

Judge A. S. Murphy
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FOREIGN.

To our very obliging and attentive Correspondent at Gibraltar, we are indebted for the following interesting summary of the intelligence; and for Gibraltar papers to the 27th of February.—Norfolk Herald.

GIBRALTAR, MARCH 1.

The grand expedition, fitting out at Cadix under the command of the "Vice Roy" chief of the Army, is about as far forward now as when I first advised you of it, and in all reasonable probability will be as forward for all the physical and substantial benefits intended by it when I next write you, as it is now!

In one of the papers I now send you is the official account of the execution of no less than thirteen conspirators lately, in the City of Valencia. Since then, we have accounts of the discovery and arrest of twenty-three more, amongst whom is the General, second in command; they will probably share the fate of their unfortunate predecessors.

The story of the King's deposit in the Bank of England is confirmed beyond a doubt, but it is better known here than to the people of Spain, who of all people perhaps in the Christian world, have least access to information interesting to themselves, tho' affecting their happiness, their liberty or their lives. Those who know the fact are silent, because they are participants in the perfidy, and have laid a similar anvil to windward for themselves to cling to, when they are obliged to fly from the terrible indignation of a abused and injured people.

It is reported that the Marquis de Casa Yrujo has already incurred the royal displeasure, and some go so far as to say, that it is doubtful whether he will ever leave Madrid again—meaning that he will only leave it as many a worthy fellow has done before him, upon a Jack-ass, with a suitable escort, by moon-light, to some place of banishment. However credible this rumor may be, there is no certain evidence yet of such a melancholy catastrophe's threatening the "high destinies" of the noble Marquis, but a remarkable fact of his greediness to provide like others, for such a locality, by granting licenses to mercantile companies, the gratuity for which \$20,000 each, (some say more) is the exclusive prerogative of his office, of his talents and integrity, his patriotism and his purse.—More anon.

Of the interest the Marquis takes in our affairs nothing particular has reached us; nor do we hear any thing of the conduct of his Government in the matter, on this side the water. We are anxious to know the special business of Don Luis Secretary who arrived at Cadix last week, in a vessel from New York—much importance is attached to it, and the more so as the harrier of dispatches was not permitted to land until he had performed his ten days quarantine according to law! He might have landed his dispatches through a fumigation of sulphur or vinegar, but he objected to that expedient and urged the necessity of dispensing with the ceremony of quarantine altogether; but they might contain something pestilential, and perhaps contagious!

The Governor of Havana has cited the vigilance of the President and sent Doctor Robinson a prisoner to Cadix where he arrived on Sunday last in the armed brig Begona. He is the pers a whose case has excited more interest than any other captive in the revolutionary service, and whom, we understand here, Dr. Cabreant was sent in the Nonsuch to demand. I shall hereafter let you know what fate awaits him.

A letter from the American Consul at Tangier, dated 24th Feb. says,—"I have fair prospects of recovering three of Capt. Reilly's seamen."

Our squadron, I believe, is at Messina. The United States frigate is expected here soon on her way home."

P. S. The British sloop of war Sperry, has just arrived here from Malon, having on board an Argentine Ambassador bound to England; I cannot learn whether his business is of a special nature. The Secretary of the British Legation at Algiers, accompanies his Highness in that capacity. The sloop of war has the Argentine flag flying at her main. His Highness has been honored with a salute.—A great matter truly—possible I may some day hear of the embarkation of Bertrics, or Knockness, or some other chief of the Beninoids, on a similar destination."

LONDON, MARCH 26.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning, bringing papers to the 20th inst. An article from Brussels, states that the French exiles in that city were impatiently awaiting some measure on the part of Louis XVIII. which would enable them to return to France. The recent events in that country certainly justify the very natural hope that they will be permitted to share in the clemency which has been extended to their associates. Nor is this anticipation confined to the banished rebels who are in the Netherlands.—According to intelligence from Frankfort, Carnot is moving nearer to France, that he may be ready when called.

St. Jean d'Angely who had obtained permission to return to France, arrived at Paris March 10, and died the day after of the gout in the stomach.

