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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

Dreadful Fanaticism.—An article in the foreign Journals, from Bamberg, contains some curious accounts of the effects of fanaticism. It mentions that circumstances had been received concerning the new sect lately formed in Saxony, and which has led to a horrid assassination. The sect is established chiefly in the circles of Leipzig and Meissen. It professes the most rigorous observation of the doctrines of the Old Testament, but they reject the new; they would destroy all who do not follow their system, and they proclaim the regeneration of mankind. They teach and practise a mass of superstitious doctrines, and think it a service acceptable to God to torment men, and lower animals. Their chief leader is a tailor, named Kloss, who has been for some time constantly travelling about the country between Leipzig and the Elbe, promulgating his dangerous doctrines. He has collected numerous meetings in the open air, and afterwards preached in the villages, and made converts of great numbers to his fanaticism. This sect, perhaps, would not have so greatly fixed the public attention, if one of its partizans, Fischer de Beyersdorff (a miller) and his wife, had not, through the influence of fanaticism, committed murder, accompanied by the most horrid circumstances. Kloss, the leader, had been instructing them for several days. These people themselves were comfortable, and of a very good character. After having passed some days in the open air, in prayer to God upon their knees, and partaking of no nutriment except a few roots, they thought themselves called upon to make a sacrifice. They had, as they said, a call to bury some young children alive, but fortunately they were unable to execute this dreadful project. A man of the name of Flor came to the mill just at the time when Fischer and his wife were in the height of their superstitious delirium. They looked upon him as a victim whose death would be acceptable to the Almighty. They therefore, assassinated him in the most horrible manner. They cut off his hands and feet, and immediately afterwards fell to singing and praying. A miller boy, for whom they had reserved the same fate, had found his safety in flight; he made a declaration of what had occurred, and the miller and his wife were apprehended. They boasted, on their examination before the magistrate, of what they had done, and alledged, that God had prescribed to them the extermination of all those who did not profess their doctrines, because such persons ought to be regarded as the children of the devil. Their doctrines appear to resemble considerably those of the famous Poeschel, which were promulgated during the last year in Austria. Information has been communicated that other fanatics of the same sort are projecting new assassinations. As soon as the dreadful business was known at Dresden, the government took measures suited to the circumstances. Troops were detached to take military occupation of all the communes in which the fanatics had established themselves. Methods were taken to learn who had excited Kloss, the leader of them; for it is said that they receive instructions from persons of a more elevated rank in society. When Kloss learned that it was intended to apprehend him, he absconded, but he was discovered in the town of Meissen, and had been for several days past confined in prison.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

We stated yesterday that neither in Europe nor in the United States, were there the least symptoms of approaching warfare. But let us take a nearer view of the situation of each of the European powers—and see whether it can possibly be the interest of any of them to wish for, or provoke war.

RUSSIA.—What should induce Russia to depart from her pacific system? It has, we know, been said of the emperor Alexander, that he is ambitious and enterprising, and desirous of filling the same space in the eye of Europe, that Bonaparte filled. It can only have been said by those who have studied his character very superficially. First, there is this great difference, that the one was always aggressive and unprincipled, undertaking wars for the mere purpose of ambition and conquest; whilst the other has never undertaken one war for aggression or conquest. Secondly, he was defensive against a most offensive and unprovoked warfare. The progress of that war enabled him to turn upon the aggressor—to be the offensive instead of the defensive party; and to avenge in the noblest manner the confiscation of Moscow, by being a party to the salvation of Paris. What could Alexander have to gain by any fresh war? Extent of territory? When

the sun never sets upon his dominions? But in what quarter would he aggrandize them. In Germany? The folly of such a policy would only be equal to the impossibility of its execution. Austria and Prussia and the rest of Germany, and France, would feel it their interest to oppose it. But Turkey, it may be thought, offers a tempting bait to Russia, and because the empress Catherine had designs against the Ottoman Porte, it has been rashly taken for granted her grandson is the inheritor of them. Till we perceive more decisive symptoms of such a disposition on his part than we do at present, we shall not think it necessary to enter upon the discussion. But must not every one see that his imperial majesty has, in common with all other powers of the continent, sufficient to occupy his attention at home?—to heal the wounds of the last war—to encourage and reward industry and commerce—to patronize the arts and sciences—to extend the action of civilization throughout his immense territories?

PRUSSIA is without the slightest motive for war. The recovery of those territories of which she had been deprived, the dilapidations and burdens to which they were so long victims, render it necessary for her to direct her most serious attention to her internal situation. Her own and every other nation's prayer should be that she may have peace at home. But her philosophers! her constitution mangers! her metaphysicians!

AUSTRIA must be, of all the Powers of Europe, the least inclined and has the least to gain by war. Raised from the depth of adversity to all her former prosperity; having regained those territories of which she had been successively deprived—Italy and the Tyrol more than indemnified for the loss of the Netherlands, by the accession of the Venetian dominions, her entire solicitude and desire must be that a long and secure peace may enable her to consolidate the prosperity of her vast possessions. It is a noble and a virtuous empire! so united throughout all its distresses; so firm and respectable in adversity; so faithful to its Sovereign in all his calamities, that whilst the politician regards it with wonder, the philanthropist and the patriot contemplate it with affection and respect! Upon Austria, Europe may safely rely, as one of the most devoted advocates of peace.

