

# The Raleigh Minerva.

Vol. 20.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1848.

No. 1177.

RALEIGH, (N. C.)

PRINTED WEEKLY, BY A. LUCAS.

**Terms of Subscription:** Three dollars per year, one half for that three months after a year's subscription becomes due, and notice thereof shall have been given. **Advertisements,** not exceeding 14 lines, are inserted three for one dollar; for twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion; and in like proportion where there is a greater number of lines than fourteen. The editor must accompany those from persons unknown to the editor.

No subscription can in any case be received without payment of at least \$1.50 in advance; and no discount in advance without payment of arrears, unless at the option of the editor.

## Foreign Intelligence.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.  
NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 12.  
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The September packet ship Courier, from Liverpool, arrived on Saturday evening, having sailed on the first of the month. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted to Captain Bowen, for regular files of papers and Lloyd's Lists up to the date of his sailing. The Guerriere, frigate, passed Portsmouth the 25th of August, last from Cowes, for St. Petersburg.

One of the latest papers states that "Mr. Gallatin, Ambassador from the United States to the Court of France, and Mr. Rush, American Ambassador in this country, have been appointed Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of renewing and extending the commercial treaty already existing between Great Britain and the United States, and held a conference with Lord Castlereagh on Saturday a week, at his lordship's seat, North Gray, Kent, at which the Right Honourable Mr. Robinson and Mr. Coulburn, who, it is added, are the Plenipotentiaries appointed by his Majesty's government to negotiate with the American Plenipotentiaries, assisted."

The British stocks continued to fluctuate. Three per cent. consols, opened on the morning of the 20th at 74, and rose to 74 1/2, but at 3 o'clock were at 74 3/8, for avert.

The Courier states that it was understood the differences between the Spanish and Portuguese governments relative to Montevideo and Olivença, were on the point of being adjusted; and will receive the sanction of the Congress about to assemble at Aix-la-Chapelle.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

A supplement to the London Gazette, was published last night, containing further accounts of the military operations in India. They furnish the details of the reduction of several forts including the attack and storming of the fortress of Fahnier. On this occasion Major Gordon and Captain M'Gregor were killed, and Lieut. Colonel Murray, Deputy Adjutant General, was desperately wounded, but sanguine hopes were entertained of his recovery. The garrison, consisting of 600 Arabs, were treated as rebels, and put to the sword.

**The Queen.**—This morning the following account was brought from Kew:—Her majesty has had a good night, and continues the same.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

The Guerriere frigate, which touched in at Cowes, on her way to St. Petersburg, with Mr. Campbell, the American minister at that Court, seems, by the following notice in the London papers, to have excited great curiosity.

"The United States frigate *La Guerriere*, which arrived at Cowes on Sunday, is of prodigious size, and has a most imposing appearance. She has a crew of 400 men, and can, in emergency, mount upwards of 50 guns, being of the same class in point of tonnage and dimensions as our English 24's. This is the same vessel which captured an Algerine frigate of 50 guns, in the Mediterranean, about 18 months ago. The Guerriere, according to Mr. James' book, carried in the late war 30 thirty-two's upon her main deck, exclusive of her upper-deck cannonades, with a complement of 550 men. Her tonnage is upwards of 1,590, making her larger by 150 tons than any 64 gun ship of the old rate in the British navy. Yet this fine ship is classed only as a frigate, and is actually raised at 16 guns less than several of ours."

Cowes, Aug. 25.—Sailed last evening, the United States' frigate *La Guerriere*, with his excellency the honorable George Washington Campbell, minister to the court of Russia. The fine appearance of this immense frigate, drew on board of her during her stay at Cowes, a large assemblage of distinguished visitors, all of whom were very courteously received by Captain M'Donnough and his officers. On Saturday, the Marquis of Buckingham, Earl Spencer, the right hon. Thomas Grenville, Admiral Locke, the hon. capt. Charles Paget, and several professional gentlemen, inspected *La Guerriere*, and on the following day, the Earl of Cavan, captain Thomas King, (one of the elder brethren of the Trinity Board,) and many of the officers of the Queen Charlotte and other guard ships at Spithead. The complement of men on board *La Guerriere*, on her arrival in Cowes Roads, instead of 400 men, was 460; and

although much care was had in selecting proper crews for the launch and barge, in communicating with the shore, eleven men contrived to slip off undiscovered, the views and picturesque scenery of the Isle of Wight and Spithead having been, it is said, very familiar to them.

