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Political.

The canvass for the election of Governor of the state of Kentucky goes on briskly. The papers from that state are full of addresses from the friends of the respective candidates. All the incidents of their lives are passed in review, with a minuteness of inspection, which, one would think, cannot be very agreeable to the parties; for, in the heat of the contest, their least exceptionable actions are distorted into offences against the sovereign people. It must be allowed, however, that, in the course of the controversy, some facts are brought to light that are not a little curious. Among them we count the contents of the following letter, on which we cheerfully leave the reader to make his own comments.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE COMMENTATOR
The attention of the public has been called to a letter written by General Adair to Col. Anderson. As it is not the object of the friends and supporters of General Adair to conceal any private or public acts of his life, and as this letter, although written under the sanctity of private confidence, has been insidiously alluded to, we publish it, that our readers may see the contents of that partial extract.
Extract from General Adair's letter to Colonel Anderson.
Greenville Springs, Aug. 23, 1815.

"Your packet by Mr. Norvell has just come to hand. Since I last wrote you, I have not seen or heard from Mr. S. McKee. He has not yet resigned. I lately had a visit from a very intelligent gentleman from the northeast; and though he managed somewhat in the Yankee style, I have no doubt his object was to find out whether General Jackson would be supported in the west, if brought forward as a candidate for the presidency. I gave it as my opinion that he would be supported in Louisiana and Tennessee, and in Kentucky, by a little exertion, he would get all the votes but two; and that I was not certain they would be against him. (I mean the districts represented by Mr. Clay and Col. Johnson.) He assured me there was a strong disposition in many of the Northern states to run him, if they could be assured he would be supported in the west. He was extremely anxious that I should go to the Federal City this winter as a member, if possible; but, if that cannot be, he wished me to spend the month of January there as a private gentleman. I would write to the General on the subject, but am induced to believe (from questions that have been asked me by different gentlemen from Tennessee) that the general has, from some misrepresentation of my conduct, become offended with me.

"Should you have an opportunity, I wish you could know his sentiments on the subject of becoming a candidate for President. The sooner the better. I am afraid Mr. Crawford will not do—you already know my sentiments on this subject.

Domestic.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD OF JUNE 19.
MUTINY AND MURDER.

On Saturday last five seamen who had come up from the beach near Currituck Inlet, stopped at a tavern a short distance beyond the Drawbridge, where they deposited their baggage and came into town. They reported that they belonged to an English brig bound from New Providence to Liverpool, which had foundered off the coast of North-Carolina; but among other circumstances, that of their having each a considerable number of Spanish dollars which they carried about them quitted in belts, led to a belief that they had been engaged in some piratical enterprise; and yesterday our vigilant Chief Magistrate issued his warrant to have them brought up for examination, and accordingly Thomas Jones, John Badcliffe, Charles Rogers, alias Nicholas Wilson, Philip Pierce, and Nathan Smith, were conducted into Court.

Nathan Smith, a native of Belfast, state of Maine, was summoned as a witness in the case, and being sworn, stated, that he shipped at New-York in the ship Curiazo, bound to Buenos Ayres, where she remained two months. He was then compelled (having no money) to enter on board the ship Union, a Privateer, remained on board the Union six months, was sent in a Spanish prize to Buenos Ayres.—He then shipped in the Patriot brig Gen. Rondeau, captain David Miles, and sailed

on a cruise—Captured a Spanish brig from Barcelona bound to Havana, after which the captain called all hands on board and told them he was going to quit the B. A. service, and send all his prizes to Margarita, to which place he ordered the Spanish brig. About a month after captured a Spanish sch. from the Straits, bound to the coast of Africa, and kept her in co.—then proceeded for Teneriffe. Saw a sail which proved to be a brig having French and Spanish papers, from Havana; took from her some sugar and coffee, put the prisoners from the General Rondeau on board and let her go. About a month afterwards arrived off Teneriffe and got intelligence of the same brig being in the harbor, manned the cutter at ten o'clock at night and cut her out, took the best part of her cargo out, consisting of honey, snuff, rum, sugar and coffee, put it on board the prize schooner, and suffered the brig to depart.

The General R. then cruised amongst the Islands about a fortnight—took a number of market boats loaded with cheese and butter—then shifted her course for Cadiz and went up the Straits, took a small polacre (Spanish) ship, took two or three small feluccas, took out their cargoes (Havana sugar) and put them on board the Polacre ship, manned the Polacre and ordered her for Margarita. Shifted her course to come out of the Straits, captured a Spanish brig from Barcelona, bound to —, and kept her in co. Next morning a Spanish 20 gun ship came up and passed under our stern.—Next day got to the mouth of the Straits; at 12 o'clock saw a ship which proved to be the ship we had captured and loaded, the prize brig, subsequently captured, took her in tow, and both were ordered to Margarita, at night a Polacre brig hove in sight—chased her until midnight, and lost sight of her. Shifted our course for Cadiz, and next day spoke a French brig and a Neapolitan brig—let them pass. The next day about four o'clock P. M. saw a sail and overhauled her by sweeping, she proved to be a Greek, the first lieutenant of the G. R. boarded her, and she was suffered to pass, the G. R. then made sail for Teneriffe.