FRANCE.—This is in every point of view the most important of all, placed in the centre of Europe she must, more or less, influence every nation around her. But we are far from sharing those alarms which some writers have indulged respecting her. They would induce us to believe that she cherishes the project of regaining the unnatural preponderance she once possessed. Upon this we can only observe, that as such a project is evidently impracticable, we cannot suppose that it can enter even into the dreams of any Member of the French Government. But those who affect to be of this opinion do not or will not see the difference between the two periods. France was then under the despotic Government of one man whose whole mind and means were engrossed by ambition; war and disturbance were the only elements in which he could live, and move and have his being; he was not formed for peace, nor peace for him; his power was too green—his title too hollow to enable him to brave and encounter a long season of tranquillity. His purpose, and in his position we cannot say it was an impolitic purpose, was like our Fourth Henry, to engage his subjects in foreign quarrels.

Let rest and lying still might make them look too near into my state.

But the present period presents us with no such defect in the title of the sovereign—no such imperious cause for occupying the minds of the nation with foreign war. We have the old legitimate stock replaced upon the throne, strengthened and guarded by a representative system, which was not so before. The motives for peace must be in Louis XVIII quite as strong as in Bonaparte were the motives for war. And if we look into the composition of the two chambers, it is impossible not to see, that their individual as well as general interests to consolidate and secure things as they are. Elements of discontent there may be in France as well as in all other countries; there may be some even so regardless of the repose of the world as to regret the dethronement of the Usurper; but their number must now be too few to inspire any man with serious apprehensions. Undoubtedly there have been, since the second restoration, seditious movements in different parts; but they have not in any very great degree, checked or impaired the general march of the government, and it were impossible to deny that the approaches to tranquillity, improvement, and consolidation, have particularly within the last year, been evident and rapid. The evacuation of the Army of Occupation will, according to all appearances, be effected without producing any inconvenience or injury to the tranquillity of the State.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—We need scarcely have given ourselves any trouble

to shew that Great Britain is not and cannot be desirous of war. The whole of her policy—all of her legislative deliberations—all her executive operations are to render that peace, which she had so large a share in achieving, long, secure and happy. As her prosperity is the prosperity of all other nations, so the prosperity of other nations is hers; and they are so well impressed with the truth of this, that there is not one nation in Europe or out of it, with which our correspondence is not of the most cordial and friendly nature—so that as we said yesterday, if we were desired to waive the period when a long and happy peace was likely to unite all nations, we should name the present."

It will be seen that we have omitted all mention of Spain and Portugal and the Netherlands and Sicily, and Sweden and Denmark, and the minor German Powers: because there can be no danger from any of them, so long as the policy of the five great Powers, that the peace of Europe shall not be disturbed, remains in force.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The Wellington testimonial.—The first stone was laid on the 13th of June 1817, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, in the most eligible situation in the Phoenix park, Dublin. This pile is composed, wholly, of that very durable stone called granite, and will occupy the attention of the artist for another year, viz. till the 18th of June, 1819, on which day it will be presented to public view. Its base is 100 feet square—sloping upwards, it forms itself into a pedestal 50 feet square, with another pedestal in front, on which stands an equestrian figure of the illustrious duke. Then above that rises the shaft of the obelisk, which is 30 feet at the base. The whole rises 210 feet. On each of the four sides will be engraven in brass letters, the names of the different victories, east out of the cannon taken in India, Spain, Portugal and France. A subscription of 20,000*l.* (the whole raised from private funds, and every subscriber an Irishman) was completed in the course of a few weeks.

Cambridge, Aug. 27.—Cangva, the celebrated sculptor, has lately sent three female heads of exquisite workmanship to this country. They are presents from him to the Duke of Wellington, Lord Castlereagh, and the Right Hon. Charles Long.

May wood, of Drury-lane theatre, is about to follow Wallack to the United States of America, where the father of the former, some years ago, practised as a physician.

Latest from Calcutta.—We have received papers from Calcutta by the Mentor, to the 25th May. The war between the natives and the British in the East Indies is carried on with great destruction to the former. On the 27th of April, the strong fortress and town of Mundelah was reduced after a long siege, and fell into the hands of the British troops. The inhabitants suffered much during the siege, and great numbers were cut to pieces in attempting to escape after the enemy had entered the town. In the adjacent woods numbers were found dying of their wounds and of hunger and thirst.—*N. F. Eve Post.*

Domestic.

United States' Mission to Venezuela.—The following account of the reception of the United States' agent, at the seat of the republican government of Venezuela, is copied from a translation for the New York Columbian of the 15th inst.

AUGUSTO, SATURDAY 25TH JULY, 1818. On Sunday, the 13th of the present month, at two o'clock, the time fixed for the Supreme Chief's receiving the civil authorities, the generals, and principal officers of the army and navy; the admiral of the republic, Luis Brion, had the honor to present to his excellency, Mr. B. Irvine, agent of the United States of North America, whom he had conducted in his vessel from La Margarite. The Supreme Chief advanced some steps to receive him, and having seated him on his right, expressed the great satisfaction which the government and people of Venezuela received at seeing in their Capital an agent of the government and people for whom they had always entertained sentiments of preference the most cordial, whatever might be the object of his mission.

