting to promote the common weal.

That a city which bore so conspicuous a part in the national defence, should first be honored with the presence of the chief magistrate of the union, is as flattering as it is natural; and a sincerely hope that your observation of our position, and means of defence, may enable us before another war, to bid defiance to any enemy.

When, sir, we review your long tried, faithful and able services; when we consider the increasing harmony and concord of the United States, when almost universal peace reigns among the nations, we augur great and lasting happiness to the United States, in giving full scope to the development of her faculties in the arts and sciences, in agriculture, manufactures and commerce; and in the permanent exhibition of the advantages of a form of civil and political government, superior to any that has hitherto existed.

To our fellow citizens it is a most interesting spectacle, to see the chief magistrate of this great and powerful nation, making an official tour through this country in the style of a private citizen, guarded only by the respect paid to the high station he occupies, and the affection of a virtuous people.

We, sir, wish you, in the sincerity of our hearts, a pleasant tour through the states, a happy return to Washington, a reputation and satisfaction in your presidency equal to any of your predecessors; and finally, the reward of a well spent life in an eternal world.

We are, sir, with sentiments of very great respect, your most obedient servants,

GEO. STILES, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

TO THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

FELLOW CITIZENS—The sentiments which you have communicated, have afforded me very great satisfaction. They are just, as to the objects adverted to, and to me, they are generous and kind.

I was happy to be able to approach Baltimore, without recollecting, with deep interest, the gallant conduct of her citizens, in the late war, and the happy result attending their exertions. The glorious victory which was achieved here, and in which her citizens bore so distinguished a part, at a very important epoch, not only protected this patriotic city, but shed great lustre on the American name.

Experience has shown our dangers, and admonished us as to the means of averting them. Congress has appropriated large sums of money for the fortification of our coast, and inland frontier, and for the establishment of naval dock yards, and building a navy. It is proper, that these works should be executed with judgment, fidelity and economy; much depends, in the execution, on the Executive, to whom extensive power is given, as to the general arrangement; and to whom the superintendance exclusively belongs. You do me justice in believing, that it is to enable me to discharge these duties, with the best advantage to my country, that I have undertaken this tour.

From the increased harmony of public opinion, founded on the successful career of a government, which has never been equalled, and which promises by a further development of its faculties, to augment, in an eminent degree, the blessings of this favored people. I unite with you, in all the anticipations which you have so justly suggested.

In performing services, honestly and zealously intended for the benefit of my fellow citizens, I shall never entertain a doubt of their generous and firm support. Incapable of any feelings distinct from those of a citizen, I can assume no style, in regard to them, different from that character; and it is a source of peculiar delight to me, to know, that while the chief magistrate of the United States acts fully up to this principle, he will require no other guard than what may be derived from their confidence and affection.

JAMES MONROE.

Baltimore, June 2, 1847.

After this interchange of sentiments and feelings, the mayor, in his own and in the behalf of the corporation, cordially invited the president to a public dinner; which he declined, on the ground, that it would not be consistent with his previous arrangements for him to accept of this public manifestation of their regard. The president, in the most feeling manner, expressed the lively sense he entertained of the civility and attention of his fellow citizens, but was compelled, from motives of public concern, to forego the acceptance of their invitation.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

LEICESTER, APRIL 17.

The most melancholy spectacle ever witnessed at Leicester took place this day, in the execution of seven men under sentence of death, viz. the six Luddites, for destroying lace ma-

chines, and firing with intent to kill, in the factory of Messrs. Heathcote and Boden, at Loughborough, last June; the other for arson, or setting stacks on fire, at Newbold, in the said county. The names of the Luddites were—Joshua Mitchell, John Crowder, John Amos, William Towle, William Withers and Thomas Davidge; the name of the other Thomas Beavington. As early as six o'clock in the morning they were removed, under military escort, from the jail to the new Bridewell to be executed on the new drop.—On their way, the Luddites very cheerfully sang songs all the time they passed. Beavington appeared dejected. Many thousands of spectators kept assembling until noon, to witness this truly tragic scene, and conducted themselves in the most peaceable manner, without the least disturbance. About 12 o'clock the unhappy men appeared on the scaffold, attended by the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, the Sheriff, and other officers. Since their condemnation the Luddites had conducted themselves in the most becoming manner, desiring forgiveness of God, and forgiving Blackburn and Burton (by far the worst characters,) who were admitted evidence against them. Beavington, an ignorant man, was insensible of his situation to the last. Davidge thanked the Rev. Ministers for their kindness and attention on their part; he said he had intended to say more but the time was too far gone, hoped the people would take warning by their fate, fear no man, but fear no man, but fear God, and declared their innocence of shooting. Amos addressed the people:—“Friends and fellow countrymen!—You here see six young men going to suffer innocently; the man who committed the crime will soon be at large.—Take warning by our fate.—Farewell.” Mitchell said a few words, much similar; and without any apparent agitation they spoke to several friends in the crowd; and threw oranges, &c. to some of them, and desiring to be remembered to their Nottingham acquaintances. When all things were ready for the fatal moment, Amos, with a firm and undaunted voice, said he would now sing a hymn, and desired the people to join them, which was readily complied with by numbers. The hymn he chose, and to which he pitched the tune, was from Dr. Watts.

All the Luddites joined very earnestly in singing the hymn; immediately after which the platform fell and launched them into eternity.

Beavington declared his innocence to the last and called God to witness he did not set the stacks on fire.

We lament to say, that the most of these misguided men, in the bloom of life, have left widows, and more than thirty children to add to the miseries of the present truly calamitous times!

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 31.

Lord Sidmouth's circular letter.—Lord Sidmouth laid on the table his circular letter to the Lords Lieutenants of Counties in England and Wales relative to the apprehension of persons selling seditious writings moved for by Earl Grey.

Lord Holland observed, this letter alone was not sufficient for bringing the whole case before their Lordships: When his noble friend moved for this letter, he had stated that it was his intention to move also, on another occasion, for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, referred to in that letter, and for the case laid before these officers, upon which the opinion was founded. His noble friend he understood, most undoubtedly meant to make that mention; and he was anxious that the noble Secretary of State should now state whether he would have any objection to the production of these papers? The circular letter of the noble Secretary certainly gave rise to the most important questions with respect to the administration of justice in this country; and he understood it was intended to bring the subject formally under discussion, unless, on the production of the case submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and the opinion of these officers upon it, it should appear that such discussion was unnecessary. The letter of the Noble Lord had been, as there was reason to believe, already productive of some consequences, which probably, the Noble Secretary himself never intended. The Noble Lord some time ago, supported a Bill which had been brought into Parliament for the repeal of the only obnoxious clause which disagreed that glorious law of the Toleration Act: yet, since the passing of a late Act (the Seditious Meeting Act) a person had been molested for preaching in a chapel or meeting house, such doctrines as persons of his religious persuasion thought it their duty to teach, and which they had been permitted to teach for thirty, or forty, or fifty years past. This transaction had taken place at Liverpool. It might indeed be said, that it would, probably have happened, though this letter had never been published; yet the person to whom he alluded had been held to bail; and this at least warranted a strong suspicion that the circular in question was the cause of the proceeding. He did not mean to say that the Noble Secretary of State, or any of the persons concerned were to blame; but it was a matter of very great importance that the subject should be discussed; and that, in order to bring before the House the requisite information for that discussion, the case and opinion should be laid on the table. The person who had been molested in the manner he had stated was an Unitarian preacher, Mr. Wright, of Liverpool.

Lord Sidmouth.—Their Lordships' order had been complied with, &c. the circular letter which he had thought it his duty to publish was now