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POLITICAL.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Some few weeks ago it will be recollected, the editor of the National Advocate, whoever he is, published a letter, which had been written by the editor of this paper, to his friend, Mr. [Name], in consequence of the fact that he attempted to explain how he came by it. Not knowing where Mr. Miner resided I have never written to him on the subject. The following letter, however, just received, shows what before I had no doubt of, that the letter had been purloined. The editor of the National Advocate will now have the satisfaction to perceive in what light his conduct is regarded by a man of honor and intelligence.

Perhaps it may be thought that a share of that modesty that is always so becoming, should have suppressed the complimentary remark in the last sentence, but had I done so, I should not have complied with the wish of my much esteemed correspondent; and I acknowledge that the "laudatus a laudato" has ever been the first object of my life.

Doylestown, July 15, 1847.

With surprise and indignation, I have just seen in the Democratic papers, an extract of a letter written by you to me last autumn. I am entirely at a loss to conceive when, where, or by whom the letter could have been stolen from me; for I verily believed it to be at home in my desk until I arrived a day or two ago in Philadelphia, and a friend pointed out to me the extract. Perhaps you kept a copy and that may have been taken. Who is the editor of the National Advocate? Does he aspire to the character of a man of honor? Has he not sense enough to know, and shame enough to feel, that the man who gives publicity to the contents of a confidential letter acts dishonorably? Is he not sensible if he does so, knowing the letter to have been stolen, that his conduct is assimilated to that of a man who receives and makes use of stolen goods?

This mode of political warfare, that rifles the pockets or robs the desk of an opponent, to obtain his private papers, is so utterly disgraceful, that every upright, high-minded man, of every party, should discountenance the villainy by his most pointed reprobation.

The zeal and ability with which you have advocated the best interests of the Republic, during the darkest times, justly entitle you to the respect and gratitude of every true friend to his country; and as the Democratic prints have thought proper to compliment me for a supposed difference of opinion from you, I shall esteem it a favor if you will correct such an error by giving this notice to the public.

With sentiments of friendship and esteem, I am your obedient servant,

CHARLES MINER.

William Coleman, Esq.

FOREIGN.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Court-Martial.—Lord Castlereagh lately stated in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Brougham, that the subject to which the following Court-Martial relates, was in course of explanation and discussion with the Spanish Government; the specie seized by the Spaniards, on the surrender of the Tay, amounted to 800,000 dollars.

A court martial was held on board his majesty's ship Salisbury, at Port Royal, on the 31st of February and continued by adjournment (Sundays excepted) during 18 days, to investigate the conduct of Capt. Samuel Roberts, C. B. and officers and crew of his majesty's ship, Tay, for the loss of that ship, off the eastern reef of the Aloxoras Isles (in the Gulf of Mexico) on the morning of the 11th Nov. 1816; and of several of the crew, for their subsequent ill conduct; and for striking his majesty's flag which had been flying on board the wreck, and the surrendering themselves prisoners of war to the commander of the Spanish corvette Valency, and to try them for the same accordingly; and the court having heard all the evidence, as well as what the prisoners alleged in their defence, and maturely and deliberately weighed the whole, pronounced—

That the court taking into its full consideration every circumstance connected with the fact of Capt. Roberts, striking his majesty's flag, and surrendering himself, his officers and crew, prisoners of war to the commander of the Spanish corvette Valency, and armed seaman Saragozana, is of opinion, that in consequence of the peculiar situation of the ship, her guns being entirely useless, her magazine drowned, the greater part of her crew on shore unarmed, on the island, 11 miles from the wreck, and the treacherous conduct of the Spaniards, in invading on board, and taking possession of the boats and the crews, all and every means of defence was rendered impracticable; that in this distressed and helpless situation, the conduct of the Spaniards became so decidedly hostile and insulting, that no alternative was left for preserving the dignity of his majesty's flag, but that of striking it, which was accordingly done with the concurrence of every officer present; and the court doth fully approve of Capt. Roberts' conduct, and that of his officers upon the trying occasion; and doth therefore acquit him, the officers and crew, of all blame; and they are hereby acquitted accordingly."

The Princess of Wales.—A kind of justificatory memoir of this personage appears to have been lately published in England. It does not ostensibly, but is supposed really to, come from the pen of the princess herself. At any rate it discovers a pretty intimate acquaintance not only with her movements but even her house-

hold and domestic arrangements. What is most interesting to us is that which concerns her travels—since, whatever may be her faults, it seems impossible to behold without emotion, a female of elevated rank wandering about the world an outcast from family and reputation. I therefore extract the passage detailing the different places which she visited, thinking this much at least our readers would like to see. Her present fixed residence is a Como in Italy.

