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FOREIGN.

South America.—By the arrival of the *Sachem* from Buenos Ayres, which she left on the 9th of March, news has been received from some of the passengers of an interesting nature; the particulars are partly given in the *Mercantile Advertiser* of this morning, which are copied as far as they go, and we should be enabled to give the remainder, were it not that the manuscript of 12 pages, which has politely been sent us, is quite illegible as to the proper names. The following additional particulars are made with difficulty. — *N. F. Ec. Post.*

Mr. W. arrived at the 6 mile de San Luis a few hours after the killing of Gen. Ordaniz and 32 other royal Spanish officers, on the 8th day of February. He immediately waited on the governor, Dupuy, who told him that these Spanish officers had been in the habit of visiting him without ceremony since they had been sent to the Punta—that they often took a family breakfast or dinner or other refreshments at his house whenever they chose—indeed, they were upon a friendly intercourse; and that one, particularly, Col. —, when he was sent there, had been recommended to his polite attentions by Gen. San Martin, who knew either him or his family when the Gen. was in Spain—that on the morning of the rising of the prisoners, five or six of them, of whom were Gen. Ordaniz and this colonel, came into his house about 10 o'clock in the morning at first he supposed, it was a usual friendly visit, but they very soon undeceived him, by seizing his arms, and telling him that he was arrested, &c.; about the same moment the cry of *vive la patria!* was heard in the streets. The Spaniards seemed astonished at this, and the governor told them, "Gentlemen you see the town is yours; I am in your power; but unless you permit me to go out and quiet the people, they will commit violence, and perhaps behead me." He went to the street door or gateway, which the Spaniards had pulled to on their entering, and immediately saw that the street was full of people, and that the prisoners at the guard house over the way, who had attempted to rise at the same moment that he had been attacked in his house, had not succeeded, but had been overpowered. He then explained briefly to the people in the street how he was placed inside of the house, and they rushed in, and in a few minutes cut the throats of the Spaniards, and killed the others who had attempted to rise at the guard house. The governor had his right eye much bruised, and showed Mr. W. the poignards of those who had entered and seized him. They were long back-bone English carving knives, filed very sharp on each side for 3 or 4 inches up from the point.

Mr. W. did not confide in the governor's statement only—he had it corroborated by Dr. Manuel Saratea, who was exiled from Buenos Ayres and then in San Luis, of course no friend to the administration. Mr. Saratea is pretty well known both in the United States and Europe—he had no doubt of the plot being real as represented—also Mr. W. had it from an English merchant living at San Luis, and other persons on the spot, who never even intimated that it was a fictitious revolt to cover assassination.—Yet, on hearing of this affair at Buenos Ayres, many old Spaniards, Mr. W. was told applied for passports to leave the country, supposing it the commencement of a sort of reign of terror.

Mr. W. does not enter into the merits of demerits of this affair. But as he thinks the patriots were not guilty of fabricating a plot in this instance, so far as his opinion is of service to them and their cause, they have it.

The Congress.—On the 12th of December last by a public decree acknowledged Chili as a free state, sovereign and independent, with all the attributes and plenitude of power, which are inherent to the great and elevated character; and in form waited on the chief Deputy residing in Buenos Ayres.

Change of Administration.—It was said at Buenos Ayres, and generally believed that General San Martin was on his way to the city with his army of about 3,000, and that on the retirement of the present director, he would be pressed to accept the Executive chair.

State of the Market.—The place full of European and India goods—in consequence of heavy rains the crops of wheat had been injured, it was selling as high as \$15 per Fanega—but large orders had gone to Chili, where it might be had for 1025.

FROM THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.
Late from South America.—The fast sailing ship *Sachem*, Hilliard, arrived at this port yesterday from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 10th of March. We have received a file of papers of a late date, and a long letter from a correspondent at that place. From W. G. D. Worthington, Esq. late consul at Buenos Ayres, who has arrived in this ship, we have

been politely favored with an interesting detail of recent occurrences in South America, of which we have only time to notice a part in this day's paper.

Mr. Worthington left Chili on the 29th January, and made the journey across the continent from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres in 21 days on horse back, distance computed at 420 leagues.

It was reported the United States frigate *Macedonian*, arrived at Valparaiso about the beginning of February.