In the paragraph respecting the force and tonnage of the American ship *Guerriere*, a fact was stated. The Algerine frigate alluded to was taken not by the *Guerriere* alone but by an American squadron, composed of that ship, the *Macdonian*, Congress, Ontario, and four or five brig sloops. A reference to the American Commander's official letter will establish the point.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY OF AUG. 23.  
*America and Great Britain.*—The article recommended to our attention by *A Friend*, so completely coincides with our own views of the existing relationship between this country and America, that we have adopted the advice of our correspondent, by inserting the essay from the Scotsman, which is given entire, and is recommended to the particular attention of our readers. It is by such plain arguments, divested of all party feeling, that the people of England must ultimately be convinced that the improvement of the United States, and particularly the westward extension of their increasing population, are matters of high interest to the civilized nations of the old world. It is there that the prosperity of Europe may find the means of strengthening itself by commercial transactions, and there the unfortunate and the disaffected will find asylums for ages yet to come.

*Grounds of dispute between Great Britain and America: probable consequences of an American war.*

"The rapid increase of their culture and population too, doubling in twenty-five or thirty years, must necessarily augment this demand for our goods in the same proportion. Circumstances as the two countries are, I use no figure of speech, but speak the simple fact when I say, that not an axe falls in the woods of America which does not put in motion some shuttle, or hammer, or wheel in England."—*Mr. Brougham's speech in the House of Commons, 16th June, 1812.*

The capture of Pensacola, and the execution of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Ambristic, appear to have excited in some minds an unusual degree of irritation towards North America. But surely the good sense of the people of Britain will not allow itself, and especially in a matter of so much importance, to be led astray by first impressions. What concern have they in the dispute between America and Spain respecting the possession of Florida?—It cannot possibly be a matter of the least consequence to any individual in this empire, whether or not Pensacola shall be restored to Ferdinand. Even when this subject is inquired into, with reference to the *balance of power*, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion. No person will venture to maintain that the power of Spain was at all increased by the possession of Florida, or that it would be in least impaired by its being entirely emancipated from her authority. The revenues derived from the Floridas have never sufficed to pay the expenses of its administration; and Spain assuredly is not in a situation to retain that colony to enable her to awe the United States.—Neither would its annexation add any additional preponderance to the power of that republic. It would afford some teak wood for her ships, and would prevent the harbors of Pensacola and St. Augustine from becoming the receptacle of hostile privateers in time of war, but that is almost the whole extent of the benefit to be derived from its occupation.—Now really it appears to be a little too much to call on the people of Great Britain to interfere in such a case. Whether a thousand square leagues of barren uninhabited territory shall be taken from Spain, and added to the United States, is a matter about which John Bull need give himself no uneasiness. If the Americans are determined to take possession of Florida, his utmost efforts will be unable to prevent them; and if he does interfere he will only have the mortification to behold his measures disregarded, and the measures they were designed to counteract so much sooner carried into effect.

With regard to the other ground of complaint, the execution of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Ambristic, we do not think that the circumstances of the case are as yet sufficiently known to warrant the forming of any positive opinion respecting it. The matter ought certainly to be inquired into, and we have no doubt that if the American generals shall be found to have acted improperly, they will be punished by those to whom they are accountable for their conduct. The destruction of the individuals in question could not be an object of the least importance to the United States, and it is not at all likely that they will incur the odium of attempting to defend and protect their officers, if they have intentionally violated the great principles of international law. But, as we stated on a former occasion we do not think there is the least probability of this being the

