

Commercial Treaty, which speedily ruined her. The French ministers were obliged to accede to the demand, as they had no money, though the consequences were far from good. The documents in the Bureau des Affaires Etrangres would prove this anecdote England, in throwing away the advantage of her naval power, acted like Francis I. at Pavia, who having stationed a battery of 45 pieces of cannon (in those days a numerous force of artillery), and which battery would have assured him the victory, interposed himself and his gens d'armes between the guns and the hostile lines so that they could not fire; and, drawing his magnificent grand sabre, he lost the battle. The naval blockade was like rubbing the body with oil to prevent perspiration, and then suffering, as my face does at this moment, (said Bonaparte) an eruption, for the want of it. If England made use of her maritime superiority, she might send ambassadors to command foreign Courts. Now she was insulted with prohibitory decrees in every petty State. With 55,000 men, he repeated again and again, England can never become a Continental power; besides, the attempt would be fatal to that free constitution in which the English so justly pride themselves, and which, in truth has been the source of her extraordinary power, commensurate with her extent. What had been the result of her military efforts? She had got possession of his person, and an opportunity to shew her want of generosity. She had disturbed the legitimacy of thrones, since he was the lawful sovereign of France. He wished for general peace, as it was his true interest, and the only way by which he could be relieved from the rock on which he was now confined.

He then entered into a long personal tirade against Governor Lowe, on the treatment he had received, and of the many misrepresentations of his conduct which had been put forth. He spoke of Mr. Warden's publication as unfounded in almost every particular, and expressed himself in the severest terms of Lord Bathurst's speech. He was surprised, he said, at Lord Sidmouth's and Lord Liverpool's want of decent propriety towards him on the discussions as he thought he had shown them civilities to assure him a more liberal treatment. England, he concluded, was in a curious predicament—she has won all, and is ruined."

The Philadelphia papers state that a full length portrait of Mr. Elias Boudinot, the great patron of the American Bible Society, from the pencil of Mr. Sully, has been placed in the Gallery of Paintings at Philadelphia, for a few days, when it is to be conveyed to this city. The portrait is spoken of as surpassing any of Mr. Sully's former productions.

FROM THE WESTCHESTER FEDERALIST. Mr. Mener.—Accompanied by my friend T. I took a ride last week to Chester, the seat of justice in Delaware county. The town lies on the west bank of the river Delaware, 15 miles below Philadelphia, and twelve above Wilmington. It is laid out in handsome squares, contains more than an hundred houses, and about one thousand inhabitants: the principal streets are paved. The public buildings consist of a Court house, Gaol, a Banishing-house, Friends Meeting house, and an Episcopal Church.—The Court house and Gaol are situated on the south side of the main street; they are both of square stone, plain and convenient, and are ornamented in front, by a double row of Lombardy Poplars, forming a pleasant shade and an agreeable walk. The Court-house belly, probably, shows the time that the buildings were erected: It has cast on it,

"CHESTER, 1729."

The Episcopal Church is built of brick, and is very ancient; the steeple, which is square, is of stone, and entirely separate from the church. The bell is evidently of later date than the building: it is not large, and has cast on it—

"ROGER RICE, CHESTER 1743."

The burial ground is one of the oldest in Pennsylvania. Some of the tomb-stones are more than a hundred years old. Our attention was directed to one in particular, remarkable for its antiquity—rudeness of sculpture—and singularity of inscription.—The following is a faithful copy:—

For THE MEMORY OF FRANCIS BROOKS who died in Agypt the 19, 1704 Aged 50 years

In Barbarian bondage And cruel tyranny For ten years together I served in slavery After this Meety brought me To my country fair At last I drowned was In River Delaware

The inside of the church is divided into four compartments, by two aisles, one extending from side to side, the other from the pulpit to the extreme part of the church. Fixed in the wall at the bottom of the aisle, opposite the pulpit, is a reddish sand stone six feet by three, curiously carved. It is divided into two compartments. In one was cut, in handsome style, an hour glass—death's head and cross bones—a bell, the handle of which is grasped by a human hand—a spade, crossed by an instrument which we could not make out—a second bell, and two instruments crossing each other, but what they were intended to represent I am not able to explain. On an elevated part of the stone in this compartment is inscribed—"Vixit Memor Lethi, F. Fugit Hora." The other compartment contains a variety of figures, representing, probably, the arms of the deceased, but I am not sufficiently versed in heraldry to speak certainly of its intent, or learnedly of its meaning. It has this inscription:—"Manent semper in Deo."—On the border of the stone was written—Here lies inter'd the bodie of James Sanderland Merchant in Upland in Pennsylvania

who departed this Mortal life, Aprile 12, 1692 aged 56 years and his wife Ann Sanderlands."