The president's message had been received at Buenos Ayres, and some remarks made upon it in the papers. They seem to attribute the non-recognition of their independence by the United States to the impression which had been made this side of the tropics, respecting their party dissensions. They expected that their sovereignty would have been acknowledged in consequence of the favorable reports which they anticipated from the commissioners in the Congress; but they did not appear to bear the disappointment in an improper manner.

Chili was, by the last accounts, freed from the royalists. Sanchez, who commanded there, after being beaten at Santa Fe, had retired among the American Indians. On the 13th Jan. Lord Cochran sailed from Valparaiso with his squadron, consisting of the *María Isabel*, (the frigate taken from the Spaniards) the *San Martin*, the *Santoro*, and *Chacabuco*—opposed with the intention of touching at Arica, Calleo, &c. and to capture or burn the shipping at the latter place, as they had on board a large store of rockets, and provisions for four months. It was thought this naval expedition would give life and ascendancy to the patriots in Lima.

Captain Wooster, of the *Lautaro*, the real hero of the late naval success in *Talcahuana Bay*, had resigned. Lord Cochran was fond of him, and wished him to remain. His place was filled by Captain Grise of the British navy, so that the marine of Chili is now wholly commanded by Englishmen. The British frigate *Andromache*, which was said to be taking off from Lima about 5,000,000 dollars, perhaps bound to Rio Janeiro, was suspected would be intercepted by Lord Cochran, under the pretence of doctrine that she was violating her neutral character.

BUENOS AYRES, MARCH 2.
The state of this place is truly deplorable—its trade is very much reduced in consequence of the communication with the interior being cut off by wandering herds of Indians, well armed and mounted, who traverse the country, driving off the cattle, and committing excesses that shock humanity. The produce of the country extremely scarce and high. The credit of the government is very much reduced, its paper being at 30 per cent discount, and daily getting lower. All the regular troops have been withdrawn from this city to act against the *Montoneros*, or Indians, who infest the interior, but they cannot do anything with them. Being well mounted, they always avoid a regular attack. It is said that the desertions have been very great from the troops sent from here. The military duty of the city is now performed by the civics, or militia, composed of the native population, and the free blacks. A mutiny took place on the 3d ult. in one of these regiments of blacks. It appears they were ordered to assemble without arms, when it was intended to propose to them to join the regular army which was acting against the *Montoneros*. They had a suspicion that some attempt of this kind was to be made, and appeared with arms and ammunition. To prevent a surprise they had their sentinels stationed at the corners of the neighboring streets. On being harranged by their officers, requesting their consent to march, some few cried out that they were willing, but the majority declared they would not "for God, or man," and behaved in a very riotous and insulting manner. They finally dispersed of their own accord, firing their muskets off along the streets, cheering each other, and swearing to defend their equal rights with the whites. Measures were immediately taken by the government to check this mutinous spirit. Strong guards patrolled the streets day and night, to apprehend the blacks of this regiment, and in a short time most of them were lodged in prison.

The United States sloop of war *Ontario*, has been to Lima, where she took on board, on freight for Rio Janeiro, about a million of dollars—she stopped at Valparaiso on the 27th of Dec. but slipped her hawser and put to sea again three days after, apprehending that a search was to be attempted for the specie as Spanish property—it is said that Lord Cochran advised it.

Lord Cochran's squadron put to sea suddenly on the 14th January from Valparaiso, in pursuit of two Spanish frigates that they had information had sailed from Lima for Paganana—they were also to make a dash at the harbor of Lima. The Chilean and Buenos Ayrean army under San Martin, about 3500 strong, was to embark for the siege of Lima as soon as the fleet returned to transport them. Capt. Wooster, who commanded the *O'Higgins*, frigate, resigned his commission just previous to the sailing of the fleet. The reason assigned for it is this: Lord Cochran sent on board the frigate an order for her to be ready for sea in four hours, to which Captain Wooster sent an answer that it was impossible. Cochran immediately repeated his order, adding that the word impossible was not in his vocabulary. Upon which Capt. Wooster threw up his commission, and the fleet sailed without him.

The ship *Beaver* of New-York, which was

restored at Lima in December last, was to come down to Valparaiso for a freight.

The *Curioso* still remains here; she is under Chile colors, commanded by Captain Deano, in the service. The *Horatio* continues to wear the American flag, not having been transferred, in consequence of the inability of the government to pay the amount that is due for her.

