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Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by the ship John Dickinson, 61 fast papers, to Oct. 22, containing London dates of the 7th, two days later than before received.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A cabinet council was held on Saturday in consequence of dispatches from our ambassador at Madrid, on the subject of recent transactions in that capital. It is evident they have led to some material change in the views of our government towards Spain. Messengers were immediately sent off in all haste to Lord Castlereagh at Aix-la-Chapelle, and Lord Stewart, ambassador at Paris.

The packet ship James Mourne, Watkinson, arrived at Liverpool about the 4th of October, from this port. Answers to letters addressed to her, and received by the John Dickinson.

TRUFE, SPAIN, SEPT. 25.—The preparations for the expedition are carried on with extraordinary activity; troops of all arms are on the march to Andalusia; seamen are drawn from all the ports, and the ships provided with every thing necessary. Three frigates, 44's are expected every month at Cadiz to make part of the expedition; so that the fleet will consist of four ships of the line, six frigates, several corvettes, and thirty large transports. It is expected this great expedition will be ready to sail for South America in the course of Oct.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, OCT. 8.

MADRID, SEPT. 17.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.—ROYAL DECREES. Having judged it expedient to remove D. Joseph Gracía Loopy Pizarro from his office of my Secretary of State and Dispatches, I appoint as his successor, *par interim*, the marquis de Casa Irujo, my honorary Counsellor of State. By these presents it is made known in order to be communicated to all whom it may concern,

Signed by the King's hand, at the Palace, the 14th Sept. 1818.

To Don Francois Egnia.

I have removed D. Joseph Vasquez Figueroa from his office of Secretary of State and the Marine, and by virtue hereof appoint it to be filled by Lieut. Gen. Baltusaa Hidalgo de Caceres, Capt General of the Department of Cadiz. Until his arrival in the capital this Department is under your charge.

Signed by the King's hand, at the Palace, the 14th Sept. 1818.

To Don Francois Egnia.

In consideration of the bad state of the health of D. Martin de Garay, and that he may be enabled to recover it, I have removed him from his office of Secretary of State, and of the Finances of Spain and the Indies. I appoint, as his successor *par interim* D. Joseph Lopez, my Counsellor of Finances, and First Director General of Rentes. By these presents it is made known to you.

Signed by the King's hand, at the Palace, the 14th Sept. 1818.

To Don Francois Egnia.

M. Pizarro will not be much regretted; but M. Garay, will be exceedingly so. It is said that M. de Casa-Irujo, who succeeds the former, is a man of great talents and celebrated for his integrity.

The new Grand Inquisitor, who has recently been appointed, is the Bishop of Tarrazona, M. Castillon.

This change in the ministry has astonished every body, by the celebrity and mystery with which it was affected. The Ministers were in a great degree ignorant of their fate on the evening of the 14th, when they returned from the Palace, and they were only informed of it at midnight, by an officer of the War Department, M. Egnia: by six o'clock on the morning of the 15th they had quitted Madrid. M. Pizarro on the route of Valencia, with his wife in the last state of pregnancy; M. Garay, on that to Saragossa, and M. Figueroa, with his family; on that to Geruano.

Madama Pizarro was refused permission to see her mother, who went to implore the King's clemency, received orders to join her daughter instantly, and she set off on the 16th at 2 o'clock.

The Marquis de Casa-Irujo arrived here from Cadiz on the day that M. Pizarro departed, who had summoned him for a different object; he has been Minister to the United States and the Brazils; he is a man of talent, who has long followed a diplomatic career.

It is asserted, that some days previously to the removal of these Ministers, they had influenced the King to get rid of M. M. Egnia and Lorenzo de Porras, who eloquently defended themselves, and obstinately resisted their advertisements.

