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FORNEN.

CHARLESTON, JULY 7.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A highly interesting debate arose in the British House of Lords, on the resolutions proposed by the Earl of HARROWBY, the chairman of the Lord's Secret Committee, appointed to enquire into the expediency of compelling the Bank of England to return to specie payments. These resolutions were founded on the views and principles embraced in the Committee's Report.

The Bank has presented a paper to the British ministry, deprecating the consequences to the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the empire, if it should be compelled to return to specie payments in the manner proposed by the Committee, as it will be compelled to contract their issues whilst the Country Banks will be under the necessity, simultaneously, to do the same. The Ministers lent a deaf ear to the remonstrances of the Bank, and even took an open part against it in the debate. The Earl of Liverpool acknowledged that with the aid of the Bank, the country had fought its way out of one of the most perilous contests, in which it had ever been engaged. But it seems to us that his majesty's government entertains no very strong feeling of gratitude for its old ally, to which it has been so long married, but which it appears now inclined to divorce with very little ceremony. What may perhaps explain this licentious feeling, is that the Bank urges the payment of ten millions, out of fourteen, of the permanent debt due to it by the government. At any rate his majesty's ministers are for carrying the recommendations of the committee forthwith into effect. What seems extraordinary, is that the

fighting the battle of non-depreciation on the side of the Bank and its friends, should turn entirely round and become advocates of the opposite doctrine. The violent partisans on both sides have changed places. Messrs. HUNT, WOOLLER, &c. who have been all along the open enemies of the Bank and the restriction bill, now contend against the resumption of specie payments, whilst those steady supporters of the powers that be, the ministerial journalists, as well as their masters, insist on the Bank returning to cash payments. The regular oppositionists, the GREYS, the GREENVILLE'S, the BROUGHAM'S, and FERNAY'S, are steady and consistent. They contended that the restriction bill ought never to have passed, and they now contend that it ought to be as early as possible repealed. The Earl of LAUDERDALE, on presenting a petition, signed by nearly 500 London merchants, traders, and bankers, praying that the recommendations of the committee may not be adopted, stated that the number of signers could have been greatly increased, if the general meeting of the merchants, bankers, &c. in the metropolis, had not been disturbed and deprived of its full effect by the intrusion and meddling of Messrs. HUNT, WOOLLER, and others of their party.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS.

The following are nine Resolutions for the Resumption of Cash Payments now submitted for the adoption of both Houses of Parliament in pursuance of the Reports on the State of the Bank:

1. That it is expedient to continue the Restriction on payments in Cash by the Bank of England, beyond the time to which it is at present limited by law.
2. That it is expedient that a definite period should be fixed for the termination of the restriction on Cash Payments; and that preparatory measures should be taken, with a view to facilitate and insure, on the arrival of that period, the payment of the Promissory Notes of the Bank of England in the legal coin of the realm.
3. That in order to give to the Bank a greater control over the issues of their notes than they at present possess, provision ought to be made for the gradual repayment to the Bank of the sum of ten millions; being part of the sum due to the Bank, on account of advances made by them for the public service, and on account of the purchase of Exchequer Bills under the authority of the Acts of the Legislature.
4. That it is expedient to provide, by law, that from the 1st of February, 1820, the Bank shall be liable to deliver, on demand, Gold of standard fineness, having been assayed and stamped at his Majesty's Mint, a quantity of not less than sixty ounces being required in exchange for such an amount of Notes of the Bank as shall be equal to the value of the Gold so required, at the rate of 4l. 4s per ounce.
5. That from the 1st of October, 1820, the Bank shall be liable to deliver, on demand, Gold of standard fineness, assayed and stamped as before mentioned, a quantity of not less than

sixty ounces being required in exchange for such an amount of Notes as shall be equal to the value of the Gold so required, at the rate of 3l. 19s. 7d. per ounce.

6. That from the 1st of May, 1821, the Bank shall be liable to deliver, on demand, Gold of standard fineness, assayed and stamped as before mentioned, a quantity of not less than sixty ounces being required in exchange for such an amount of Notes as shall be equal in value to the Gold so required, at the rate of 3l. 17s. 10 1/2d. per ounce.

