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FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, MAY 6.

The editors of the N. York Gazette, having favored with a list of Chilean papers they themselves under obligations to the young gentlemen who translated the following letters, passed between Lord Cochrane and Capt. Biddle, at Valparaiso, in December last, except Biddle is now at the seat of government, he will readily perceive whether or not there has been a false coloring given to this correspondence. Any correction from this gentleman, will be published by us with much pleasure.

Excerpted from the Ministerial Gazette of Chili, of the 23d of January 1819.

The U. S. frigate Ontario, capt. Biddle having left Valparaiso suddenly on the 31st ultimo, leaving behind him various rumors; we now publish, for the satisfaction of all, the literal correspondence between the vice admiral of the Chilean forces of Chili (Lord Cochrane) and capt. Biddle.

Copy of a letter from Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated Valparaiso, Dec. 27, 1818.

Sir—I have been much flattered with the notice which you have honored me, and which I consider as an honor done me, in consequence of the station I hold as commander in chief of the naval force of the government of Chili. I cannot forget the respect due to you, and will call to see you the first opportunity.

The fulfilling my duty to the government is the honor to serve, is superior to all personal considerations, and I therefore beg permission to request you, that from the length of time you have been in public service, you cannot have been ignorant of the fact, that on vessels of war of a foreign nation entering a port, it has always been the custom to render a public salute to that flag. I know of no exception, which was, when the American frigate Essex arrived at Gibraltar in the year 1802, which vessel was ordered to salute the flag of Lord Boscawen, who was then the English admiral on command at that station. The admiral was of opinion that it was the duty of the commander of the Essex to fire the customary salute, if he refused he should leave the port immediately. Instead of saluting the flag, he not only saluted the vessel which bore the Admiral's flag, but, by the order of the same Commodore, the Essex left Algiers for Gibraltar, and was ordered to fulfill the compliment, not only for his former omission, but for his anterior return.

For my part, I have no personal sentiments on this subject; but allow me to assure you of my profound respect for your government and person. I have the honor, &c.

No. 2.—Captain Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated on board the Ontario, before Valparaiso, Dec. 28, 1818.

Sir—in answer to your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to state that the visit which I made to your Lordship on my arrival, was in the capacity of an officer of the U. S. Marine, and as a mark of my respect for the commanding officer of the naval forces of the Chilean government.

I know well that when a vessel of war enters a foreign port, it is customary to fire a salute, and my knowledge of this circumstance, was what induced me, when I entered this port in January, to give formal advice of my arrival to the Governor, and notify him, that I would fire the customary salute, if it would be answered with an equal number of guns. My offer to salute was not accepted, and consequently, your Lordship, will see with how much propriety I excuse myself from not doing it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

No. 3.—From Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated Valparaiso, Dec. 28, 1818.

Sir—I have received the letter with which you favored me in answer to mine of the yesterday, and beg permission to observe, that being ignorant of the rules of the American Government as respects the number of guns with which its commanders are authorized to fire, in answering the salutes of foreign vessels of war who enter their ports, if you will give me your word of honor that the American commanders uniformly, without considering the comparative rank or the locality, answer with an equal number of guns the salute of all foreign vessels of war, I will give new orders that your salute shall be answered in the same way.

Moreover, as in all other services with which I have had communications, it is customary that the Admiral's vessel should answer with two guns less, the salute of the foreign vessel of war, which do not bear the insignia of a corresponding rank, by instructions, until this moment, have been conformably thereto.

The alteration of the usual mode of procedure, in similar circumstances, (as respects the

United States) must be regulated by the communication which you make me upon this subject.

I have the honor, &c.

No. 4.—Capt. Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated on board the Ontario, Dec. 28, 1818.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive the communication with which your lordship honored me this morning. The object of my former letter was to excuse myself entirely from making the salute, and consequently it is not necessary to know whether the salute of the Ontario shall be answered with an equal or a less number of guns. When a government vessel enters a foreign port, the salute is a matter of courtesy, and entirely arbitrary: it is sometimes practised, and at others it is omitted.