case. It is impossible to imagine that 13 or 14 officers, many of them of high rank, would voluntarily expose themselves to the risk of being disgraced, or that they would basely conspire together, unjustly to deprive two obscure individuals of their lives. That the American commanding officer, in ordering the sentence of the court-martial to be immediately carried into effect, acted with an unnecessary and useless degree of severity, is, we think, abundantly obvious. The legality of the sentence, however, is the only thing with which we have to do; for if the evidence laid before the court-martial was such as to warrant the sentence of death, the commanding officer had undoubtedly right to order it to be executed. We do not therefore think that this case, any more than that regarding the occupation of Pensacola, ought to be allowed to disturb the friendly relations subsisting between the two countries. It is unquestionable that we have a right to be made acquainted with all the proceedings relative to the condemnation of Arbuthnot and Ambristic, and that if it shall be found that they have been unjustly dealt with, we ought to demand the punishment of the guilty. But before calling out for a war of revenge let us wait till this point shall have been satisfactorily established, and till it be seen whether the American government are themselves disposed to grant redress. After satisfactory information shall have been obtained on these subjects, there will be abundant time to consider what ulterior steps should be taken.

Nothing seems more unaccountable than the strong inclination manifested in various quarters to involve this country in a war with America.—If experience could teach us wisdom we might now, we should think, be pretty generally aware of the ruinous nature of such contests. America is, of all other nations, the one whose friendship ought to be most assiduously cultivated, and whose enmity is most to be dreaded by Great Britain. It is in her power to injure us in the most vital manner.—The extreme distress into which the manufacturers of this country were thrown by the American non-intercourse act, sufficiently show how much we are interested in preserving an unrestricted intercourse with our transatlantic brethren. Instead of being a source of jealousy and vexation to the politicians of G. Britain, the rapid progress of the Americans in the accumulation of capital and population ought to be hailed by them with supreme satisfaction. They ought not only to rejoice in the fact of a powerful nation speaking their language, and organized according to the most liberal and tolerant principles, being founded in another hemisphere; but they ought to know and to admit that the prosperity of Great Britain is intimately connected with the prosperity of the United States.

The physical circumstances in which the latter are placed; the boundless extent of their fertile and unoccupied lands, will, for a long period, cause the raising of raw produce to be the most profitable department of industry in which America's skill and capital can be employed. Now the reverse of all this is the case in this country. It is impossible for us to raise raw produce at so cheap a rate as the Americans; while, on the other hand, our command of capital, the excellence of our machinery, the skill and perseverance of our artisans, and the facilities with which supplies of coal are procured, naturally give us a decided advantage over them in the arts of manufacturing. While, therefore, an unrestricted intercourse is allowed to be carried on between the two countries, it will daily become more reciprocally advantageous and more indispensably necessary to each other. And hence, the interests of America are the same with our interests. Whatever increases her strength, and enables her to develop her gigantic powers and to accelerate the march of civilization and of refinement over the deserts by which she is encompassed, must, in the end, contribute to the advantage of this country. It is an accurate and profound remark of the Frenchman, Garnier, that the progress of civilization in Russia, and the rapid improvement of that empire, have contributed in a very considerable degree to increase the power of England. But what are the benefits we have derived from the improvement of Russia, compared with those we have derived from our intercourse with America? The United States is now become the most important market for the disposal of the staple manufactures of this country. It is a market which is daily and hourly increasing, and which, if not violently interfered with, will continue to increase for centuries to come.

What then could be more unwise than rashly to embark this country in a contest with North America? Are our manufacturers in a situation to encounter a repetition of the non-intercourse act? Is the demand for their produce so very great, that the cessation of the American demand—a demand amounting to 12 or 14 millions per annum—would not be experienced? Are we prepared to give a fresh stimulus to the erection of cotton and woolen factories in the United States? We should think not. And we apprehend, that when the people of Britain have reflected on this one consequence of an American war, they will pause a little before they engage in it.

