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## Literary Intelligence.

FROM THE NEW YORK EV. POST.

The *Federalist*.—It is announced in the newspapers at Washington, that a new edition of this work is in press, at that place, and will be delivered in November next, with the names of the respective numbers prefixed to each, as obtained "from a source which cannot be questioned."—The *Washington City Gazette*, also, in December last, observing that "as a contrariety of opinions, on the subject of the different writers of this work existed, he, for the satisfaction of the public, and to put the question at rest," gave a list that was "furnished by a gentleman who received it from Mr. Madison," which he says will be found "indisputably correct." This was improved by another editor into the assertion "that the list was furnished by Mr. Madison himself." But whoever furnished it, or whencesoever it was derived, I scruple not to say, it is not entitled to credit; and I caution Mr. Gideon, the publisher, against adopting it in his work, under the penalty of having his edition denounced; and I now proceed to give the proofs upon which I speak with such confidence.

In the *National Intelligencer* appeared the first attempt to rob the dead, in order to decorate the brows of the living; and the following paragraph appeared in that paper of March 16th, as from a correspondent.

"I take it upon me to state from indisputable authority, that Mr. Madison wrote Nos. 10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 62, 63 and 64. Mr. Jay wrote Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, and Mr. Hamilton the residue."

The writer of this paragraph, in order to give it the most imposing air, added, that if the list was disputed, he appealed to Gen. Hamilton's papers that he left behind him, and they would shew it to be correct. He was taken at his word; the papers were appealed to, and the following was given to the public as an exact transcript of the one left by Gen. Hamilton with a friend a few days before his untimely death, and doubtless, in express apprehension of that awful event.

"Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 54,\* Mr. Jay.  
10, 14, 37 to 48 inclusive, Mr. Madison.

18, 19, 20, Mr. Madison and Mr. Hamilton jointly.

All the rest by Mr. Hamilton."

A corresponding key has long been in the possession of several gentlemen here; furnished, soon after the *Federalist* appeared in volume, by Mr. Royal Flint, a man of letters and a political writer, since dead, but at that time in habits of intimacy with Gen. Hamilton, and all the principal men of that day, and who asserted, on his personal knowledge, that it was correct.

From this it appears that the *Washington list* is incorrect as to every one of the writers named: For instance: No. 64 was claimed by Madison which certainly belonged to Mr. Jay, who was long denied to have written more than four papers: Nos. 18, 19 and 20, were claimed by him, although thus proved to belong jointly to himself and Mr. Hamilton; and no less than twelve entire papers, namely, from 49 to 53 and 62, 63, also claimed by Madison, were solely written by Hamilton. The result of this investigation was immediately published in this paper, and the substance of it copied into most of the other papers in the United States. A little dissatisfaction was manifested in the *National Intelligencer*, at the time, with a promise that the subject should be resumed at some future day, when the "indisputable authority" should return from the South. The next we hear worth attention, is from the article in the *Washington City Gazette*, above quoted, and copied into the *Commercial Advertiser*; in which, the Editor, without taking the least notice of the errors which had been detected by Gen. Hamilton's papers, to which Mr. Madison's friend had expressly appealed, and by which he was consequently forever concluded, undertakes to repeat that he will put the question in dispute, forever at rest, by giving a list "furnished by a [nameless] gentleman [at second hand] who received it from Mr. Madison himself," which, he adds, "will, (also,) be found indisputably correct." This, the reader will remember, is long after he knew its correctness was not only disputed, but by the highest authority proved to be false. The *Gazette* then proceeds to give his list thus furnished:

"By this it appears that letters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 59, 60, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, were written by Mr. HAMILTON. Letters 2, 3, 4, 5, 64, by Mr. Jay. And letters 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 27, 28, 29, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46,

\*A mistake for 64.

47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63, by Mr. MADISON. Fifty by Mr. Hamilton; five by Mr. Jay; and thirty by Mr. Madison."

It may now be worth our while to examine how far these two authentic lists, both derived from indisputable authority, both asserted to be, indirectly, from Mr. Madison himself, and both declared indisputably correct, agree with one another, and how far they do not: because, if it is found they differ materially from each other, it will no longer be pretended, I presume, that they are both "indisputably correct."