With regard to what your lordship informs me, relative to the U. S. frigate Essex, I beg leave to inform your lordship, that your statement is erroneous; for Commodore Foxton never commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean; and I am persuaded that my friend Capt. Biddle, who commanded the Essex in 1802, would not have suffered himself to be ordered to leave the port, in the manner you state.

I have the honor, &c.

No. 5.—Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated Valparaiso, same date.

Sir—The letter with which you favored me this morning, and in which you inform me that your visit was "in your capacity of officer of the U. S. Marine, and as a mark of your respect for the officer who commands the naval forces of the Chilean government," you leave me to understand, that in omitting the salute, you could have no intention of tating in the respect you owe to the Chilean flag; the more so, when in the sentence which follows, you plainly confess that you knew, "that when a vessel of war entered a foreign port, it is customary to fire a salute; and that the knowledge of this circumstance induced you, when you entered this port in Jan. 1818, to give formal advice of your arrival to the government, and gave him notice that you would fire the customary salute, if it would be answered with an equal number of guns." Imagine then, my astonishment on receiving this evening your written declaration, in which you state, "that the object of your letter was to excuse yourself entirely from making the salute, and consequently it was not necessary to know whether the vessel under your command should be answered with an equal or a less number of guns."

This is a public affair, but imagine sir what were my personal feelings, when I find that you add in the same letter; that "When a government vessel enters a foreign port, the salute is arbitrary—that it is at times practised, and at others omitted."

Conceive, sir, I repeat, what are my particular feelings, when I compare your last communication with one of your former ones, in which you state, that "When a vessel of war arrives in a foreign port, it is customary to fire a salute." When I compare this with the offer which you made to the Governor on your arrival in January, to make the customary salute if it would be answered with an equal number of guns when I compare this with the knowledge I have (and which is incontrovertible) that in no part of a civilized nation, the power which is saluted, never answers with an equal number of guns.

As respects the affair at Gibraltar, which I mentioned in my letter, I have not erred in fact, although I may, perhaps, have been mistaken as to particulars of no importance.

I plainly perceive the very unfavorable predicament in which you are placed; and you cannot feel it more sensibly than I do. But this will deprive me of doing that which, before the receipt of your last letter, would have given me great satisfaction, and that is, of returning your visit, which I cannot now do consistently with my feelings, until an explanation conciliates the apparent contradictions which exist in your public letters.

Yours, &c.

No. 6.—Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle dated December 30.

In consequence of the respect and consideration which, in your first letter, you manifested for the Chilean government, and the amicable intercourse which subsists, and which I hope will long continue between the United States and this country, I have to request of you, in the event of your intention soon to leave the port, to be pleased to postpone your departure until after the sailing of the squadron, which is on the point of going to sea.

Yours, &c.

Captain Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated December 30.

In answer to your Lordship's letter, I have the honor to inform you, that although I am anxious to put to sea without delay, and notwithstanding I had it in contemplation to sail this morning; yet, as I am desirous to accede to whatever may be agreeable to the Chilean government as far as it is in my power, I have determined to remain in port during this day; but it will be my indispensable duty to sail to-morrow, and hope that the delay of this day will be sufficient to accomplish the views of the Chilean government; and, to speak the truth, as my object is to double Cape Horn, it seems to me that my departure cannot be in any way prejudicial to the views of the squadron.

I have the honor, &c.

LONDON, APRIL 3, EVENING.

For a considerable length of time persons interested in the Newfoundland Fishery have

presented in memorials to government, complaining of the unfavorable state of their trade, and pointing out the impolicy of allowing the citizens of the United States any farther privileges on this subject, which, it is stated, would totally ruin the Newfoundland Fishery. To these representations, Ministers, it is said, replied, that if in the Commercial Treaty which was then about to be arranged with America such privilege should be granted, Government by way of bounty, could allow 3s. per quintal on all fish cured at Newfoundland, which would produce about 250,000 a year. The Treaty having been concluded, a deputation waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, in conformity with what was before promised, agreed to allow the sum above mentioned.