Four days afterwards saw a brig, gave chase and came up with her, the G. R. hoisted Spanish colors, and the chase American. On coming within gun shot, the latter lowered the American and hoisted the Spanish flag, and the G. R. hoisted the Patriot flag, upon which the chase fired a gun to leeward and struck her colors; she proved to be a Spanish brig, from the Straits bound to Havana, loaded with brandy, dry goods, &c.—took out the prisoners, put the first lieutenant and a prize crew on board, and ordered her to keep in co. Two days after the G. R. was chased by a ship under English colors, and outsailed her with ease.—Kept on for Teneriffe, and spoke an English cutter, which capt. Miles compelled to take on board the prisoners captured in the Spanish brig a few days before, and land them at Teneriffe, then proceeded to Margarita, with the prize brig in tow.

[The witness then proceeded to disclose the circumstances most material to the point of investigation, nearly in the following words.]

"The captain (Miles) used the men very ill, and the day after we passed the Island of Ba badoes, the crew mutinied and rose upon the officers. I was below at the time the mutiny took place, being a little intoxicated. I heard a great noise upon deck, as of a number of people in a scuffle, and now and then the clashing of swords.

"It immediately occurred to me that the crew were engaged in massacring the officers and on going on deck the next morning I had but too good grounds for my suspicions.—The deck was sprinkled with blood, and 6 officers, viz: Captain David Miles, Second Lieut. McSweeney, the captain of the Marines, Sergeant of Marines, Purser, Master's Mate and 3 privates of Marines, were missing, and several of the crew on board severely wounded, I was informed that the officers and marines who were missing, were sent away in a boat.— This happened about 12 miles from an Island, the name of which I was ignorant of.

The crew then took charge of the privateer and appointed Robinson, the Gunner, captain,—hailed the prize brig which was still in company, and told the prize-master to go where he pleased. Shifted our course for the United States, and in two days made land, we then stood for Charleston, and three days after put three men on board an English brig, and paid the captain for their passage to England 20 bags of sugar.— Three days after spoke a sloop, bound to New-York, wanted to put some of

our men on board of her, but the wind blew too hard, two days after spoke an American schooner from Savannah for Boston, and put 18 or 14 more of our men on board of her, paying 20 bags of sugar for their passage. Next day made the land again, which proved to be the coast of North-Carolina, when 15 or 16 of the stoutest men remaining on board turned to and plundered the privateer of every thing valuable, which they carried ashore with them in a boat, and abandoned the G. R. leaving me and 13 more on board.

"Robinson, (the captain,) then proposed to run into Wilmington and give the privateer up to the United States, which was determined on.—Off the bar we were boarded by a pilot who remained on board two days, when he left us and went ashore with Robinson and 5 of the crew. We were then chased two days by a United States Revenue cutter, and escaped in a heavy blow, the G. R. leaked very badly for two or three days after the blow, and as soon as we got her within 20 or 30 miles of land, we scuttled her and took to the boat, bringing with us only our clothes. We landed at Currituck beach at night, where we found lodging, and the next morning proceeded on to Blackwater in a boat, and there hired 3 carts to fetch us on to Norfolk."

The money which those men had, they say was taken out of one of the feluccas captured up the Straits. One states the sum taken to have been \$6000, and another at \$14,000, but the whole was divided amongst the crew after the mutiny. A few bales of Cochineal were also taken out of the felucca which were on board the G. R. when they abandoned her. The amount found upon the prisoners is \$927. 25, which has been deposited in the U. S. Bank. There are two more of the party who came ashore at Currituck, but they were left on the road from Black Water, being too unwell to travel.

After a patient examination of nearly five hours, the prisoners were all committed to jail.

Smith, whose deposition is given above, is the only American of the party, the rest are all Englishmen; it is also stated that the crew of the brig was composed chiefly of English and Spaniards, or natives of S. America.

We have neither time nor room at present for any remarks on this atrocious transaction; we shall therefore dismiss the subject by briefly informing our readers that Robinson and his five companions, who left the privateer off Wilmington bar, have been apprehended at Smithville, N. C. and that four of the 15 or 16 who had previously left her, are also in custody at Wilmington, N. C. I his intelligence we have from the Wilmington Recorder of the 10th inst. received by yesterday's mail.