I will here take occasion to observe, that the moralist has now a good opportunity of descending upon the emptiness and vanity of human greatness. Diogenes, if living at this day, might well prefer his tub and the sunshine, to a throne and its sceptre. We behold one monarch, lately as powerful as Alexander, stripped of his conquests and empire, and confined to a barren island in the midst of the ocean. Another, whose palace, for his own confinement, is converted into a private mad-house, while the wife of his heir, and the mother of the next successor, is wandering a suspected and suspected fugitive from her home! These pictures are sufficient to induce the humble and lowly to bow with thankfulness for their happier condition; and to rest satisfied, that the elevation of pomp and place only raise the miserable possessor as a mark for more numerous evils and more accumulated misery. The poorest freeman would not now exchange places with Napoleon; nor the same beggar, his rags and staff for the royal state of King George the Third!

On her return from her travels, her Royal Highness was the universal theme of conversation. The journalists had hitherto said little on the subject, but when she came back they indulged themselves with much observation and contradiction. Impatient to be informed of the particulars of travels so extended, and in countries so remote, I had recourse to one of her suite; that is to say, to the Chevalier Schiavini, who had kept a journal of considerable length. He had the complaisance to allow me to peruse it, and I can affirm that it satisfied my curiosity. I there read, that her Royal Highness had repaired from Genoa to the Isle of Elba; from thence to Sicily, where she visited the principal towns. She then crossed over to Barbary, and subsequently to Palestine and Jerusalem. She visited Carthage, Utica and Athens; she went to Malta; she admired the beautiful woman of Milo, in the Archipelago; she viewed the Temple of Theseus, at Athens; ascended the Tribune of Demosthenes and Eschines, and examined the famous ruins of the town so cherished by Minerva; she contemplated the tombs of Pericles and Thucydides; regarded with a timid eye the Temple of the Furies, where Oedipus expired; visited the tomb of the famous amazon Antiope, wife of Theseus; proceeded to Corinth, to visit the Temple of Neptune; and so on to Constantinople. After passing the isles of Zia, Andros, Negropont, and the famous Tenedos, she went to Troy to examine its latest vestiges—saw the tower that Ero inhabited before he crossed the Hellespont—passed on to Mitleue, and from thence to Seios, where she saw the place in which Homer kept his school. Thence she went to Samos, to Ephesus, and to Cyrus; then to St Jean d'Acre; then to Nazareth, after having seen Mount Carmel. Next to Jerusalem, where she admired the Holy Sepulchre and the Temple of Solomon, which at present is reduced to a mosque. Then to Bethlehem, to the Mount of Olives, to the river Jordan, and to Jaffa, returning by Rhodes and Syracuse to Naples. From Naples to the now celebrated town of Pizzo, to Terracina and to Rome. All this interested me very little. A thousand travellers have run through the same countries, who have published their narratives. That which I wished to know, was the nature of the reception of her R. Highness by the various governments which she visited—what part she performed in her travels, and how she figured in strange lauds. Her reception by the barbarous governments corresponded altogether with her greatness, and she knew how to exact homage even better by her personal qualities than by her exalted rank.

SOUTH AMERICA.

VENEZUELA.—The extracts below comprise some memorandums, rather of an official shape, which, amid the mass of contradictory matter at present published relative to the revolution, may help to form some judgment as to the state of affairs in one of the revolted provinces. It is to be feared, however, that the French system of falsehood as to military details is not only practiced, but improved upon by the Patriots and their adversaries. The most an editor can do, therefore, is to glean for his readers whatever seems most worthy of their attention, leaving it to time to confirm or refute their tenor.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

We have received the Port-au-Prince Telegraph, of June 29, which is filled with a variety of official papers of the government of the United States of Venezuela. The first of these is a proclamation of Santiago Marino, captain general and first chief of the armies of the republic to the people of Venezuela, dated May 10, 1817, year 7.

The second is an act of the government, confirming Bolivar's decree proclaiming freedom to slaves, and enacting a penalty for its violation.

The third a commission to the honorable citizen Louis Brion, appointing him admiral of the Venezuelan squadron, and captain general of the armies by land and sea.

The fourth is a military law, passed May 13, of the year 7 of the liberties of the Venezuelians, declaring every individual from 14 to 60 years of age soldiers of the republic, and requiring them to report themselves in two or four hours to the several military commands

who are to enrol their names, age, places of birth, &c. Those who neglect are to be considered enemies of the republic, and punished according to circumstances.