Considerable apprehension is entertained here of the coming of the *Cadiz armada*. Should it come out *Monte Video* will no doubt be given up by the Portuguese, and then this river can be effectually blockaded. There cannot be a doubt of the ultimate failure of this expedition. Although the people of this country are divided among themselves, and the interior in a state of commotion, yet they would join against any foreign enemy, and so the Spaniards are universally regarded.

March 4.—It is reported that a messenger was dispatched the day before yesterday to Gen. San Martin, with orders for him to march his army to this place—it is said that he is to be named Director; and it conforms to what Pueyeredon recommends in his speech to the congress, which I enclose you. Fear of the *Cadiz Expedition* is no doubt the principal cause of these movements. The expedition to Lima will of course be suspended, at least, if San Martin comes this way.

LONDON, MARCH 31.
The new machine, entitled a "Velocipede," consisting of two wheels, one before the other, connected by a perch, on which the pedestrian rests the weight of his body, while with his feet he urges the machine forward, on the principle of skating, is already in very general use. The road from Ipswich to Winton, says the *Bary Paper*, "is travelled every evening by several pedestrian hobby-horses; no less than six are seen at a time, and the distance, which is three miles, is performed in fifteen minutes. A military gentleman has made a bet to go to London by the side of the coach." The crowded state of the metropolis does not admit of this novel mode of exercise, and it has been put down by the Magistrates of Police, but it contributes to the amusement of the passengers in the streets in the shape of caricatures in the print shops. In one of these a certain Royal Duke is exhibited on his *Velocipede*, with the following inscription on his back, "10,000*l.* a year," and above, "Cheap travelling to Windsor on my father's business."

A petition from the booksellers and publishers of London and Westminster was presented on Monday night to the House of Commons, praying for an extension of the compulsory delivery of eleven copies of every book published, to certain public libraries. They state that the grievances which they have sustained have been fully shown in the evidence before the Select Committee of the House last session, in which it appears that the actual cost of the books delivered by one house, (Messrs. Longman & Co.) since the passing of the Copy-right Act, in 1814, to April 1818, was about 3000*l.*; that Mr. Murray during the same period had sustained by the delivery a loss of 1275*l.*; that eleven copies of five works amount to 2198*l.* 11*s.*—that the delivery of eleven copies of another single work would be about 25*l.*; and that the law as it now stands has produced the most injurious effects on the property of the owners and authors of books.

High Life below Stairs.
BRIGHTON, MARCH 13.
Royal Freak.—We are assured, that a few nights ago, the Regent, in a merry mood, determined to sup in the Kitchen of the Pavilion. A scarlet cloth was thrown over the pavement, a splendid repast was provided, and the god humored Prince sat down, with a select party of his friends, and spent a joyous hour. The whole of the servants, particularly the female part, were, of course, delighted with this mark of Royal condescension. There have been but few Pavilion arrivals and departures during the present week.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE JEWS.
Will it be believed that in this enlightened age, a decree has been issued in the free city of Lubec, which is under the immediate protection of the Emperor of Austria, dated 21 December, 1818, by which the Jews are forbidden from business in any manner, whatever.—The police officers are ordered to search all Jews openly in the streets, or to break open their houses, and take possession of their property, and seal it up—even the common necessities of life. Any person acting for, or transacting business with a Jew, shall, for the first offence, be fined; for the second, fined and imprisoned, and lose his right of citizenship; and any clerk, porter, or menial servant, hiring with a Jew, shall be imprisoned, and expelled this free town! Before Bonaparte entered Germany, and declared the Jews citizens and members of society, they were treated as common beasts; and on passing through several towns, had to pay the sum per head which was paid for *szcine!* The war being ended, the Jews were led to expect that the meeting of the Sovereigns in Congress would have been the prelude to a redress of their grievances, and that they would have been allowed to enjoy those rights and liberties enjoyed by their Christian neighbors. But, alas! the war being ended, the Sovereigns forgot their promises—they forgot that Jews were human, they were the work of the same Almighty Creator—they forgot their many services during the war, and left them to the mercy of those merciless beings, the Senate of that town, which is styled "the free town of Lubec."

Domestic.
PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 29.
UNEXAMPLED EXPEDITION.