From the London Monthly Magazine.

Weak Eyes.—By mere chance I have found out that a piece of green glass, laid flat on a book, will be of the utmost benefit to those who are troubled with weak eyes.

I mean to those who wish to read, but who are often, in the most interesting parts perhaps, obliged reluctantly to leave off. Some will say you may as well wear green spectacles; but I say No! A piece of fine clear green glass, about the size of a royal octavo page, will be found of infinitely more assistance—and in order to strengthen the fact, I beg to say that a young gentleman about the age of sixteen, was learning to play the flute, but before he could play a note, was always obliged to have the music coloured, either green or blue, which of course was attended with much inconvenience, and in some cases would have been quite out of the question.—He tried green spectacles, but they did not answer the end. Being one day in the garden, he placed a piece of green glass on his book, and found that he could bear to read without the smallest inconvenience. As this simple method of preserving the sight, may be of importance to many of your readers, I will be glad if you will give it publicity.

A CAMBRIAN.

Foreign.

GIBRALTAR, APRIL 22, 1820.

The following is the substance of the official intelligence in the Madrid Gazettes, received this week:

The Minister of Grace and Justice, Don Josef Garcia de la Torre, is succeeded by Don Manuel Garcia Ferreros. An order of the 8th instant, transmitted by the Secretary at War, to the inspectors of all arms, expresses His Majesty's disapprobation of the language holden, the night before, by one of his life guards and which occasioned some slight disturbance in the capital. In order to prevent the recurrence of similar scenes in future, the military, and particularly those who do duty about the King's person, are clearly to understand, that His Majesty, having sworn to observe the Constitution,

will consider as highly culpable, any one who, by words or deeds, may prove himself hostile to the new system. A circular of the Minister of Finances, dated the 6th, recommends a subscription to be opened throughout the kingdom, in favour of the families of the victims of the 10th March, in Cadiz, in addition to the produce of the tax and rents already applied by His Majesty to their relief, as stated last week. A despatch, of the 4th from Gen. O'Donju, to the Secretary of War, states, that, having left Port St. Mary's for Cadiz, on the same day, he stopped a few hours at the Isla, and was welcomed in the most friendly and respectful manner by the gallant warriors in that stronghold of Spanish liberty; that his appointment of Brigadier O'Daly, one of their leaders, to the command of the district in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, has convinced them of his regard for them, and of his confidence in their operations.

While the sending of some of these meritorious troops to Cadiz—as a part of the garrison, in compliance with His Majesty's orders, has dispelled whatever doubts might yet remain with respect to the sincerity of the late reconciliation with them; and, lastly, that, on his entering Cadiz, the enthusiasm of the population, at the sight of their Governor of Generals, Quiroga and Riego, and of the writer of this dispatch, as the representative of his Majesty, all met together, broke out into such joyful demonstrations as were never witnessed before, and would take a great deal of time to describe. The king has been pleased to confirm Brigadier O'Daly's appointment, and has further promoted him to Camp Marshal, as well as Don Antonio Quiroga, Don Felipe Arco Agiero, Don Rafael Rego, and Don Miguel Lopez Banos. His Majesty has also appointed Lt. Gen. Santocildes to be Captain General of Estremadura; Camp Marshal Ordoña Commandant General of the Canary Islands, & Col. Pola, Military Commandant of Asturias. Besides these promotions and appointments an official article of the 10th makes it known that His Majesty has ordered cruising squadrons to be sent to Cape St. Vincent, St. Mary, and Gata, for the protection of the Spanish trade. A decree of the 9th, enjoining the execution of another decree issued by the General & Extraordinary Cortes, on the 8th June, 1813, for the more effectual protection of the right of property and the encouragement of agriculture and the rearing of cattle. And, lastly, a dispatch of the 4th, from the New Captain General of Valencia, Casso Anadola, to the Secretary at War, contains the Count's offer to relinquish, in favor of the state, the difference between his former pay and that to which he is now entitled, namely, 9,000 rs. vn. a year; merely begging, that His Majesty will be pleased to apply, out of that sum, 40,000 reals to one of the Charitable institutions in Valencia, (al Casa di Beneficencia,) and offering a similar relinquishment of whatever additional pay he may be entitled to in future; which generous offer has been admitted by His Majesty, with the condition annexed to it by the noble donor.

From the National Intelligencer.

SOUTH AMERICA.

DOCUMENTS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Communication of the Supreme Director to Congress.

Sovereigns!—The enclosed communication from Don Jose Valentin Gomez, envoy extraordinary in France, was received a few days ago.