Next follows an act of the supreme executive power of the U. S. of Venezuela, passed May 17, of the year 7, which after a preamble expressing the desire of the republic, to show its gratitude to G. Britain and the United States of North America, for the hospitality shown to emigrants of the republic, and for admitting her ships into their ports, and respecting her flag on the high seas, decrees that English or North American manufactures, or merchandize of any kind, imported into Venezuela under the flag of these two nations, shall pay but six per cent and two per cent to the admiralty, which the merchants of other nations pay.—All produce of the country to which the vessel brings to pay no more duty than is exacted of citizens. All arms and military stores are free of duty, as well as the return cargoes purchased for them. This article is to extend during the war. English and North American vessels to proceed from port to port of the Republic without being charged with duty.—Citizens and subjects of these two countries who may settle in Venezuela will be specially favored.

Then follows a bulletin, dated May 12, giving an account of a battle fought by gen. Piar in Guiana, in which he claims to have routed the Royalists, taken 586 prisoners, including in the number Ceruti, governor of Guiana, and 17 officers.

The next article is a decree of the executive government, in which is declared that the style of the sovereign congress of Venezuela, shall be the Honorable Congress; the title of executive power shall be the Respectable; that of the judiciary, the Just. The title of high officers is honorable, and these titles are to be given in all official correspondence.—Thus the Respectable executive power hath decreed."

The next article is as follows,—"Palace of the government, at Pampatar, May 2, 1817, year 7.

Considering the distinguished services rendered by the inhabitants of this island, [Island of Margaritta] in the struggle which they have maintained for the destruction of the enemy and for the glory of the republic, this island shall take the name of New spartan on account of the resemblance of the heroism which they have exhibited to that of the ancient republic of that name in Greece. Thus communicated by the Respectable Executive Power for publication.

Casiang Bazzies, Sec'y

The next and last article is a decree that the flag of the Venezuelan ships shall bear seven stars, representing the seven provinces, but merchant vessels shall carry the tricoloured flag.

PERNAMBUCO.—It will be remembered that we pronounced the pretended revolution in Penambuco, as a mere partial revolt or insurrection. The actors appeared to be few; and the impulse momentary. They indeed, induced them to pretend that their scheme had been more than a year maturing; but they did not pretend to conceal that circumstances had hurried them forward faster than they intended. Without money, means or general sentiment, their attempt could not have any other fate than a complete failure. The conspiracy occurred on the 8th March; and on the 21st May the Portuguese forces resumed quiet possession of the town. Martins, the ring-leader, who fell in their hands is said to have been shot, as were several of his associates. The following articles, however, will throw such light on the present posture of affairs in the province as may enable the reader to judge for himself.

Boston, July 29.—By the brig Sally, Barker, from St. Salvador, the Superintendent of Merchants' Hall received papers to the 15th of June, with which we have been favored. He has also given us a manuscript account of the commencement and termination of the revolution at Pernambuco, presented to capt. Defrees, from which the following is extracted:—

"The revolution was intended to have taken place on the 16th of May, but owing to Martins' being arrested, broke out prematurely, to which may be ascribed its being so easily overthrown, added to the misfortune of Martins, who being out on a scouting party, with 12 other of the principals of the revolution, was taken prisoner and sent to Bahia, together with a few others, when Martins and two more men of talents and virtue, after a kind of trial were immediately shot—meeting their death with that cool resignation, with which only great men can die.

"There is an order to shoot every fourth man in Pernambuco, but it is hardly possible such an order will be executed.

"There will soon be erected an inquisitorial court in the ports of the Brazils, to take cognizance of persons disaffected to the government.

"As the plan for a revolution extended throughout the Brazils, it is probable there will be a great deal of blood shed on the scaffold.

"The army left Pernambuco a short time before the Portuguese got possession and probably still exists."

[These, it will be perceived are the opinions of a partial man. We shall now hear the other side:—]

Bahia, June 3.—Yesterday morning Major Calvador arrived in this city with the happy intelligence that the column of Marshal Mello has peacefully taken possession of the Recife.

On Saturday morning arrived at this port the squadron of Rio de Janeiro, which began to enter the harbor on the night preceding. His excellency the governor and captain-general of Pernambuco landed immediately, with a great number of officers, and among them some gen-

tleman of distinguished rank. They have been a month on the voyage.

Account of the entry of our troops into Pernambuco.