But it is not for these reasons alone, that a contest with America ought, if possible, to be avoided. The enormous expense that must attend the carrying on of hostile operations at so great a distance from home, would, in any circumstances, but especially at present, when our revenue is altogether inadequate to defray the charges of our peace establishment, deserve the most serious consideration. Unless the people of this country are longing for the restoration of the Income Tax, they will carefully abstain from entering into a war with America. They may rest assured, that the one will infallibly lead to the other; and they had better not be over sanguine in their expectations of getting quit of that oppressive burden after the contest shall have been put an end to.

A war with the United States, it should always be recollected, is a war in which we have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain. We may, it is true, harass their trade, and signify our valor and love of science and the arts, by burning their sea-port towns and their libraries, and by despoiling and pulling down some of their public buildings. But to think of making any permanent impression on America, is entirely out of the question. The American citizens are all soldiers, accustomed from their infancy to the use of fire-arms, and are known to be the best marksmen in the world. Although, therefore, the disciplined armies of Europe might triumph over such opponents in a general engagement, they are sure to be cut off in detail. The circumstance of the country being overrun with woods, and the many other natural capabilities of defence which it possesses, would enable a much less numerous and worse trained militia than that of the United States successfully to defend it against the most powerful foreign invasion.

Nothing, therefore, but disaster and disgrace can rationally be expected from a war with America. But even if our efforts were to be crowned with success, it would be considered as little more than a triumph over ourselves. What is advantageous for the people of America must, as we have already shown, be found more or less to the advantage of this country. We are deeply interested in their prosperity; and instead of absurdly attempting to irritate and disgust, it should be our object to endeavor to secure their affection and esteem.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

*Singular and solemn event.*—We are indebted to an officer, late of his majesty's ship *Vengeur*, for the following awful narrative, which recently occurred on board that ship, and of which he was an eye witness.—A seaman on board his majesty's ship *Rivoli* appeared to have the greatest possible aversion to the naval service, and was most anxiously looking forward to the ship's being paid off, thinking, like thousands of others, who have perhaps been equally disappointed, that he could easily provide for himself on shore. His shipmates laughed at his constant railings against his profession, and jokingly used to say, we shall see you on board a man-of-war again one day or other yet; to which he usually replied, that he only hoped if ever he went on board a man-of-war again for the purpose of entering, that God Almighty would instantly strike him dead. The *Rivoli* was at last paid off at Portsmouth, on her return from the Mediterranean, and it is to be supposed all the schemes vanished which the unfortunate subject of this memoir had formed. Nothing was now left him but to gain to embrace his old profession, for which purpose he went on board his majesty's ship *Vengeur*, capt. Alexander, at Portsmouth. Lieut. Blake, the senior lieutenant of the *Vengeur*, and also a number of her seamen, formerly served in the *Rivoli*; the latter of whom were much surprised at seeing their old shipmates come on board as a volunteer. Lieut. Blake glanced over his certificates, and, as is usual, ordered one of the medical officers to examine him, previous to his being placed on the books—when, in the act of urging himself to go below for that purpose, or afraid to relate, he fell down lifeless on the quarter-deck.

*Apprehension of Mr. Harvey.*—About the period of the dissolution of parliament, a young man of gentlemanly appearance, and of elegant manners, travelled in the west of England in a carriage and four, under the assumed name of Harvey, and stated every where that he was going to offer himself as a candidate for one of the Cornwall boroughs, varying the name of the borough as it suited his purpose. In his progress he introduced himself to a number of country bankers, to whom he stated the object he had in view, observing that nothing could be done without plenty of money at borough elections, and producing at the same time letters of credit from bankers in London, with whom they were connected. These letters were forgeries. Many of the bankers, acting with caution, declined crediting this impostor, but with others he was too successful. He is reported to have netted by his fraudulent representations upwards of 2,000*l.* The numerous frauds he has committed being soon afterwards discovered, he was traced to have sailed for France, where pursuit was made after him, but without effect. Application was made by the parties most interested, to Lord Castlereagh, he wrote to the British envoys and consuls abroad on the subject, in forma-