At the same time arrived Don Mariano Gutierrez Moreno, an American, who announced himself as the bearer of despatches to the government of Chili, from its deputy Don Jose Yrizarri, with the same propositions, and particular directions to make this government acquainted with the object of his mission. This induced me to delay the transmission of the communication of the envoy Don Gomez, until I could inform you of the result of the conference with Gutierrez Moreno, which took place on the 23d of this month. His mission has been ascertained; and he further declares that the deputies Rivadavia and Gomez especially enjoined it on him to exert himself to induce this government to seize so favorable a juncture, presenting such great advantages to the country. I therefore transmit the note to your sovereignty, and, in calling to your recollection the sad situation of the provinces, and the fate which impends over them, I entreat you to take this subject into your immediate consideration, because the moment is arrived when instructions should be given to the envoy Gomez on this matter; since according to the resolution, which may be adopted, the Spanish expedition intended against this part of America may be prevented; and because the envoy Gutierrez Moreno is waiting only for the decision of your sovereignty to pursue his journey.

May God preserve your sovereignty many years. JOSE RONDEAU.

To the Supreme National Congress of the United Provinces of South America.

Communication from Don Jose Valentin Gomez, envoy at Paris, to the Secretary for the Department of State.

In my official letter of the 15th of the last month, I stated to you, that I had been invited to a conference by his excellency the minister of foreign affairs. Several circumstances prevented its tak-

ing place before the first of the present month. Though I had before deep-seated on the object, which it was directed, I never intended to do it to you.

After his excellency had spoken both on the great wishes of the Ministry, for the happy result of the undertaking in which these provinces engaged, and on the great obstacles which prevented them from taking a decisive, and open part in their support, said, "that, on reflecting on their interests, he was convinced that they were entirely dependent on a choice of a government, under whose influence they enjoy the advantages of peace, and he firmly believed, that the form of government could only be a constitutional monarchy, with a prince of Europe, whose relations might command and increase a respect for the state, facilitate the acknowledgement of national independence. That, impressed with these ideas, he had in his mind what he considered a happy thought, he was going to explain it to me with the greatest sincerity, by proposing a prince whose personal qualities and position were the most likely to overcome all obstacles which might oppose such a project; it being undeniable that the interests of the principal nations of Europe were much at variance, and the policies of their cabinets equally different. That this was the Duke of Lucca, the heir of the kingdom of Etruria, a Bourbon by his mother. That his election would not awaken any jealousies of the principal courts; but, on the contrary, it would meet the approbation of the sovereigns; and chiefly of the emperor Austria and Russia, who were decidedly friendly to him, and warmly interested in the general welfare of the continent. That England would not find either reason or a pretext to oppose it. That his Catholic Majesty would not be displeased, in seeing a nephew of his, of a province which had belonged to him, and from which he could obtain many advantages for the trade of the Peninsula, at least such as were consistent with absolute independence of the new nation, and the policy of its government; and most christian majesty, whose feelings were known to him, would be gratified, and would employ in their support his preponderance, and his powerful influence, with other sovereigns while he would fail to use any of those means which would be afforded him for protection, either by furnishing them every kind of assistance they might require, or in prevailing on his catholic majesty to declare the war which he has undertaken against those provinces.

His excellency made many other observations, which it would be impossible to relate, but most of them on the character of his highness the duke of Lucca, extolling the principles of his education, analogous to the moral improvement of Europe; and the liberality of his ideas, so contrary to those of his catholic majesty; and throughout his whole discourse he expatiated widely on the policy adopted by other sovereigns for the government of their people.

I must candidly confess, that I was astonished at hearing a prince designate wholly destitute of power, strength, consideration, to rule the destinies of people who have attracted the attention of all Europe, and have achieved the liberty by so many and such extraordinary sacrifices; and while his excellency continued to indulge in his reflections, was preparing an answer, which, without wounding his self-love, might effectually guard your sacred interests; and I therefore cautiously conformed to the 7th article of my instructions.

I replied to his excellency, that unfortunately my powers did not extend to the object he had just spoken of; and besides, I was persuaded, that no proposition would be acceptable to the government of the United Provinces which should not be grounded on the cessation of the war with Spain, on the integrity of the territory of the late viceregency, (the eastern side included) and were it possible, on those succours which might strengthen the moral character of the provinces and make it more respected. That nothing of this could be reasonably expected from the election of the duke of Lucca, who, besides labored under the unfavorable circumstance of being unmarried, and of course without an heir; by which these provinces would be exposed to an interregnum always dangerous, and generally disastrous to a country.

I flattered myself, that I had entirely disconcerted his project, both by this indirect way, and by the weight of the reasons I opposed to the minister; but, before my answer was concluded, his excellency hastened to say, that, far from finding any obstacle created by my judicious remarks, his attention had been particularly called by them to the great advantages which he would proceed to point out. He added, that his