7. That the Bank may, at any period between the 1st of February, 1820, and the 1st of May, 1821, undertake to deliver Gold of standard fineness, assayed and stamped as before mentioned, at any rate between the sum of 4l. 4s. per ounce, and 3l. 17s. 10 1/2d. per ounce; but that such intermediate rate having been once fixed by the Bank, that rate shall not be subsequently increased.

8. That from the 1st of May, 1823, the Bank shall pay its Notes on demand, in the legal coin of the realm.

9. That it is expedient to repeal the laws prohibiting the melting and the expiration of the Coin of the Realm.

London Traveller, May 20.

A St. John's paper of the 15th, ult. says, that "A Die, and other necessary Apparatus are just finished for the purpose of stamping the Dollars at the Public Office, with a view of preventing the exportation of the precious metal to the United States—The device is G. R. with a Crown over."

Extract of a letter, dated Lima, 5th March 1819, to a gentleman in Baltimore.

"Dear Sir—I arrived here on the 28th ult. from Guayaquil by land, but was much delayed on account of the swelling of the several rivers between these two places; or from want of mules to carry my baggage."

"I now avail myself of the opportunity offered by the ship Two Catherine's, captain Charles Hyatt, of Providence, R. I. to do the same, as also to my several friends. This vessel with several others are obliged to leave the port in consequence of Lord Cochrane who is in the Roads with a strong squadron of Chilian men of war, having declared all the coast from Guayaquil to Altaicama in a state of blockade, giving notice of the same to the neutrals that are here. His Lordship has allowed them no more time than the 9th inst to go away. Capt. Hunt will blockade the port of Callao, and will pass through that channel."

"An hermaphrodite brig have in sight the day before yesterday, and was chased by two Chilian ship San Martin, but with evident disadvantage, as we could clearly see her getting to windward as fast as the pursuer was going ahead."

"Lord Cochrane made an unexpected attack on the Spanish fleet in port, on the 1st instant, but he received a warm reception, and will not probably renew it. This fleet consists of two 40 gun frigates, four strong corvettes and more than 30 gun boats, and is prepared to return him hot shots. A gun boat with an officer with 40 men on board, fell into his Lordship's hands, but this was owing to his boat being involved in a thick fog, and found itself in the middle of the Chilian fleet unexpectedly. The number of the killed on this side is 15 and 3 or 4 wounded; a circumstance due probably to the firing of round shot alone. The appearance of this fleet in the Bay, and the several proclamations from General San Martin has not in the least affected either public peace or the ordinary course of trade—nor has this circumstance, and the admittance of several British, American & French cargoes, altered the prices of merchandize given to you last October."

"I put an end to this letter in great haste being now informed that Lord Cochrane who yesterday promised to treat the neutrals with indulgence, has declared this afternoon that all vessels that should not be underway at day break, he would make them GOOD PRIZE. What a language for an insurgent? An English gentleman who was on board of his frigate reports that he gave him the positive assurance that in case the Macedonian would force the blockade, he Admiral Lord Cochrane would have the impudence to fire at her and force her to withdraw. That English blooded fellow has forgotten what lessons "Fankes" can give to presumption. I am told that Lord C. has sent in a flag of truce proposing an exchange of prisoners, but that it has been rejected."

FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

Paris papers to the 15th of May state that on the preceding day, to use the language of the London Courier, the impudent petitions of certain obscure, and even feigned individuals, praying for the recall of all those banished traitors, whose monstrous perfidy in 1815, filled Europe with indignation and horror, were rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. The debate, though short, was animated and interesting. M. Cotton, the reporter of the Committee appointed to examine the said petitions, delivered an admirable discourse, in which he dwelt with great emphasis upon the abuses of the right of petition. The consequences of that abuse, he said, if not timely checked, would place the chamber under the empire of petitions, and the members would have little else to do than to sit and deliberate upon every petty or facetious topic, which an individual, or individuals, chose to couch in the form of a petition. With respect to the measure solicited by the petitioners, the sole argument of the report was,