The sailing of His Majesty's ships Hecla and Griper is understood to be fixed for the 1st inst. from Deptford, on the voyage of discovery to the Arctic Poles. The curiosity of the public being greatly excited on this occasion, numbers are daily visiting them, as in the case of the late expedition.

PARIS, MARCH 31.—On Tuesday in the Chamber of Peers, the Marquis de Marbois submitted a proposition, praying his Majesty to propose a law, substituting some other punishment for that of exile the execution of the latter being impracticable because, there was no place where banished persons would be received.

Yesterday, after mass, the King, seated on his throne, surrounded with the Princes and Princesses of his family received in public audience the Persian Ambassador. Three of the Royal carriages, drawn by eight horses, in which were the Dignitaries appointed to conduct the ceremony of introduction, proceeded to his Excellency's hotel, and accompanied him to the palace. The Marquis Desolles received his Excellency at the entrance of the gallery Diana, and conducted him to the foot of the throne. The Ambassador saluted his Majesty the King returned his salutation; and then covered his head. His Excellency offered as presents, six shawls, a scimitar, which formerly belonged to Ismael, one of the most valorous Sovereigns of Persia, and a precious stone, affirmed to be a panacea for all complaints. The Ambassador addressed the King, the substance of which was, that his Sovereign prayed for the continuance of his dynasty. His Majesty replied, that he was sensible of his kind wishes, and that he thanked the Emperor of Persia for the choice of his Ambassador. After making a profound reverence, which was returned by the King, his Excellency withdrew. His Excellency has sent some very superb cockemires to the Duch-

ASSASSINA HONOR M DE KOTZEBUE

We received yesterday the Paris papers of Tuesday last.

We give from them, in another column, all the details they contain respecting the assassination of M. de Kotzebue, an occurrence which, from the circumstances attending it, appears to be involved in a kind of mysterious horror. The assassin seems to have been an enthusiast, who, through the medium of some morbid affection of mind, had impressed on himself a belief that he was doing a meritorious act. It was stated in the Journal received on Thursday that he had died immediately, in consequence of the wounds he inflicted upon himself; this report, it now appears, was erroneous, but he was not expected long to survive.

Kotzebue unhappily expired a few minutes after the fatal attack.

Neither of the Chambers assembled on Monday. The Peers, it was stated, were to meet on Tuesday. The Deputies were occupied to their bureaux, on Monday, with the examination of the two financial projects; they were expected to close the Central Committee on Tuesday, and then to proceed to the examination of the laws respecting the Press.

It is again stated with more confidence, that a Princess of Sardeña is to be the new consort of the King of Spain.

Fresh disturbances are stated to have broken out at the University of Leipzig, between the Courtland Students on one side, and the Saxon and Polish Students on the other, in consequence of which the Courtlanders quitted the city and retired to Jena.

The following details respecting the dreadful occurrence appear in a letter from Mannheim, dated the 24th inst.—Our city was yesterday the theatre of a dreadful scene of fanaticism. M. Auguste de Kotzebue, whose literary celebrity had penetrated even to Japan, was assassinated in his chamber. A student, or at least an individual who described himself as such in the Register of Strangers, at the Inn at Weinberg, entered the apartment of M. de Kotzebue, and began commenting on the opinions and conduct of the latter. After a short dispute, he gave M. de Kotzebue four stabs with a poniard. M. de Kotzebue fell dead in the arms of his eldest son, whom his cries had drawn to the spot. The assassin went tranquilly into the street, where he fell upon his knees, and raising his hands, joined together to Heaven, cried out, *Vivat Tauti!* He then rose and stabbed himself with the poniard. Aid was immediately administered to him, and he exhibited some signs of life, but it is thought he cannot recover. The university diploma found upon him is in the name of Sand, and his shirt is marked with an S; but he inscribed himself at the Inn under the name of Heinrich. A briet was also found upon the assassin with another poniard, containing the following words:—Sentence of Death upon Auguste de Kotzebue, executed

the 23d March, 1819. It is said the assassin is a native of Winziedel, in Saxony.