A private letter from Madrid, dated the 17th, is inserted in the Quotidienne. The only facts of importance which it communicates are the following:

"It may be regarded as a proof of the intention of his Majesty to adopt every thing which may be conformable to a vigorous and decisive system, the resolution he has taken to make no alteration in the financial plans of M. Garay, whose dismissal is attributed to the state of his health, which prevented him from executing his own plans with a proper degree of energy. It is absolutely false, that Madama Pizarro was prematurely brought to bed at Ocanna, or at any place along the road. Every one, however, takes the most lively interest in the fate of this lady, who is so estimable in every point of view."

The Bulletins of the Queen's health on the 7th of October, state that the symptoms of her discontinued unaltered; but that she had enjoyed quiet sleep, and appeared refreshed.

Our latest paper mentions, that there was a general afflictive configuration at Constantinople on the 15th Aug. which occasioned the destruction of some thousands of dwelling houses with a number of Mosques and Christian Churches.

The fire is stated to have been caused by the Janissaries in revenge for the massacre of the families of some of their body by the insurgents of Sivias. Placards were posted demanding the dismissal of the Grand Vizier and other Ministers; but the Government, it appears, displayed more than its usual firmness on this occasion. A Firman was issued, exhorting the people to remain tranquil, and the only change made in the Ministry was the dismissal of the Capt. Pacha.

A letter from Maderia, dated the 15th of Sept. states, that Lord Cochrane touched at that Island on the 27th of Aug. and proceeded on the same day for Columbo river.

The Congress.—The following is a copy of a private letter dated

AIX LA CHAPPELLE, OCT. 3.

Six o'clock, P. M.

"I use the utmost possible despatch in informing you, that the most important of the business of Congress is already terminated. Yesterday at noon, and at the end of the Fifth Conference, the Evacuation of France by the Allied troops was agreed upon—Count Carasman, the Ambassador of France at Vienna, was the bearer of this important and pleasing intelligence to his Sovereign. Though I heard the news at an early hour this morning, I could not obtain any details, or even learn the foundation on which it rested until now: and was unwilling to agitate the English Public by vague rumors. The shortness of the time may plead my apology for sending you at present on a few particulars. The Act of Convention for the evacuation of France is not yet signed, but the following statement may be relied upon.—The allied troops are to leave France in the course of the present month, or early in the beginning of next, at such intervals and by such routes, as may be afterwards determined to be most convenient for all parties.

The Allied Powers are perfectly satisfied with the present state of France, and the securities which she offers, in her internal condition for the preservation of the general tranquility.—They are likewise satisfied with the guarantees for the payment of the contributions.—These contributions are all to be discharged in the course of nine months from the signature of the Treaty. The first instalment is to be 25 per cent. upon the whole sum; and the remainder is to be paid by equal instalments at the end of every two months. The first payment of 25 per cent. will take place on the 29th of December of the present year. The house of Baring & Co. supported by their friends of the other banking houses of Europe, is the security. Mr. Baring was yesterday called to the conference, and presented satisfactory guarantees. The distribution of the sums to be contributed, I have not yet been able minutely to ascertain, but the following are the portions allotted to the greater powers:—

Russia will receive 48 millions of francs.
England 48 do.
Austria about 40 do.
The Netherlands 22 do.
Bavaria 10 do.

The remainder will be divided among the other States, in proportion to their magnitude, their sacrifices, or exertions in the common cause. The details only of the great measure now remain to be fixed; and if the same frankness and good faith preside over the Councils of the Allied Ministers which have hitherto guided them, these cannot occupy a long time. Accordingly the Duke of Richlieu expects to be able to return to Paris by the 15th inst. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia will proceed in the course of a fortnight from Aix-la-Chapelle, to review their troops at Mannheim and Sedan. The former has given his intention of visiting Paris, till his army is on its way out of France. The Emperor of Austria returns about the same time; (that is, the 15th inst.) to Vienna; so that this assembly of Monarchs, this representative Majesty of Europe, will have terminated in fifteen days a business which has engaged speculation and anxiety for three years; and will thus have shown that the *abachements des Rois*, with whatever jealousy they are viewed, are useful at least for expedition and dispatch: while the solemnity which their union confers upon the acts to which they give their sanction, may be regarded as a great guarantee of their stability. This unanimity, in a great measure of policy,