The senior agent of the United States answered in terms most expressive and satisfactory. After some conversation with the Supreme Chief, on subjects connected with the circumstances of the day, he presented his credentials, which the Supreme Chief, after raising them to his breast as a sign of the highest esteem and respect, passed to the Secretary of State. The senior agent of the United States retired shortly after, accompanied by the admiral of the republic, and receiving from the Supreme Chief the same attentions as at his entrance.

Shortly after, the civil and military autho-

rities were seated, and the Supreme Chief passed into his cabinet with the Secretary of State.

On the same day the Supreme Chief gave a grand banquet in compliment to Mr. Irvine, at which the authorities, the generals, and the chiefs of the army, and some distinguished citizens assisted, and which was distinguished by the mirth, frankness, and the fraternal republicanism that prevailed.

All the sentiments expressed in the toasts, were philanthropic and liberal, and no person could confine to his head the ardent wishes it formed for the eternal friendship and union of North and South America.

The enthusiasm is incredible which was inspired by the toast given by the Supreme Chief "To the health of the president of the United States, James Monroe, once a soldier and always the friend of liberty."

And by that which in return was given by the senior agent of the United States.—"To the success and perpetuity of the republic of Venezuela," which he compared to a new light that dissipated darkness and confounded tyranny. In fine, the satisfaction that reigned at this feast, can be compared alone to that which is felt by two brothers who unexpectedly recognise and embrace each other.

INSURRECTION AT THE STATE PRISON.

TRENTON, (N. J.) OCT. 9.

On the 17th inst. about 4 in the afternoon, another desperate attempt was made by the convicts in the New Jersey State Prison, near Trenton, to effect a general jail delivery.

The plot developed as the grated door leading to the keeper's apartments, was opened by a young man, the keeper's son. One of the most athletic and powerful men among the prisoners, who was standing near, sprang upon the door and held it open. An assistant keeper who came up, exerted himself in vain to shut the door.—Several of the prisoners in the plot, soon advancing, and pressing upon him. The young man immediately retreated to the counting room of the institution, where he kept the arms for its protection; he was quickly followed by the principal assailant, but succeeded in getting a loaded pistol and turning upon the culprit, bade him keep back. The desperado still pushing on, received the contents of the pistol in his side and abdomen—so staggered and fell in a corner of the room; but soon recovered, and seizing one of the loaded muskets near him, was aiming at the young man, as his father, Francis Labaw, the principal keeper got into the room, who rushed upon the culprit and succeeded in so far elevating the muzzle of the piece that its contents, as it was discharged, passed over his sons head, and lodged in the partition wall. This desperate exploit, weakened with the effects of his wounds and the loss of blood, now surrendered and was disarmed. The assistant keeper, who was engaged at the grated door, although he had received several stabs from the prisoners with whom he was contending, had by this time succeeded in closing the door after two or three had passed through. These, however, were pursued and soon after brought back.

The wounds which the assistant keeper Joseph Dye, received, though severe, are not considered dangerous. The prisoner, who was shot, languishes with little prospect of recovering. He appears to be as hardened in his feelings on the occasion, as he was fearless and desperate in his conduct.

PENSACOLA.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Chronicle.

PANZACOLA, SEPT. 19. SIR—We are waiting with anxiety for the United States to take formal possession of this place, and for the establishment of a regular system of government. Our government at present is a military one exclusively, and of course not very highly relished.—Panzacola contains at this time about fifteen hundred buildings, one third of which are dwelling houses: it is probably in a more delightful situation than any town in the southern country, and decidedly more healthy. Many northern people have spent the season here thus far, without a single death, nor scarcely a case of sickness.

This place will and must be the place of safe and fashionable resort during the summer and sickly months. The harbor is exceeded by none in the world perhaps—two thousand ships may ride in perfect safety. Fort Carlos de Barancas is six miles below the town, and commands the entrance into the harbor. The country in the neighborhood is very far from being fertile; but all this part of the country produces the grape in great luxuriance, and will one day be to the United States what Spain is to us.—The *Eschambia* are good, as also on *Yellow Water* and the different bayous and creeks. The Indians are routed—scarcely one is seen throughout the country. Many of them have passed on to cross the Mississippi.

THE WYANDOT TREATY.

On the 17th inst. Gov. Cass and Gen. M'Arthur concluded a supplementary treaty with the Wyandot, Shawnoes, Seneca and Ottawa tribes of Indians. By this treaty the Indians are permitted to hold as reserves, in addition to the reserves allowed them by the treaty of last year, about 160 sections of land, with an addition to their immunities of 3,400 dollars. The Indians have relinquished all claims to the fee of the lands reserved to them, and are to hold them as Indian reservations have heretofore been held, without the power of disposing of them, except to the United States. As this treaty has been concluded strictly agreeable to a resolution of the Senate of Congress and the instructions of the President,