A German paper estimates the fortune of the Prince of Peace at 160,000,000 Spanish dollars, of which 40,000,000 are said to be deposited in England and 10,000,000 in France.

PARIS, MARCH 24.

The alarms which have been spread since the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, first by the change of Ministry, and next by the proposition of the Chamber of Peers regarding the law of elections; are now dissipated. That proposition, which appeared like the frightful prognostic of a tempest, has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of fifty-six votes, out of a total of two hundred and forty-four.—The Speech of the Keeper of the Seals, which tore the veil that concealed from public view the horrible assassinations that took place in the South of France during the years 1815 and 1816, produced in the Chamber an effect difficult to be described. The assembly was so struck with his description, that no orator wished to speak after him.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Sir Philip Francis.—For the information of those readers who have perused the various publications which have attempted to establish the identity of this well known character with the secret and mysterious Junius, we have to state, that the will of Sir Philip, dated 28th of April, 1818, contains no allusion whatever to these celebrated letters.

GERMAN NEWS.

In our paper of the 20th inst. we gave some extracts from German papers, furnished by a friend, who has since received later files, from which he has selected and translated the following:

organization of the courts of justice, whereby the former delay of decisions is prevented.

Dissensions from the governments of Wurtemberg, Hesse, &c. have been sent to Rome on business relative to the Roman Catholic churches in those countries. Bigotry seems to vanish in Germany, Catholics become more enlightened, and Protestants more liberal, and a good understanding exists among both parties.

Orfila's celebrated work on poisons and antidotes has passed through several editions in Germany.

The city of Bonn has made suitable preparations for the accommodation of a great number of students. In the course of this spring 500 students are expected, among whom will be several German princes. The chief rectorship of the flourishing university in that city, is conducted by professor Hufmann, whose superintendance secures harmony and usefulness.

Frederick Wilhelm, the enlightened king of Prussia, spares no pains to exalt the character, and to promote the usefulness of the Rhenish University. The learned professors are divided into committees for extra scientific purposes. Professors E. M. Arnit and Von Schlegel conduct the historical annals of the institution. Heinrich, Von Schlegel, and Naglerath, are appointed to examine and appraise the celebrated collection of artificial and natural curiosities, ancient coins, manuscripts, incunables, &c. belonging to Canonicus Piek. This collection will be purchased for the university, at the valuation of the professors. Delbruck and others are engaged in arranging and securing specimens of art, (restored after the conquest of Paris) and ancient German manuscripts, patristic monuments, &c. Chemical, medical and philosophical subjects are referred to Kastner, Nees Von Eichenbeck, Goldfuss, Harless, Windischman, Nake, &c. Upwards of 20,000 volumes are already on the shelves of the library.—The excellent library of the late Millin of Paris, and a very valuable and celebrated library in Switzerland will probably be added in a short time. Several intelligent booksellers have been established at Bonn, and are assiduously engaged in augmenting and improving the university library. With unusual promptitude they deliver per order, German, French, Italian and other works, and Kapferberg of Mayence has established an extensive type foundry. Frederick Kausmann and Son, of Dresden, have invented several curious musical instruments, which astonish and delight every hearer. They are the Harmonichord, (peculiarly calculated for vocal accompaniments,) the Chordaulodian, the trumpet Automatur, and the Bellonon.

The number of students at the University of Berlin, is 1161, among whom are 447 foreigners.

A French paper, speaking of Agriculture, as the source of a nation's wealth and happiness, adds,—Without leaving our country, we can make immense conquests, and these will be surer and more profitable than external conquests.

quests: they will not cost a single drop of blood, and they will dry many tears. The true Champions d'Asie are in France. Let us be humane and magnanimous, always sympathizing with the unfortunate, but by no means favour or promote emigration. Let us show ourselves as the most prudent nation; and we shall have conquered the nation a second time."

The editor of the journal de la Province d'Anvers, called le Constitutionnel, at Antwerp, has been sent out of the kingdom!

Beethoven, the great music composer, has lately met with a severe accident, having been nearly run over by a carriage, the noise of which in consequence of partial deafness he could not hear in time.