First, then, in the *National Intelligencer* it was asserted that Mr. Jay only wrote four papers, viz. 2, 3, 4, and 5; and this assertion was persisted in after the error had been publicly rectified and pointed out. It was asserted that Mr. Madison wrote 64, and it was accordingly set down in the first list claimed by him. But here in this second list, in the *City Gazette*, we find the number allowed Mr. Jay is five, and 64, is, at length, given up. The truth is the fact had been ascertained and stated by Mr. Jay's biographer in Delaplaine's Repository, and the chasm which occurred between the 6th and 64th number accounted for, in a manner that convinced somebody it would not be prudent to persist in urging a claim, while the witness who could prove its injustice was still alive.

Again: In the first list in the *National Intelligencer* 20 is claimed as Mr. Madison's, as well as 64. In the second in the *City Gazette* 20 is allowed to Mr. Hamilton, as 64, is to Mr. Jay.

In the second list 17 and 21 are both claimed by Mr. Madison, but in the first both these numbers, 17 and 21, are given to Hamilton.

Thus we see irreconcilable discrepancies in the two "indisputably correct" lists, and yet it is boldly asserted that both are placed beyond all controversy, and both derived from a source that admits of no doubt. "The collision of one falsehood with another says an able polemic divine "has often demonstrated the falsity of both." To sum up the whole in a word, a particular mode of proof is pointed out as conclusive, and by this it has appeared that one paper claimed by Mr. Madison, viz. 64, was written by Mr. Jay; that three other papers claimed by Mr. Madison, viz. 18, 19, and 20, were written by Hamilton and himself, jointly and that ten others, viz. from 40 to 58, and 62, 63, now claimed by Mr. Madison, were not any part of them written by him, but solely by Mr. Hamilton. Instead, therefore, of the statement that 50 were by Mr. Hamilton, 30 by Madison, and 4 by Mr. Jay; it appears, by evidence of their own selection, that 62 were written by Hamilton, 3 by him and Madison jointly, 5 by Mr. Jay, and the residue, viz. 16 only by Mr. Madison.

How must every generous mind revolt at this ruthless attempt to wrest any portion of his just fame, from an able and disinterested a friend to this country and its liberties, as ever breathed? Alas! he has left no other patrimony to his children! In the name of justice as well as of mercy, then, seek not to lessen it.

## Foreign Intelligence.

The heart of King James, who abdicated the throne of England, which was put into an urn, and deposited under a monument in the Scots College, in Paris, was removed at the Revolution. It was lately restored to its original situation, in the chapel of the Scots College.

The rapidly with which the British system of education is prosecuted in France almost exceeds belief. No less than 250 general and central schools are established in the different departments. One at Bordeaux contains 500 children. The Duchess of Duras has established one in Paris for 150, and the Duke of Orleans another at Neuilly for 100 poor children, on their own private expenses.

UNION HALL. Curious case.—On Saturday James Brown was charged before the Magistrate, with conveying a quantity of spirituous liquors into the King's Bench prison, contrary to the act of Parliament, on Friday night. It appeared by the evidence of Mr. Morris, one of the turnkeys that the prisoner had but one natural leg; his other leg being made of wood, was constructed in such a manner that between the stump of the thigh and the upper part of the wooden leg a cavity was formed, in which articles of considerable size could be deposited. The liquor in question was put into a bladder, and the bladder was concealed in the cavity but the contrivance did not escape the argus eye of Morris, by whom the prisoner was secured and searched. The prisoner said, that he was not aware of the illegality of the attempt; he had a friend confined for debt in the Bench, who was very ill, and that it was for him the liquor was intended. The prisoner was convicted and adjudged to pay £10, which not being able to pay, he was committed to prison for 14 days.—*London paper.*

The following anecdote of the late princess Charlotte was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Jay, in his discourse delivered at Argyle Chapel, Bath, on Wednesday. The preacher vouched for its authenticity, having received it from an undoubted source. About a month since the princess was walking in the pleasure grounds at Claremont, when she accosted the gardener, and among many other questions asked if he could read—"Yes, madam," was the reply (for she never suffered her domestics to address her in an other manner,—"Have you a Bible?"—"No madam,"—"Then," rejoined the princess "I'll give you one." She immediately went to the house, and returned with a bible, which she presented to the poor fellow, having

written his name in it, with these words subjoined, "From his friend Charlotte."—*Ibid.*

FROM KAMTSCHATKA, MAY 25.