gives confidence in the general tranquility, and is calculated to dispel any other clouds that may partially darken the political horizon. As the Sovereigns met principally to decide on the affairs of France, their personal presence will be given no longer than they are terminated. The Ministers will remain here for some time longer, to settle some other matters of less importance—but, as they are resolved not to open a door for general discussion, or to receive, like an Amphibionian Council, the grievances of particular States they have given, it is said, positive information to Spain, that they do not mean to entertain the question of dispute between her and her Colonies. It is said, however, that Cevallos the Spanish Minister at Vienna, is coming here to try the effect of his representations and persuasions. We hear, in a manner less positive, that arrangements will be proposed by the Congress, to settle the difference between Bavaria and Baden. This has been obtained, it is said, by the intervention of Austria—I cannot longer delay the bearer to enter into farther particulars."

In addition, we have seen the gentleman who brought over the account which has been published. He arrived in the *Flying Fish*, and quitted Ostend on the 4th instant. He confirms what is above stated; and he adds further, that the Allied Troops were to quit France by the end of the present month.

Legislature of North Carolina.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR 1818.

Senators.	Commoners.
Ashe—Wm Marshall,	Boggan Cash, John Taylor,
Ashe—Elijah Galloway,	—Bryant, Miles Allen,
Burke—Zeb. Baird,	J. Whicker, Charles Moore,
Burke—The L. West,	Wm. Patton, Joseph Jordan,
Bladen—James M. Est,	—White, —Beatty,
Brunswick—J. L. G. d,	Alfred More, J. C. Baker,
Burke—Reading Gist,	T. Latham, —Robinson,
Burke—D. Tate, M.	Beard, James McLowell,
Cabarrus—J. N. Puffer,	J. F. Philo, Sam'l Morrison,
Currituck—Whit. Davis,	N. Plunkham, Isaac Hellen,
Columbus—Thomas Frink,	J. Gatten, John Stevens,
Cumberland—Spence Hall,	C. Etheridge, J. Hampton,
Chatham—R. T. Brownrigg,	S. McGuire, S. Gregory,
Chatham—Wm O'Killy,	R. C. Gotten, John Ramsay,
Cumberland—L. B. Shune,	J. Evans, Neall St. Neill,
Cumberland—John K. By,	Wm. H. Haggard, Wm. Mercer,
Carteret—Bartlett Vancey,	B. Brown, R. Sanders,
Craven—Wm. Gaston,	Vine Allen, Abner Neale,
D. H. L.—Daniel Glisson,	J. Peasall, John E. Hussey,
D. H. L.—J. B. Eaton,	Leeds D. Wilson, John Horn,
D. H. L.—J. Jones J. Hill,	W. H. Harrison, J. House,
D. H. L.—J. Jones,	N. M. Taylor, Benj. Hester,
D. H. L.—John Caldwell,	Wm. Ryan, J. McNairy,
D. H. L.—B. Baker,	Isaac R. Hunter, J. Mitchell,
D. H. L.—Wm. V. Speight,	Wm. Pope, R. Wallace,
D. H. L.—John Alston,	Jesse A. Dawson, N. Gee,
D. H. L.—B. Felton,	B. J. Montgomery, J. Pacer,
D. H. L.—J. F. Eborn,	—Credle, —Wilkinson,
D. H. L.—H. Rayborn,	Thomas Love, Wm. Welch,
D. H. L.—C. Conner,	Sam'l King, David F. Caldwell,
D. H. L.—R. Sanders,	R. H. Helms, John A. Kinson,
D. H. L.—Foreman,	R. M. Daniel, M. L. Jernam,
D. H. L.—John Reid,	R. Williamson, J. P. Brevard,
D. H. L.—S. Bruton,	J. Williams, John Whitefield,
D. H. L.—J. Kelly,	J. Murchison, Benjamin Person,
D. H. L.—G. W. Davidson,	Montgomery, J. Kiddall, J. Lilley,
D. H. L.—W. Davidson,	J. Ray, John Wilson,
D. H. L.—J. Williams,	Wm. Roulhac, Dabrag Cherry,
D. H. L.—M. W. Campbell,	J. Lamb, J. Bunting,
D. H. L.—M. Collins,	W. Boddie, Archibald Lenthorn,
D. H. L.—H. Boon,	H. Abington, Bar C Smith,
