

The Raleigh Minerva.

Vol. 2.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1820.

RALEIGH, (N. C.)

PRINTED, WEEKLY, BY LUGAS & HARVEY.
 Terms of Subscription: Three dollars per year, one half to be paid in advance. No paper to be continued longer than three months after a year's subscription becomes due, and notice thereof shall have been given.
 Advertisements, not exceeding 14 lines, are inserted three for one dollar; for twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion; and in like proportion where there is a greater number of lines than fourteen. The cash must accompany those from persons unknown to the editor.
 No subscription can in any case be received without payment of at least \$1.50 in advance, and no discontinuance without payment of arrears, unless at the option of the editors.

Foreign.

SPAIN.

London, July 27.

The Paris papers of the 24th have arrived. They are filled almost exclusively with the affairs of Spain. On the 10th Cortes approved of an address to the King. This document, after congratulating the King, &c. then refers to the South American territories.—“The intimate union of the Cortes with your Majesty's government, the re-establishment of the Constitution, and the faithful accomplishment of promises, by removing all pretext for distrust, will facilitate the pacification of our transmarine possessions. The Cortes, on its side, will let no opportunity escape to propose and adopt the necessary measures to re-establish tranquillity in those regions, in order to unite the Spaniards of both hemispheres in one happy family.”

After reading of the address the minister of pardons and of justice announced, that the king had deemed it necessary to secure the persons of the sixty-nine individuals who had signed the address to his majesty against the constitutional system in 1812, and that they were confined in various convents.

Some rumors that a disapprobation of the Constitution of Spain has been exhibited, continue to be put in circulation; but they appear to be without much, if any foundation.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 14th Inst. contains the following particulars.—
 A decree, dated the 30th of June, provides, that the pardon granted to foreigners made prisoners in the service of the South American insurgents shall not extend to Englishmen who may have entered into such service after the 2d of July 1810, the day on which the foreign enlistment bill was passed by the British parliament. Other decrees have been issued in the King's name, ordering the full and complete execution of a great number of decrees passed by the Cortes at Cadix. The most remarkable of these enactments are the following:—The re-establishment of the national order of St. Ferdinand; the abolition of the torture; the organization of the council of state and the supreme tribunal; the suppression of the Inquisition, and every authority of the kind, with the destruction of all emblems and monuments relating thereto; the reservation of the title of Majesty to the King alone; the fixing of the annual donation for the royal household at 4,000,000 of reals; the suspension of the exercise of other functions by the Deputies during the session; the establishment of the liberty of the press and the juntas of censorship (but which exercise no previous censorship); finally, the regulation of the article of the Constitution relative to the appointment of a regency during the King's minority, and the transmission of the supreme authority by the Regency to the King, on his coming of age. The Government Gazette merely recapitulates the titles and dates of these decrees, some of which, as may be seen, are of great importance. There are others of a nature which must astonish those foreigners who reason on what passes in Spain without knowing the country; for example, a decree of the Cortes of the 29th of June, 1812, declares St. Theresa patroness of the Spains. One renews the prohibition against printing the Constitution without the authority of government.

MEETING OF THE CORTES IN MADRID, JULY 9, 1820.

The extraordinary Gazette of Madrid gives an interesting account of the proceedings of this memorable epoch in the establishment of the rights of a great nation. The King proceeded to the hall of the Cortes at 10 in the morning, accompanied by the Queen and the Infantas. They were received by two grand deputations of the national representatives.—When his Majesty entered all the members stood up, as well as the diplomatic corps in the tribune on the right of the throne. The Councillors of State, Generals and Magistrates, occupied the other tribunes. The immense multitude which filled the galleries could not restrain themselves bursting forth into loud acclamations and *Viva!* The King took his seat on a magnificent throne, on the sides of which was displayed the royal insignia. As soon as the King had seated himself, the Queen, the Infantas, the President of the Cortes, and all the deputies also sat down. After a short pause the President rose, and with the Secretaries proceeded to receive the King's oath, which was taken in the manner prescribed by the

Constitution. The President, Don John Espiga, Archbishop elect of Seville, then addressed the King, who immediately afterwards read the following Speech—

SPEECH OF THE KING OF SPAIN TO THE CORTES.

“GENTLEMEN DEPUTIES,
 At length has arrived the day, the object of my ardent wishes, on which I see myself surrounded by the representatives of the heroic and generous Spanish nation, and in which a solemn oath has completely identified my interests and those of my family with the interests of my people.”