Bahia, June 6.—After the column of field marshal Mello had completely routed the forces of the madman Martins, the faithful royalists marched immediately into the Recife, which they entered peacefully on the 21st of May, after it had been contaminated by the possession of the rebels.

The blockading force lauded without resistance, and the members of the government took to flight for the swamps. One of them, father John Ribeiro, was hanged by his own hand. Let us lift up our hands to Heaven for averting the fatal disaster, which would have levelled the Recife with the earth, and shed rivers of blood. The illustrious governor of Pernambuco has arrived at that city, with the officers of his government, and has shown a courage equal to his amiable qualities.

Bahia, June 13.—The commandant of the blockade, Rufino Perez Baptista, arrived from Pernambuco on Monday last, and brought seventy-one prisoners; and among them the principal leaders of this rash and barbarous enterprise.

The criminals who fled from the Recife, and who concealed themselves in the swamps, were diligently pursued by the troops of Bahia, and those of the Cape. Nearly all the money of the treasury, which was plundered, has been taken and restored; for it was silver coin, in bags, and it was not possible for them to take it away on account of the necessity of not being heavily incumbered.

We have received intelligence from Maranh that the government of that captaincy took measures to order all the forces possible against Pernambuco, as soon as the particulars reached them of the fatal day of March 6. The government of Piau did the same, and besides immediately prohibited the sending of cattle to Pernambuco.

We are informed that the rebels of Pernambuco had some Congreve rockets, but it is said they have all fallen into the hands of the Cape troops. If they have not weak heads, they have corruptible hearts, and who can be afraid of such people?

Botany Bay.—The Analectic Magazine for the present month, after observing that a new governor has been appointed for New S. Wales, which is to be discontinued as a place of punishment, and to be converted to more important purposes, proceeds to give some account of the settlement, derived from the information of an eye witness. The following is an extract of that account:

Botany Bay is so called from the quantity of new botanical plants found growing on its shores.—The most considerable district is Sidney, where are built ships of 500 tons, which sail to China and Peru. The East India Company are jealous of the trade to China; should they crush it, by their influence in the British parliament, the measure would infallibly produce opposition, and might be productive of a serious rupture. The climate is pure, (diseases being scarcely known,) and the soil is excellent. The spring there is in August. Fresh fruits and vegetables are produced in every season. Agricultural labor is the most profitable; although in the town are found mechanics, manufacturers, and artists of every description. There are two harvest in the year, of wheat, maize, and grass. One bushel of maize produces 600! Rice, millet and oats thrive well.

The wild cattle are almost as numerous as in South America. A peculiar breed of sheep has produced a very superior fleece, estimated to be worth 6s. per pound in England. The climate is favorable for sheep, and the mutton is not surpassed. A wollen manufactory is established at Paramatta. (a dependency;) and at Sidney. 78 looms are employed in weaving sails and sacking, a coarse cloth and linen.

From Sidney, the voyage to New Zealand is frequently performed in three days; to China, in five weeks; to Peru, in four; to Bengal, in six, and to the Cape of Good-Hope, in five.—The sea that washes the shores of New South Wales and of Peru, has no violent currents, no trade winds, no Chinese typhoons.

Herring visit Botany Bay during November and the following months; and five or six species of the fish common to the British channel are daily caught. Sperm whales abound. One house in Sidney, of three partners, formerly convicts, in one year remitted oil and seal skins to London to the value of 150,000. The trade in skins and coal is the most thriving; the culture of flax and hemp, for exportation, is rapidly increasing. Masts and spars are exported to Bengal; and a profitable trade is carried on in sandal wood, procured from the neighbouring Feejee island.

Potteries and breweries have been established. Iron ore, good and abundant, has been discovered, but not yet worked. But the chief hope of New South Wales consists in its extensive wild territory, recently explored. It is probable that here the future glories of this interesting country will fix their seat. Already the people are as remote from calamity as any nation upon earth. Perhaps at no distant day, the infant colony arriving at mature vigor, may reject parental control, and assume the independent functions of its manhood.

THE NEW EDITION of HAYWOOD'S JUSTICE, (revised by a gentleman of the Bar.)—Is for sale at the Book-store of Wm. Boylan, and by D. M' Rae, Fayetteville; Charles Moore, Lumberton; Moses A. Locke & Co. Salisbury; John Phifer, Concord; J. H. Irwin, Charlotte; James Irwin, Statesville, and by Wm. Kirkland, Hillsborough. August 8, 1817. 14—31.