ANCIENT INDIAN FORTIFICATION. TO THE EDITORS OF THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

"Lampedosa, Little Satilla Neck, (Geo.)? October 6, 1817."

"In submitting for publication the unwritten true description of an ancient Indian fortification, I am warranted in the opinion, that it will be read with pleasure by many patrons of your widely circulated paper.

"On the river Dover, a branch of the great Satilla, in this county, (Camden) there is a remarkable fine bluff on the right bank, on which is situated a very ancient Indian fortification. I have viewed it particularly myself, as well as many of the most respectable gentlemen of this neck and vicinity, all of whom agree, that it is one of the most magnificent ancient fortifications that was ever discovered in the United States. It has undoubtedly stood for centuries, from the decayed situation which it is now in; but, from the regularity and strength of the works, it is obvious that there must have been by far more an ingenious race of Aborigines than the present tribes, or those that were found at the first settlement of this country. Each side of the fortification is about 300 feet in length, and they are almost parallel with each other, and the walls, which are made of oyster shells and a kind of hard mould, are now more than ten feet high; but no doubt, when first constructed, were considerably higher; the top of which is now very even and broad, sufficiently so as to admit of heavy cannon being placed thereon. The site on which it is built is remarkably exemplary of Indian ingenuity, being placed beside a beautiful spring rivulet, and notwithstanding which, it has a very commanding position. At the north east corner of the fort, there is a small round out-work, the walls of which are as strong as any part, which admits of a narrow passage into the main fortification; and it also appears, that in this bluff was situated one of the largest towns of this ancient people, there being several large mounds of earth thrown up in large masses of the dead, who are laid off in regular strata, one above the other; and there are also large pieces of earthen pots and other implements for domestic use."

Important improvement in the Manufacture of Paper.—We have lately visited the paper mills of T. Gilpin & Co. on the Brandywine, and witnessed the performance of their new machine for manufacturing paper on an extensive scale, which promises to be an important addition to the art and manufactures of our country. This process for making paper delivers a sheet of greater breadth than any made in America, and of any length—in one continued unbroken succession of fine or coarse materials, regulated at pleasure to a greater or less thickness. The paper, when made, is collected from the machine on reels, in succession as they are filled, and these are removed to the further progress of the manufacture. The paper in its texture is perfectly smooth and even, and is not excelled by any made by hand, in the usual manner of workmanship—as it possesses all the beauty, regularity, and strength of what is called well closed and well shut sheets. The mills and engines now prepared are calculated to do the daily work of ten paper mills, and will employ a water power equal to about 12 or 15 pair of mill stones of the usual size.

The apparatus and machine are on a principle and construction entirely new, and are patented by the inventors here. It has been very expensive, and has been brought to its present state of perfection with much labor, ingenuity and perseverance.

It is with much pleasure we announce the success of this machine; and we hope it will tend to secure our country against the importations from abroad, which have so much interfered with our domestic arrangements; and we are also much gratified in believing that its establishment on our own stream, so immediately in the neighborhood of this place, will aid its improvement, and add to the valuable manufactures on the Brandywine.

Delaware Watchman.

Frog taken out of a rock.—There is now in Mr. Seal's Museum, a Frog, preserved in spirits, which was taken alive out of a compact stone quarry, at the depth of about 6 feet below the surface of the earth, and it is impossible that the animal could have ever escaped from the cavity in which it was enclosed; it was found by two quarry men, on the farm of Mr. Nathan Sellers, Upper Darby township, five miles from Philadelphia, on the 18th inst.—and continued to live in the Museum until about 2 o'clock, on Tuesday the 21st.

Egyptian antiquities.—We have learnt with pleasure, that Egypt still continues to afford to our residents and travellers in that country a rich harvest of discovery. We are led to expect shortly from Mr. Salto our Consul general in that country, a more correct transcript of the inscription on the column of Diocletian, (commonly called that of Pompey) than has hitherto appeared, and we understand that the same ardent traveller, assisted by a foreign officer of the name of Argilio has not only succeeded in transporting from thebes very interesting fragments of Egyptian sculpture, but has also discovered a passage in the solid rock, 400 feet in length, under the great pyramid, with chambers at the lower extremity, and a communication with the mysterious well, which has hitherto puzzled all our antiquaries and travellers. Excavations have also been effected among the sepulchral structures in the neighborhood upon the desert; and amongst other curiosities, a small temple, and fine granite statue, have been discovered between the Lion's Paws and the Sphinx.—*London Paper.*