that the right of extending mercy to the exiles, belonged to the Crown, and that it did not become the Chamber to interfere with that right. M. Canmartin made a speech, in defence of all the exiles, and including therefore, the three perjured regicides, which was overflowing with revolutionary love and kindness; a zealous appeal to sympathy and sensibility, in behalf of men, whom the moral voice of the world has pronounced to be unutterably infamous. The whining oration was indignantly answered by the keeper of the Seals, who pronounced, repeatedly, that whatever clemency might hereafter be extended towards the temporary banished, by the generosity of the Crown, the regicides—the relaxed regicides—were excluded for ever. This declaration was received with shouts of applause from the whole Chamber, with the exception of about twenty Ultra liberals on the left, whose tongues seemed frozen by the energetic manner of the Minister. In one part of his speech he exclaimed that "the King could not, without compromising his own dignity, the repose of France and of Europe, restore to France the assassins of his brother, the assassins of his predecessor, the murderers of the martyr-king."

A correspondent observe, that the intelligence relative to the arrival of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz from Harre, with eight millions of dollars, has caused some people to shake their heads, and put on serious faces, expressive of dissatisfaction—amounting, in plain terms, to this:—"The boys" (probably meaning privateers) "have disgraced themselves and ruined us." Something more meant than meets the eye. It is said, a gentleman yesterday morning, while in conversation with another, appeared to be abstracted, occasionally immersed in thought profound. The person to whom he had been addressing himself, after waiting with anxious solicitude some moments for a reply to a question put to the gentleman, and not receiving an answer, gently tapped him on the shoulder to rouse him from his reveries, when he exclaimed, "eight millions of dollars!"—This induced the other to presume that he was mad; but on perusing the account of the arrival of the Spanish fleet with the precise sum on board, he discovered "that there was method" in his friend's madness.

Balt. Tel.

Medical.

When we are all afflicted with hydrophobia, experiencing the deepest sensations of pity for the fate of the poor young creature who has thus fallen a sacrifice to what is called "regular practice," in a disease that confessedly baffles the efforts of the most skillful, rather than resort to a simple plant, which, when duly administered, has never been known to fail of a cure?—Post.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, JULY 2.
Hydrophobia.—In compliance with the request of several persons, the subscribers have been induced to lay before the public a brief statement of the case of hydrophobia which occurred in Southwark a few days since. The unfortunate subject of the disease was Miss Eliza Frame, aged 19 years, who resided in Second street, near Catharine. It appeared from the information given by the young woman herself, and confirmed by others, that she had been bitten about 4 weeks before, by a small grey dog, on the inside of the middle finger of the left hand. The wound was extracted while the patient had been in the act of driving the dog out of the room in which she was sitting. A friend proposed to send for medical assistance, but this she declined, from the apparently trifling nature of the accident, and an avowed belief that the dog was not mad. In a short time, however, the animal discovered a very vicious disposition, by biting several other persons, and it was conceived necessary to destroy him.

This was accordingly done, without its being further determined whether he was really rapid or not, he, as far as we are able to ascertain, not having been seen or examined by any one possessed of competent knowledge to decide.—The melancholy event, however, of the wound received from him by Miss Frame, sufficiently, in our estimation at least, denotes the dreadful malady with which she must have been afflicted. We were told that the wound bled freely, was somewhat painful the first day, but soon healed.

In twenty seven days after, Eliza began to complain of pain in the right side, and of being frequently chilly. On the second day of her indisposition her side became easy, but a more severe pain seized the left elbow, which was soon extended down to the hand, and upwards to the shoulder. Early in the morning of the third day she proceeded, according to her usual custom, to wash herself, and while attempting to apply the cool water to her face, she involuntarily started back, and suffered a pretty severe attack of spasmodic affection. A sense of suffocation attended this attack, and her sufferings were such as to oblige her to desist from what she was doing, nor was she at any other time during the day able to make any further application of the water to her face. In the course of the day, she sustained repeated attacks of spasms, produced by other exciting causes, always referring her chief uneasiness to the breast, stomach, and the upper part of the throat. In the night following, she experienced a paroxysm of the spasms more alarming than any that had occurred before, impressing, for the first time, both the patient and the lady

with whom she resided, with an apprehension of her case being dangerous.