A splendid marine bath is to be established at Apenrade in Sleswick. The king made a present of 2000 dollars to the institution, and the citizens subscribe very liberally. The whole expense of this Bath will amount to 20,000 dollars.

The Leipzig house of Breitkopf and Harcl celebrated its first centennial Jubilee on the 27th of January. Bernhard Christoph Breitkopf was the founder of this celebrated firm, the present principal of which is Gottfried Christoph Hartel. In this extensive establishment employment is given to a great number of persons in various branches: Books and music printing and selling, type foundry, lithographic operations, and manufacturing musical instruments.

Three projects of law, relative to the liberty of the press, have been communicated to the French Chamber of Deputies, by the Ministers. Should they meet the approbation of the Legislature, the press will undoubtedly obtain a considerable share of freedom. The previous censorship will be removed, and the offences charged against writers will be determined by a Jury.

The examinations before the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, for enquiry into the state of the Bank, terminated yesterday evening. The importance of the subject, and the extent of the evidence, will of course require much deliberation before the Report can be presented. In the House of Lords Committee, the examinations are not yet concluded.

NIMES, FRANCE, MARCH 9.

The public tranquility has been troubled in this town. During several days past considerable agitation was evident; this was attributed to the proposition to modify the law of elections. Yesterday (Sunday, the 7th inst.) a numerous assemblage was formed in front of the theatre; insurrections and menacing language was used to the populace; but the police, who pursued the populace, were inefficient. The police, sent to restore order, were insulted and assailed with showers of stones.—Various provocations took place in different quarters of the town; happily no person has been grievously wounded. Very strict search is making to discover the authors of this tumult.

PARIS, MARCH 6.

Royal Ordinance.—Louis by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, &c. Agreeably to the 27th Article of the Constitutional Charter.

We have ordained, and do ordain, as follows Art. 1.—The following are appointed members of the Chamber of Peers:

[Here follow the names of fifty-nine among whom are the following]

- Our cousin, the Marshal Duke d'Albufera.
- The Marquis d'Aragon.
- Count Becker, Lieut. General.
- Baron Bastard de Fletting, chief president of the Royal Court of Lyons.
- Count Chaptal.
- Our cousin, the Duke de Cadore.
- Our cousin, the Marshal Duke de Dantzick.
- Vicomte Djeon, Lieut. General.
- Our cousin, the Marshal Prince d'Ekmanil.
- Vicomte d'Esmerat.
- Our cousin, the Marshal Count Jordan.
- Count Lapeyrolle.
- Count Lafour-Maupourg.
- Count Ruffe, Lieut. General.
- Count L'hoppe, Lieut. General.
- Count de Fussy.
- Our cousin, the Marshal Duke de Previso.

Art. 2.—The terms of the 6th Article of our Ordinance of the 25th August, 1817, are specially dispensed with in favor of the above named Peers. In consequence whereof, he said Peers will immediately take their seats in the Chamber of Peers, although they may not previously have established the majority required by the Act above mentioned.

Given at our castle of the Tuilleries, the 5th day of the month of March, in the year of Grace 1819, and the 21st of our reign.

By the King. (Signed) Louis. The Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, President of the Council of Ministers. (Signed) The Marquis Desolles.

A person at Liverpool writes, "The cession of the Florida's, the news of which was received by the Magnet, has made considerable stir among the politicians; but the public attention is more particularly engrossed by the accounts received of the approval of Gen. Jackson's conduct. Parliament is pledged to take the subject into consideration. The ministerial party have evinced a backwardness with regard to it; for which reason, it is said, the opposition are urging a discussion.

THE REAL JUNIUS.

Copy of a letter from H. Campbell, esq. F. R. S. to a clergyman at Oxford.