As in the whole east and north east part of Siberia, it has happened also in Kamtschatka, that in the course of last winter an incredible number of bears have left the woods, frequently entered the houses of the Kamtschadales, in many places have attacked and devoured the inhabitants, nay, traces have been found of their having killed and devoured each other. At the end of the winter many bears were found who had perished with hunger. In several settlements they have killed from 2 to 300 bears. The oldest Kamtschadales do not remember ever to have seen the bears so savage and bloodthirsty. The cause of this savageness and of their hunger is, that for these two years past there has been an entire want of fish in the Kamtschatka sea; and fish, as is well known, are the chief food of the bears, which being usually so abundant in those waters, they easily contrive to catch. A couple of shocks of an earthquake have been lately felt in the peninsula.

## DANCERS IN EUROPE.

It is not in England only that dancers are well paid. The Moniteur of the Two Sicilies, gives an account of the demands of Du Port, the dancer, when an engagement was offered to him to dance for the season at the New Theatre of San Carlos, at Naples. The Managers proposed to allow him a yearly salary of 85,000 francs, two free benefits, a house, dresses and douceurs.—This he refused, and demanded 25,000 francs for dancing 15 times during the Carnival, and 75,000 for the rest of the year, with a house, a free table for himself, wife, son and the members of his establishment, a carriage, horses and footmen, and that he should only dance 8 times during the year. The Manager broke off the negotiation, and a Ballet for the opening of the theatre was preparing by M. Talzoni, without him, under the appropriate title of *La Modeste Reconnissance*, when this great little man thought proper to condescend to the terms offered him.

London paper.

York, Upper Canada, Jan. 8.

About a quarter past five o'clock in the evening of Wednesday the 31st ult. a luminous body was observed in the air, which exploded in front of the town with two loud reports and a strong blaze of light. The light and reports were so instantaneous, that although the noise was very generally heard, few persons agree in the description of its appearance and course. Having only heard the noise, we are not able to describe the meteor. If it was one; some supposing that it was a mass of ignited matter thrown from the burning mountain at the head of the Lake. Exactly at the same time of the year in 1795, a shock of an earthquake was felt here, when a large portion of the table rock at the Falls of Niagara was thrown down; at this time, however, as far as we can learn, no tremor of the earth was felt.

A singular and extraordinary discovery in natural history was made in this town about a fortnight ago. As one of the stone-masons, in the employ of the Dock Trustees, was dressing on the sea-wall of the Regent's Dock, a large stone brought from the Weston Point quarry, and after he had broken a considerable crackness from its outside, he discovered, in a hole of small diameter, which was partially filled with clay and a loamy sand, three bees, in a state of animation to the expressible astonishment of himself and his fellow-workmen, many of whom were witnesses of this strange phenomenon. The foreman of the works put them into his handkerchief, where they remained for several hours afterwards; but, while exhibiting his newly resuscitated strangers, two of them flew away, and he voluntarily gave the third its liberty. These bees are described to us as having been of the drone species. We have questioned the person as to the truth of so singular a statement, and he affirms, that they were found in the interior of the solid stone, as we have described above, without any perceptible communication, from without. Toads, and other similar animals, equally extraordinary; but we never heard before of any of the winged tribe being enclosed in the heart of a solid stone. The discovery is singular, and will furnish matter of curious speculation to the naturalist and the philosopher.

Liverpool Courier.

The following statement will probably elucidate "this strange phenomenon."—As soon as we heard of the above circumstance, which occurred on Saturday the 1st inst, we went on the Tuesday morning following to inspect the stone in which the bees, as they are called, had been lodged, but it had, about an hour before, been put into the barge for the purpose of being taken to another part of the dock. In our enquiries of Mr. Dowell, the master, the person who had the bees in his possession, whether any crevice had been observed on the outside of the stone, by which they could have gained access to the abode in which they were found; he could give us no certain information on this point, neither negatively nor affirmatively. But he shewed us a stone of the exact description of the one in question, in which there was what he called a "sand hole," filled with loamy sand, which extended from the surface to the depth of ten inches into the stone: this loamy sand, it is conjectured, would, after being exposed to the air, become sufficiently dry

to be capable of removing itself on the least change of situation in the stone, and thereby excavating a hole such as had been found in the stone where the bees were discovered. As soon as we had ascertained this fact, our wonder in the preceding statement ceased, as we think that of our readers will also after they have read this article; this will also account for our not having before noticed the circumstance. The stone from which the bees were taken, had, we understand, been some weeks lying at the quarry for transmission to this place; in the early part of Sept. we had some sharp frost, and it is not improbable the bees had sheltered themselves in the cavern in which the masons found them, from the inclemency of the weather at that time. When they were first discovered, we understand, they were in a state of torpor, but the warmth of Mr. Dowell's pocket, in which they had been placed, completely reanimated them.