D. H. L.—C. Dudley,	Basel S. Smith, Ed. Ward,
D. H. L.—Rich'd A. Kinson,	S. Dickens, W. A. Lea,
D. H. L.—Wm. Martin,	John Pail, Jr. L. Martin,
D. H. L.—A. Abbot,	O. Prince, Roderick Coerry,
D. H. L.—W. Redlick,	J. Leigh, Rob't Perry,
D. H. L.—Ch. Fisher,	A. Holshouser, —Davidson,
D. H. L.—C. Steel,	W. Arnsstead, S. Gardner,
D. H. L.—W. Bethell,	N. Seales, Jr. R. McLean,
D. H. L.—W. Brown,	K. Black, Francis L. Haynes,
D. H. L.—Wm. M'Leod,	J. M. Alister, J. Vaughan,
D. H. L.—W. Green,	J. H. Alley, James Terrell,
D. H. L.—M. J. K. nan,	W. Blackman, J. J. Matthis,
D. H. L.—Wm. P. Dobson,	Sol. Graves, H. Pandex er,
D. H. L.—C. Bunner,	Sam'l Welch, Jacob Simons,
D. H. L.—Z. Tarleton,	D. Bateaux, Thomas Lee,
D. H. L.—Wm. H. L. ay,	T. B. Houghton, D. Bateman,
D. H. L.—J. Williams,	J. Waterspoon, J. J. Samicklar,
D. H. L.—R. H. Johnson,	R. H. Jones, P. Hawkins,
D. H. L.—H. M'Kemie,	L. C. Pender, Ez. Slocumb,
D. H. L.—N. Jones, (C. T.)	Sophon Haywood, Seth
D. H. L.—Town of Fayetteville,	John Winstown
Members—John Stanley,	
Edenton—James Ledell,	
Salisbury—John Beard,	
Wilmington—Wm. B. Meares,	
Holborough—John Scott,	
Halifax—Elios. Bugees	

SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 3.

The bill respecting the Supreme court having been put upon its third and last reading, Mr. Callaway, of Ashe, moved that the same be recommitted to the select committee. Gen. Welborn, of Wilkes, rose in support of the motion to recommit, altho' he professed himself favorable to the principle of the bill. He was unwilling to give so large a salary to the judges. As to saddling the state with so great an expense he could never consent to it. When once, Mr. Speaker, (said Gen. W.) you appoint these new judges they are farmed upon you for life with their salaries in the bargain. Remember they hold their offices during good behaviour; and that's an office for life. They will keep it notwithstanding age and infirmity may render them every way unfit for it. Let us then be cautious what we do. We have not the money to spare, and don't know that we ever shall have it. The large sums which came in last year were in part from the United States for services during the war. Next year we shall have none of that; and in all probability will have but little surplus revenue. Besides, sir, these judges are not to be expected to devote their whole time to the duties of the bench. This office will be a permanency, and they will have their establishments or farms in the vicinity. They can therefore attend to their private concerns & manage their affairs nearly

as well as if they had no public appointment. They are not going to read all day or give their whole time to public business. They will have plenty of time to attend to their own business; and I am not for taking the people to give these enormous salaries. Though there is a tax put at the bottom of the bill to defray this expense, it is not certain that it will be collected. The money must come out of the people's pockets; and this will be a mere beginning. We shall have to raise the salaries of the other officers of the state; and there is no knowing where we shall stop. Gen. W. said he had offered these remarks, in a desultory way, to the consideration of the senate; in hopes that the bill would be recommitted and amended. He was not in the habit of public speaking; being an unlearned and illiterate man; but hoped the senate would pardon him for the time he had occupied.