“When excess of evils produced the clear manifestation of the voice of the nation, formerly obscured by lamentable circumstances, which ought to be erased from our memories, I immediately determined to embrace the desired system, and to take the oath to the political constitution of the monarchy sanctioned by the General and Extraordinary Cortes in the year 1812. Then did the Crown, as well as the nation, receive its legitimate rights, my resolution being no less spontaneous and free than conformable to my own interests and those of the Spanish people, whose happiness has never ceased to be the object of my sincerest wishes. My heart thus indissolubly united with the hearts of my subjects, who are also my children, the future presents to me only agreeable images of confidence, love and prosperity.”

“With what satisfaction must the grand spectacle be contemplated, hitherto unexampled in the history of a magnificent nation, which has passed from one political state to another without convulsion or violence, subjecting her enthusiasm to the guidance of reason, under circumstances which have covered with mourning, and inundated with tears, other less fortunate countries!”

“The general attention of Europe is now directed to the proceedings of the congress which represents this highly favored nation. From it are expected prudent indulgence for the past, and enlightened firmness for the future; and that at the moment which confirms the happiness of the present and succeeding generations, the errors of the preceding epoch may be buried in oblivion. It is also hoped that multifold examples will be displayed of justice, beneficence and generosity; virtues which always distinguish Spaniards; which the constitution recommends; and which, having been religiously observed during the absence among the people, ought to be still more strictly practised in the congress of their representatives, invested with the circumspect and tranquil character of legislators.”

“It is now time to undertake the examination of the state of the nation, and to commence those labors indispensable for the applications of remedies suitable to the evils produced by ancient causes, and augmented by the invasion of the enemy, and by the erroneous system of the succeeding period.”

“The account of the public revenue, which the Secretary of State, to whom that department belongs, will present, will show its diminution and embarrassment, and will excite the zeal of the Cortes to seek and select, among the resources still possessed by the nation those best suited for meeting the engagements and indispensable charges of the state. This enquiry will serve more and more to confirm the opinion, that it is essential and urgent to establish public credit on the immutable basis of justice and good faith, and the scrupulous observance and fulfilment of all engagements which give satisfaction and tranquility to creditors and capitalists, native and foreign, and relief to the treasury. I fulfil one of the most sacred duties which the royal dignity and the love of my people impose on me, in earnestly recommending this important object to the serious consideration of the Cortes.”

“The administration of justice, without which no society can exist, has hitherto depended almost exclusively on the honor and probity of the judges; but now made subject to known and established principles, it affords to the citizens new and strong grounds of security; and still greater improvements are to be expected, when our codes, carefully improved, shall attain that simplicity and perfection which the knowledge and experience of the age in which we live are capable of giving.”

“In the interior administration difficulties are experienced, which proceed from old abuses, aggravated during these latter times. The persevering application of the government, and the zeal with which its agents, and the provincial authorities, labor to establish the simple and beneficent municipal system adopted by the constitution, are lessening the obstacles, and will, in time, perfect a department of the state which has an essential influence over the public welfare and prosperity.”

“The army and the navy call more particularly for my attention and solicitude. It will be one of my first cares to promote their organization, and establish them in the manner most convenient for the nation, combining, as far as possible, the advantages of forces, so important, with that economy which is indispensa-

ble, and relying on the patriotism and good will of the people and the wisdom of their representatives, to whom I shall always have recourse with entire satisfaction.”

“It is to be expected that the re-establishment of the constitutional system, and the flattering prospect which that event presents for the future, may, by removing the pretexts of which malignity has been able to take advantage in the ultramarine provinces, smooth the path to the pacification of those which are in a state of agitation or disturbance, and render unnecessary the employment of any other means. The examples of moderation and the law of order given by Peninsular Spain, the just pride belonging to so worthy and generous a nation, and the wise laws which are promulgated conformable to the Constitution, will contribute to this object, to the oblivion of past evils, and will draw every Spaniard around my throne—sacrificing to the love of their common country all the recollections which might break or weaken those fraternal ties by which they ought to be united.”

“In our relations with foreign countries the most perfect harmony in general prevails, with the exception of some few differences, which, though they have not disturbed the existing peace, have given rise to discussions which cannot be terminated without the concurrence and intervention of the Cortes of the Kingdom. Such are the differences pending with the United States of America respecting the Floridas, and the marking out the boundaries of Louisiana. Contentious likewise exist occasioned by the occupation of Monte Viedo, and other Spanish possessions on the left bank of the river Plata; but though a complication of various circumstances has hitherto prevented the adjustment of these differences, I hope that the justice and moderation of the principles which guide our diplomatic operations, will produce a result suitable to the nation, and conformable to the pacific system, the preservation of which is now the general and decided maxim of European policy. The Regency of Algiers has given indications of a wish to renew its old system of hostilities and aggression. To avoid the consequences which may arise from this want of respect of existing stipulations, the defensive treaty entered into in the year 1816 with the king of the Netherlands, stipulated the union of the respective maritime forces in the Mediterranean, destined to maintain and secure the freedom of navigation and commerce.”