St. PETERSBURG, OCT. 31.

The following is an abstract of the report of Lieut. Kotzbu to the Chancellor Count Romanzow.

In Consequence of instructions given to Lt. Kotzbu, he was to sail in the summer of 1817 to Norton Bay, to make a voyage into the interior of North America. Conformably to those instructions, Lieut. K. sailed on the 17th of July, 1817, from the Port of St. Peter and St. Paul, for the above named bay. The wind was so favorable on the passage that on the 26th, he arrived at the Isle of St. Laurence, about two degrees south of Behring's Straits. As there remained sufficient time to go into Norton Bay, he resolved to enter Behring's Straits if circumstances favored him in that respect. He could not, it is true, flatter himself that he should be able to go further North than Capt. Cook but he wished more nearly to observe the coast of America. He entered Behring's Straits on the 30th July, with a favorable wind and cloudy weather; and the next day he found himself off a bay, which he wished to examine; but the great number of shallows, and the want of canoes, with which he had not provided himself, obliged him to give up that research until next year. He continued his course along the coast of America, keeping as near to it as possible, and on the 1st of August, he discovered a passage, into which he entered, and to which he perceived no boundaries; it was only after having navigated for two days, that he saw the land. Lieut. K. employed more than 15 days in exploring that great bay, in the hopes of finding in it the mouth of some river. The inhabitants, who came to reconnoitre him in canoes, and who conducted themselves most amicably towards the Rurik, (his ship's name) although they appeared very warlike, being all armed, pointed out to him a little bay, where, according to their report, he would find a canal, which would conduct him to the open sea; but it required, they said, a navigation of eight days before he could reach the sea. He examined that to which he gave the name of Good Hope, and found the mouth of a small river, but it was navigable only for canoes and into which he consequently could not enter. From the number of canoes which he found at the entrance of the great bay, the country must be well peopled. Lieutenant Kotzbu gives, in his report, a very favorable description of the inhabitants. They are tall strong and well made, and appear to have acquired a greater degree of civilization than the inhabitants of the middle part of the N. West Coast of America.

The learned, in the bay of St. Lawrence, upon the coast of Asia, where the Rurik anchored, that the Ischucktches, who inhabit that coast are in a state of habitual hostility with their American neighbors, but that they barter with the Ischuktohas who inhabit a more distant country, and who receive iron, tobacco and coral in exchange for their skins. A stormy and very cold season forced this officer to quit this bay and to return to the South, resolving to pursue his discoveries next year. He then sailed to New Albion, where he was kindly received; from the Spanish Governor of San Francisco he experienced the greatest attention and kindness and had the vessel victualled.

CHARLESTON, FEBRUARY 6.

Latest from England.—The British brig *Holiday*, Capt. STEWART, in 52 days from Liverpool, anchored off the Bar yesterday. Capt. S. came up to town in a pilot-boat. We have been politely favored with London and Liverpool Papers, received by this arrival, of the 11th December, and with a Liverpool Circular of the 13th, from which we have made some extracts, for this morning's Courier.

"We learn (says the morning Chronicle of this day) that an important change has taken place in the French ministry. M. De Gaze has withdrawn from the office of police, and is to have a high situation in the household. M. Laine retires altogether, and is succeeded by M. Mole, as minister of the Interior."

Not having received any Paris papers this-morning, altogether three days journals are due, we are unable to say whether any credit is due to the above statement, nor do we know through what channel it could have arrived. We merely therefore give it as a rumor in circulation.—*Sun.*

Sun-Office, three o'clock.

We stop the Press to announce the arrival of 3 days Paris papers, to Monday last inclusive. They contain nothing to sustain the rumour, quoted in another part of our paper, of a change in the French ministry.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, the