The Citizens' line of Post Coaches, which left New-York at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, arrived in this city at thirty-five minutes past one o'clock, P. M. and brought the N. York papers of yesterday morning. More expeditions travelling than this cannot be found in any country, being at the rate of twelve miles an hour for the whole distance, without allowing any thing for stoppage.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.
It is stated that Mr. Von Kotzebue was assassinated at Mannheim, March 23, by a student, who immediately committed suicide by the same poignard. Both expired instantly.

FROM THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, MAY 6.
Police Office, City of New York, May 8, 1849.
The following letter was placed some weeks since in possession of the police magistrate of this city. They immediately acted, as far forth as their means admitted, on the information it contains. A duplicate has been transmitted to the magistrates in Cincinnati. In consequence of the total want of pecuniary resources to develop a conspiracy of such magnitude, the magistrates in this office have concluded to place it, for the purpose of precaution, before the public.—The writer is known to them, but, at present, is not within their power. It is believed, that L. J. P. has exaggerated—yet there is no doubt of the process of a forgery extensive beyond precedent.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, SEPTEMBER, 1, 1848.
SIR—I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations in getting plates engraved.—I have employed Mr. "J. W." to engrave plates for the list you last forwarded me. He is a most superior engraver; but as he will not be able to execute the whole as soon as I could wish, he has employed a Mr. "L. R." and a Mr. "N. P." to assist him. Mr. "N. P." is also an excellent engraver.

Since I left New-York, I have had employed no less than seven engravers, all of them pretty good workmen—but you must be sensible, that it would require a great many to perform the work I have had done. They have all of them except "Mr. N. P." engaged to take the bills we shall have struck from the plates of their own engravings in pay for the work. Mr. "N. P." is such an infernal coward, he will not consent to take any part of his pay in his own work, so that I wish you would forward me a hundred dollars in good money, as soon as you receive this. We shall feel the loss of Mr. Emmens very much. You have doubtless heard the particulars of his apprehension and confinement, for being concerned in robbing the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank in Pittsburg.—I cautioned him against having any concern in it, but he would not hear me. I would not have believed him such a cursed fool as to have disclosed the whole transaction, and where the money was concealed. You have doubtless heard the particulars of this affair from some of our associates, as it occurred last spring. A Pittsburg paper of the 5th of June, mentions the circumstance. I must confess I have had some fears that the poor penitent sinner would disclose something that would send our plans all to the devil, if not us with them. However, the time has passed on so long, that I think we may consider ourselves pretty secure, if you have as good success in procuring paper for the bills as I have had in getting the plates we shall be able to inundate the whole United States and Canada. If we undertake to dispatch business on the scale we have commenced, we shall require at least three printing presses. The expense of erecting these you know will be no object—I should think well of having one in New-York under your immediate inspection; one in Boston, under that of "Mr. L. S. B." and one at this place, which I will take the charge of myself.

As the bills of the banks in your state are generally more current in the different sections of the union, you will perceive by the following list I have had more plates made for them than any others. To give an idea of the unprecedented success I have had, I will give you a list of the plates I have got under way, proceeding in alphabetical order, viz:—Albany Bank, Aqueduct Association, Auburn Bank, Boston do; Bridgeport, Baltimore, Chester, Catskill, Columbia at Hudson, do. at Washington city; Cape Fear, Derby, Delaware county, Delaware Bridge company, Eagle Bank of New-Haven, Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Albany, Farmer's Bank of Beck's county; Pennsylvania, Farmer's bank of Virginia, Geneva bank, Germantown do; Hudson do; Hartford do; Jefferson county do; Lonsburg do; Morris-town do; Middletown do; Middle district do; Mount Holly do; Newburgh do; Newark do; Newhaven do; New York state do; Niagara do; N. London do; Newbern do; Ontario do; Providence do; Philadelphia banks generally, Phoenix do, Hartford; Plattsburgh do; Salem do, of Massachusetts; Silver Lake do; State Banks of N. Jersey, Troy Bank Utica do; United States do.—(Though, by the bye, I had forgot to tell you, I almost despaired of finding an engraver, who would undertake to copy Uncle Sam's plate, being much more difficult than the others, but Mr. "J. W." has done it to a title, on comparing it with a genuine bill, you can perceive no difference at all, except it may be the engraving may be a little more bold, but this difference may be owing to our trying too paper that was whiter than the genuine bills are done on.) to proceed Virginia Bank, Wash-