The late Mr. Blatchford one of the Lords of the Admiralty had in his possession a diamond

that formerly belonged to the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, upon which was engraved the Arms of England, quartered with those of Scotland and Ireland and which was produced during her trial as an evidence that she aspired to the English Crown. There is something curious in the history of this diamond. It passed from Mary to her grandson, Charles 1st, who, at the scaffold, gave it to Archbishop Juxton, to be transmitted to Charles 2d. That Prince, during the troubles of the times, pledged it in Holland for the sum of 3000 sterling. It was purchased for 320 pounds sterling, for the Pretender, as was supposed. Afterwards it was owned by Count Illa, Duke Argyll, from whom it is probable, it descended to the family of Admiral Blatchford. This diamond is said to have been lately purchased for the Prince Regent.—*London paper.*

DREADFUL VOLCANO.

Batavia, March 16.—Various letters from Baujoewaugie mention, that towards the middle of January, the mountain Idheng, situated at about 24 leagues from Baujoewaugie, began to break out and spread fear and desolation over the surrounding country. On the night of the 23d and 24th January there was a great eruption; immense columns of fire and smoke and inflammable substances, ascended from the mountain with a noise similar to that of thunder or artillery; the earth quaked even as far as Baujoewaugie. A prodigious quantity of cinders, earth and sand vomited forth by the mountain, soon covered all the neighboring fields, and utterly destroyed the crops of rice, which before had the most beautiful appearance. The air became so surcharged with clouds of ashes and sulphurous smoke, that it was scarcely possible to respire, and for several days after the light of day was scarcely visible at Baujoewaugie. The greater part of the birds have perished, and along the rivers nothing is to be seen but dead fish floating on the surface of the water. Enormous blocks of stone, and trees of a prodigious bulk were precipitated with a fearful crash from the highest mountains, and overwhelmed in their course houses, bridges, and every thing which they encountered. The rivers every where burst their banks, and in many places rose as high as 14 feet above their ordinary level.

The afflicted inhabitants fled from all parts towards the shore and town of Baujoewaugie, but were stopped at every step in consequence of the roads being rendered impassable by the inundations and the destruction of the bridges. The subsequent news are somewhat more assuring; the mountain has ceased to emit any more fire; but the atmosphere continues darkened with clouds of ashes and smoke, nor have the inundations yet abated. The desolation occasioned by this disastrous phenomenon is fearful; and there is reason to apprehend that it will occasion a great scarcity of provisions. Many people are suffering under diseases occasioned by the bad quality given to the water by the ashes, and a general mortality has seized the horned cattle. In the district of Gabang a mountain tumbled down on the 27th of February, and buried eight families who dwelt under it. A similar event took place in the night of the 4th and 5th of March, in the district of Palaga, where a number of houses, with all their inmates, were in a like manner overwhelmed in ruin, and not a trace of their existence left!

POETICAL.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. A SONG.

In familiar verse, on the auspicious event of the Election.

Old School and Aristocracy,
In union close combin'd,
In vain their utmost strength exert,
To storm the free born mind.

The people steady in their views,
Resist their boasted skill,
Refuse to listen to their tales,
And cleave to principle.

The democratic phalanx firm,
Disdaining all concert,
For many Friday give their votes,
With one consent and soul.

May PENNSYLVANIA, happy state,
Now golden days behold,
With universal suffrage blest,
Hearts active, wise and bold.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1817,
As we are afraid that the editor of the *Anti-Slavery Magazine* may not understand the meaning, or be able to detect the beauties of this truly sublime morceau, we have taken the trouble to translate it, in order that the said editor may keep himself out of a hobble, and our numerous readers enjoy it in its utmost perfection.—*Phil. paper.*

A RITE BURDY SONG.

In furses so schmoot dat you may reat dem so schlick als krease, or esen dem vat Pains brudet in his Timmeykradick Bress.

De Oalt skule poy, and de Arisdokrats,
De, mate deir roakish akreanits,
Dat dey wud top us, Timmeykrats,
Oud of ower rules als fremens.

De Bressels dey dit "mint deir eyes,"
Unt look'd rite strate before dem;
Unt wuddent listen do deir lies,
Alldough so much dey dit bore dem.

De Timmeykrats dey kot rite mat—
So mat als deir hearts could pe,
Unt vent rite strate unt but in deir fotes
For deir own schweet Pains-Fintige.

If mamny STATE had specktakels,
How purdy she mate see,
Her tear little poyes—how schlung dey twells,
Unt her Lipperty tree.

Dransladet by BREKBER O SER-ASS, schmorn inderschred-der of DEY LANKWAGES.