At 6 o'clock in the morning of the fourth day, the symptoms with which she had been before affected were now presented in an aggravated form. The pulse was tense and frequent, the causes capable of exciting the spasms, and the attending sense of suffocation had been multiplied. A mere draught of air from a door was at this time sufficient to induce them, and every attempt to swallow liquids was not only impracticable, but certain to occasion great anguish. At half past 9 o'clock, A. M. the pulse was 130 a minute, and her distress arising out of the frequent occurrence of the spasms, and the danger of suffocation, was very great. Her thirst was insatiable, and she was frequently discharging from the mouth and throat a frothy saliva, which was of so viscid a nature that she was often under the necessity of detaching it with her finger.

The nervous system was excitable to so great a degree, that any sudden movement in the room, such as opening or shutting the door, the undulation of the water used by the person engaged in cupping her, although she did not see it, the flame produced by burning the pieces of paper employed by the cupper, and many other causes which under other circumstances, would be equally trifling, were remarked at different times to precipitate this unhappy girl into convulsions, exhibiting that kind of poignant suffering, which perhaps may be more easily conceived of, than expressed by language. Her intense thirst has been referred to; it may be useful on some other occasion, to remark that a temporary alleviation of that sensation was obtained by applying to her mouth and lips some lime juice.

In the intervals of her paroxysms, the mind became a little composed, and she was several times capable of speaking collectedly. We were of opinion that this occasional mental composure, was in part to be attributed to our having very carefully kept from her knowledge, the nature of her complaint. In one or two instances, when the bite she had received was adverted to within her hearing, she manifested but little present concern about it, and enquired whether there could be any danger of her becoming mad, in consequence of it. That the tendency of the wound she had received had occupied very little of either her attention or her fears, was rendered more fully evident by the fact of her having forgot when her case was first under investigation, that she had been bitten. When she was asked if such had been the nature of the wound, she replied in the affirmative with the fingers on the upper conical vertebrae, was repeatedly observed to produce spasms, and a sense of stifling or difficulty in getting the breath. This symptom, it is conceived, is accounted for by what is stated in the last passage of this communication.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the pulse became weak and tremulous, and in a few minutes ceased at the wrist: her voice was next observed to fail her, and she expired at half past 11. To the medical profession it may be interesting to state, that the treatment consisted of two bleedings, one of ten, and the other of thirty ounces, and a cupping along the course of the spine.

In the examination of the body after death, the spinal marrow was found inflamed.

HARVEY KLAPP, M. D.
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
HENRY NELL, M. D.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1819.

A person of the name of Darby McCarron, has been brought up before the mayor, and convicted of obstructing the watchmen and others appointed by the mayor to carry into effect the late ordinance for killing dogs, found at large in the streets of the city. He was fined \$100, and bound over in the sum of \$300 to answer the assault and battery which grew out of the circumstance.

FROM THE UTICA GAZETTE.

Mr. Walker—Myself and a number of others of the medical profession were called upon, on the 24th instant, to attend the operation of a paracentesis of the thorax, which was performed by the celebrated Doctor J. White, of Cherry Valley, on Cyrus Knapp, a young man of this town; and to our surprise he drew from the left breast, by an incision made between the sixth and seventh ribs, nine and a half pounds of purulent matter. By reason of the weakness of the patient, it was thought advisable not to evacuate the whole matter at once. On the 25th I drew four pounds two ounces, and on the 26th, two pounds, making in the whole fifteen pounds and two ounces.
W. DAY.
Schoeyler, Herkimer county, June 28, 1819.

Juvenile Academy.

THE examination of the Students of this institution for the last half year, took place on the 25th ult. and the result was highly pleasing to all those who were interested. Mr. Thomas L. Haggdale, whose talents are highly approved, will continue as teacher, and the exercises of the school will commence on the 12th instant.
The terms are as follows:—to wit. For the Latin and Greek classes, twelve dollars per session, for Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic &c. \$3.
I would take a few boarders at \$7 per month if immediate application is made.
WM HINTON.
Wake 8th July, 1819. 25—2w.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an installment of Ten Dollars upon each share is required to be paid by the subscribers on or before the first day of September next.
FREDERICK RANDALL, Treasr.
July 3, 1819. 25—6c.