Mr. GASTON, said that the reason for referring a subject to a select committee, was a belief that its details could be more conveniently arranged between a small number than by the whole house. The house first adopted the principle, and then sent it to a committee to perfect its details. This was certainly the parliamentary usage, and a practice recommended by propriety and convenience. I appeal, then, said Mr. Gaston, to honorable gentlemen—to honorable, intelligent and candid gentlemen, whether the course now recommended with regard to this important bill is a correct one? This most important subject was referred early in the session to a select committee, and was carefully weighed and matured. The senate has had it under examination and discussion, almost exclusively, for nearly a week; and it is now on its third reading proposed to send it back to a committee!—For what purpose, Mr. Speaker? Why that they shall report against a principle which has already received the deliberate sanction of the senate! Surely this is proceeding in a retrograde path. It is bringing that back to the beginning which is now almost at its consummation; and I ask gentlemen if any possible good can result from a course so futile and preposterous.

It is not, Mr. Speaker, that I fear any injury can result to the bill from an examination of its provisions. A good measure can never suffer by discussion. The closer the scrutiny which it may undergo the more apparent will its wisdom and propriety become. Doubts and objections regarding such a measure are like drag-chains; which, although they may seem for a moment to retard the progress of the vehicle, serve but to conduct it more securely on its way. If the object of gentlemen were to discuss the provisions of the bill now before us, I should listen to their objections with willingness and give them such answer as I could. But I hope the senate will refuse to sanction the present attempt to defeat its object. I trust we shall be permitted to have a full and fair vote on the merits of the bill; and that it will be passed into a law. Having on a former day trespassed on the patience of the senate, I shall not now, detain them with one word more on the subject. I hope the motion to commit the bill will not prevail.

Mr. CALLAWAY, made a few remarks in favor of the commitment; insisting on the propriety of giving gentlemen an opportunity to make the provisions of the bill more acceptable to their judgment. He hoped gentlemen in favor of the bill were not afraid of having its merits closely examined. His object was not to destroy the bill but to render it more consolable to the people. He had always advocated a measure like this. When he occupied a seat in the other house, he had taken every chance of preparing for something of this kind. He appealed to his colleagues if he had not always struggled to keep up the revenue bill for this very purpose. But he thought this bill might be amended; and that in several parts. There was no necessity to hurry it. If it was good, time would do it no harm. Time would not destroy it; but render it more firm; which was what he wanted—and he hoped gentlemen would not deny an opportunity to make the bill as good as possible.

After Mr. Callaway sat down the senate negated his motion, 34 to 24. The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill, and carried by ayes and nays 34 to 24.

DEBATE ON THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday Dec 3.

The bill being on its 2nd reading, in committee of the whole, Mr. Mabane in the chair, Gen. Love, of Haywood, moved to amend it by striking out \$200 as the salary of the judges and inserting \$2000.

Mr. Chairman, said Gen. Love, it is with much reluctance that I now rise from my seat to address you on a subject of as much importance as the one before the committee: a subject that would require the first talents on this floor to do justice to its merits. But to remain intirely silent I cannot reconcile to my feelings. Having the honor, Sir, to be one of the Committee that reported the bill now before us, I deem it my duty to make a few remarks on the subject. I deem it, Sir, a bill of the highest magnitude; one of the most importance to the community at large of any bill now on your table, that has been or will be during the session—a bill, sir, if past into a Law, which will be calculated to do much good. I believe sir that every gentleman on this floor must and will agree that a number of evils, now exist in our