M. de Kotzebue was interred this morning. His assassin is considered better, and scarcely any doubts are entertained of his recovery. He was able to talk yesterday since which he has declared with a very composed air, that he did not in the least regret what he had done; that he had it in contemplation for the last six months; that he was convinced, that he had done a good deed in delivering Germany, from a man who had done so much harm to German students, as well by his writings, as by traducing them to the Emperor of Russia, and that he had no accomplices.

The family of M. de Kotzebue are in a consternation, which it is difficult to describe. He has left behind him fourteen children, the youngest only two months old. His son, who circumnavigated the globe, is expected here to-morrow. M. de Kotzebue had received, on the fatal day, a letter from his mother who resides at Weimar. The authorities of our town have commenced proceedings relative to this tragical event.

The censorship of Frankfurt has expressed in the Journal of this town, the passage relating to the paper thrown into the an-chamber by the assassin, on which were written these words;—Sentence of death executed upon Augustus de Kotzebue, on the 23d March, 1819. This paper excites a suspicion that the author of the crime is a member of a society.

According to the same Journal, the assassin called twice upon M. de Kotzebue, in the morning and after dinner without seeing him; he returned at five o'clock in the evening. He announced himself as one of his countrymen who wished to make acquaintance with him. M. de Kotzebue left the room he was in with his family, and went to receive him in the anti-chamber. What passed in the interval, the result, no one knows, as there were no witnesses. On hearing the cries of M. de Kotzebue, his wife, who had recently been confined in child bed, and his daughter ran and found him stabbed in four places with a poniard; one of the wounds had pierced his heart, and in a few instants he expired in their arms.

M. de Kotzebue was only 38 years of age; but he commenced his literary career at 19; his health was impaired, and he looked older. He had just ceased his functions, as literary correspondent of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander, in Germany, and was preparing to return to Russia, when he was thus hurried to a premature grave.

An interesting debate took place in the House of Commons last night, on the petition of General Gourgaud. Well might Mr. Lambton say, "I hope, for the honor of the country, that the House would be able to disprove the perpetration of such wanton acts of cruelty and barbarity towards an unprotected foreigner."

A question of some importance was put to Ministers last night by Sir W. de Crespigny. The Hon. Baronet wished to know whether the vessels that had been chartered from this country to proceed to Spain for the purpose of taking on board Spanish troops to act against the American Insurgents, acted with the privacy or the consent of his Majesty's Government. Lord Castlereagh replied, that the transactions in question were purely commercial, and that the parties who engaged in them acted upon their own discretion, and at their own peril as to any consequences that might ensue.

Lady Campbell Stewart, mother of the English Ambassador, died in Paris, on the 29th inst. almost suddenly. The funeral obsequies took place yesterday, in the church of St. Vincent de Paul. A great number of foreigners of distinction attended.

A whimsical regulation is mentioned in a Paris paper to have been prescribed by the Austrian government, with regard to its couriers. When they have a despatch to carry having only one seal, they are only to travel at a walking pace; and when it had two seals, they are enjoined to go at a trot; and when it has three seals, they are ordered to proceed at a full gallop.

Domestic.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Communicated for the Washington Gazette. Copy of a letter, addressed to the Honorable Bushrod Washington, President of the American Colonization Society, by the Hon. Judge Potter, pursuant to a Resolution of the Synod of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, 22D MARCH, 1819.

SIR—The American Colonization Society, as far as its views have been developed and understood, is considered, in our State, as an agent of no small importance in promoting the happiness of man. At first, objections were started by the free people of color, whose jealousies were roused before their understandings could be informed; but now, they begin to see the benevolent object of meliorating their condition; and they give to the plan their hearty assent. Indeed, the object, and the means proposed for attaining it, need but to be understood to be cordially embraced by all.

As a measure of sound policy, and perhaps the only one, consistent with the principles of humanity, for ridding the white population of the Southern States, of one of their greatest evils, they begin to hail this Society as their deliverer. And surely no philanthropist, who sees the wretched condition of our colored population, degraded almost to the level