LONDON, SUFFOLK-ST. MARCH 9, 1819.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—The flattering and generous minded manner in which you applauded my humble exertions in favor of the first of British bards, (Osian) and the pleasing task you imposed upon me, to acquaint you with the transactions of the Highland Society, with respect to my proofs of that poet's authenticity (which flatteringly you hold to be "the only reasonable one yet offered to the world.") impelled me to inform you that I have yet had no answer from the Highland Society on the subject; at my noble name-sake, the earl of Breadalbane, has an opinion similar to your own, of the merit of the work—and, like a true Gale, has generously promised me that the honorable Society will avoid the imputation of negligence, and do the author justice.

Since I last wrote to you, I have been busily and pleasantly employed in another important literary pursuit and have been as successful, and happy in the result, as I was in that of my researches in Ireland.

You will have seen by the public prints that the will of the late Sir P. Francis, is totally void of any clue that would lead to the real author of 'The Letters of Junius.' Tho' his testy answer to Mr. Rogers, when interrogated on the subject by that gentleman, at lord Holland's, makes it evident to the world that he particularly wished to have been considered the celebrated author. Hence you will infer, that the Edinburgh Reviewers tho' passable critics, have not yet attained the second sight, so peculiar to their countrymen, less gifted with the glamour of metaphysics than they are.

To be brief with my reverend friend I hasten to acquaint him that the university of Oxford has the honor of having given to the world that high priest of political scrutiny, Junius, in one of her greatest ornaments of oratory, and deep literature—the late Dr. Wilmot—and that he was consecrated by England's once illustrious prime minister, lord Chatham and by Lords Sondes and Archer, at whose house several of his celebrated letters were written, and thence conveyed to Mr. Wilkes, who communicated them to Woodfall, the printer. This, my dear sir, is not fancy. The fac similes of Woodfall and Hesse, and Taylor, are now before me, contrasted with MSS of the late Dr. Wilmot—and there is not, nor cannot be a shadow of doubt, but the same hand traced the characters.

If there could be any doubt for a moment entertained of the fact, it would be entirely done away by the signature of lord Chatham to one of the papers now before me, wherein that illustrious statesman, says, "and further,

by the death bed avowal of the Doctor himself, declaring in the most solemn and feeling manner that "he (Dr. Wilmot) only was the author of the letters at issue." The paper was then sealed and delivered to his amiable niece (a daughter of the late duke of Cumberland, his friendly with strict injunctions that she was not to open it till seven years after his death; which I need not add, was faithfully attended to. On the whole, the comparison of the MSS in the possession of Woodfall, and that of the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," now in the possession of Sir Richard Phillips, and these in the possession of his niece, incontrovertibly assert that Dr. Wilmot was the author of the works in question. The absurdity of the claims of the adherents and scribblers of Sir P. Francis to place him in the chair of Junius, is so palpable, that I wonder how any person who has attentively read the letters of that author, could for a moment hesitate to pronounce him one of the most unlikely men to produce such writings, or to whom such writings should be ascribed!—The Wilmot was only 22 years old when the letters first appeared, and he Doctor was 51! The pointed elegance and acumen of his nervous style had been twenty years a subject of admiration at the university; and he had long been to Mr. Pitt and others what Dean Swift is reported to have been to Harley, earl of Oxford. To me every sentence of the celebrated letters pours their emanation from a comprehensive, deep, enlightened and well matured mind—not the mind of a clerk of 22 when the flare and frivolities of youth are of an more attended to than the expansion of intellect; and such I have been told was really the case of Sir Philip Francis at that age.

The limits of my paper will not allow me at present to cite extracts from the letters of lord Chatham and his colleagues, to the Doctor; but I might do so and they would convince—such a chain of unquestionable evidence I never before saw.

With an elegance of person the Doctor possessed the easy politeness of a courtier, and, with the assistance of his intriguing friend, Harry Beaumont, he, like the great lord Stair, when ambassador in France, turned appearance and manners to advantage.—On laying aside the clerical costume, and assuming the by-gone and sword, he was par excellence introduced by Beauclerk to the celebrated Mrs. Abingdon, the then mistress of lord Shelburne; and through his intimacy with that lady, he acquired a knowledge of the private views and transactions of lord S.—that was useful to him while before the public as Junius.

I could recite what would fill a volume, of the court transactions of these and later times, but I find that I have written to the end of my

He was 22 years old.