TAKEN from this office, without permission, the first volume of *Don Quixotte*. (Huntingdon's N. York edition.) The holder is requested to return it.

scribes in now receiving his copy of MEDICINES, PAINTS and GROCERIES in addition to his former stock will make his assortment very complete.—Among which are the following articles:

- Glauber and epsom salts,
- Hocheille ditto
- Jalap and Rhubarb,
- Opium and tartar emetic,
- Cream tartar and scum,
- Fiske mauna & magnesia,
- Camphor and cloves,
- Red, yellow & pale bark,
- Dr. Sanford's do.
- Sugar lead & white vitriol,
- Crude and vitriolated tartar,
- Jalap and rhubarb root,
- A lum and salt petre,
- Salts tartar & wormwood,
- Dover's & James' powder,
- Columbo root, gross and in powder,
- Calomel and calamine,
- Camel and zinc and magnesia,
- Crude and glass antimony,
- Fig blue and blue stone,
- White and red precipitate,
- Squills, gross & in powder,
- Gail nuts and nutmegs,
- Transparent & palm soap,
- Unitor and Castile, do.
- Irish and northward, do.
- Blue, red and yellow wash-balls,
- Mace and cinnamon,
- Gun, gambouge and scammony,
- Gum ammoniac,
- Gum benzoin and opium,
- Gun Dragon and Arabic,
- Gun aloes and assaefetida,
- Gun gualubum and copall,
- Gun shellac and elium,
- gorax,
- Catecha and mezeron,
- Sarsaparilla and liquorice root,
- Pink and black snake, do.
- Turmeric and saunders, do.
- Gentian and ginseng, do.
- Myrrh and rust of iron,
- Cayenne and long pepper,
- Spanish flies and blister salve,
- Cocineal & red saunders,
- White Canella and quassia,
- Dragon's blood and castor,
- Pol. wa ursi and sardin,
- Fox gloy and storax,
- Sister apple and madder,
- Akanet & white hellebore root,
- Oms & black hellebore do.
- Grandeur, caraway & cardamom seeds,
- Sweet anise and fennel, do.
- Fowers benzoin and camomile,
- Starrs hair shavings and I-sing grass,
- Fly stone and spelter,
- Sparmaceti and white wax,
- Salt of hartshorn and soda,
- Salts diuretic and steel,
- Arsenic and nux vomic,
- Topioca, sago and arrow root,
- Pearl barley,
- Flower, liver and roll sulphur,
- Gale and hay saffron,
- Crocus maris and powder of tin,
- Precipitated sulphur of antimony,
- CSlith vitriol and litharge
- Extract liquorice and gentian,
- Extract jap and May-apple,
- Extract of lestd,
- Balsam copaiva and tolu,
- Balsam canad & sulphur,
- Balsam of amber,
- Venice turpentine and Burgundy pitch,
- Asar and sweet oil,
- Oil of cloves and amber,
- Oil vitriol and anise,
- Oil juniper & peppermint,
- Oil cinnamon & spearmint,
- Oil rose seed and vitriol ether,
- Muriate of barytes & iron,
- Muriate of lars-horn and nitre,
- Spirits of lavender & wine,
- Orange peel and annatto,
- Nitric and muriatic acid,
- Aquafortis and quicksilver,
- Columbian & Haarlem oil,
- And many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, very low for cash or on a short credit, to those who may be relied on.
- RANDOLPH WEBB
- N.B. A constant supply of Table and Alum Salt—Stamp Paper as usual.
- Raleigh, June 6, 1817.

And many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, very low for cash or on a short credit, to those who may be relied on.

LINE OF MAIL STAGES BETWEEN PETERSBURG AND RALEIGH.

The public are respectfully informed that this line is in excellent order, with good 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 travelling on this line and their conveyance free notwithstanding the high price of provisions, 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.

April 21st, 1817.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Jones & City of NORFOLK COUNTY, ss. Isaac Hicks, sen. vs. John Hicks, jun.—Original attachment levied on land.

The defendant not having entered his appearance, a judgment by default is granted in favor of the plaintiff and a writ of execution awarded him, to be executed next term.—Ordered, That the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the County of Northampton, on the first Monday in December next, reply and plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and that a copy of this order be inserted for three months, successively in the "Minerva" printed and published in the city of Raleigh.

A copy, Test,

J. C. HARRISON, C. C. DR. CALDWELL'S SERMON.—Just published, and for sale, at the Minerva office, Mr. Giles' and Mr. Boylan's book-stores, price 25 cents. A SERMON, delivered in Raleigh, Nov. 10, 1816, at the administration of the Lord's supper, by Joseph Caldwell, D. D. President of the University of North Carolina. Printed at the request of a number of editors.