“Thus, as it is the duty of the Cortes to consolidate general happiness through the medium of wise and just laws, and thereby to protect religion, the rights of the crown and of the citizens, so also it belongs to my office to watch over the execution and fulfilment of these laws, and especially of the fundamental law of the monarchy, in which the hopes and wishes of the Spanish nation are centered. This will be my most grateful and most constant duty. To the establishment, and to the entire and inviolable preservation of the Constitution, the power which that Constitution grants to the royal authority will be devoted, and in that will also consist my duty, my delight, and glory. To fulfil and bring to perfection this great and salutary enterprise, after humbly imploring the aid and guidance of the Author of all good, I require the active co-operation of the Cortes, whose zeal, intelligence, patriotism, and love to my royal person, lead me to hope that they will concur in all the necessary measures for the attainment of such important ends, thus justifying the confidence of the heroic nation by which they have been elected.”

The President replied:—
 “The Cortes has heard with great satisfaction the wise address which your majesty has expressed your royal and generous sentiments, and has approved the state of the nation. The Cortes presents to your majesty its most respectful thanks for the ardent zeal with which you promote the general prosperity, and promises to co-operate with your Majesty's intelligence, and to contribute by all possible means to the attainment of the important objects for which it has been convoked.”

The ceremonies of this august solemnity being ended, their Majesties and the Infantas withdrew from the Cortes with the same retinue with which they had entered; repeated cries of *Viva el Rey y las Cortes!* resounded through the hall, and all returned to the palace.

ALI PACHA.

Letters from Epirus are said to state, that Ali Pacha, on receiving orders from the Porte to evacuate some Provinces, had a conference with Sir. Thomas Maitland, but was not encouraged to hope for any assistance from the British government. He then returned to Janina, and summoned a council of the most distinguished Turks of the country. The Turks advised submission to the Porte, but this advice he did not choose to follow. He then called together the Greek clergy and notables, and addressed them in a long speech, in which he apologized for the aggressions he had committed on that people by stating that he had been driven to those severities by the necessity of his

situation. A copy of the speech attributed to the Pacha is given in the French papers, but with some doubt as to its authenticity. It is said, however, that he appeared next day in public, with the Archbishop of Janina by his side, and that they both proceeded to set an example of working on the fortification. On the same day he disarmed the Turks, and made them deliver hostages to him. He also took hostages from the Albanians, though they adhere to him notwithstanding that they profess the Mussulman religion. He has caused a proclamation to be read in the Greek churches, inviting the people to take up arms for the defence of their religion. He offers every one that enlists, a bounty of 100 piasters, and 40 piasters a month of pay. These terms have procured for him a great number of recruits. He is said to have an army of 50,000 men, more than 3-5ths of whom are Greeks.

Domestic.

A writer in the Eastern Star, upon the efficacy of learning, quotes the following as examples of the power of education.

Our town is in the fortunate possession of all the talents requisite to afford every child in it, and a great many more, the best means of education.—The Miss Harrises, are most deserving young ladies, under the directions of Mr. Emmons, or perhaps better, under a lady in Philadelphia in three or four weeks, either of them, with the assistance of two or three little volumes, might qualify herself for adding a department of this kind to their present establishment to the very great increase of their own emoluments, and to the very great benefit of the community.—They are ladies of too much promise to settle down, and be content with ordinary fame and usefulness. Need I attempt to fire their enterprise and exertions by reminding them of Miss Ann Smith, a girl of this our state of Maryland, who with no pretensions, but her talents and education, elevated her character as a teacher, till high estimation and applause encircled her name. About this time the intelligent inhabitants of Rock Bridge (Virginia) engaged her services, erected an academy for her, and called it after her. This lady by her zealous and persevering labors, had a fortune of fifty thousand dollars. And I would say to these ladies, emulate this noble example of high female worth. Study night and day, and never think that you know half enough, till you are perfectly accomplished in all knowledge; in all that is to be taught; and in all methods of teaching it.

I sincerely wish my pen could do more justice to this most interesting topic.—The subject most deeply concerns the prosperity of our town. No other thing can so much tend to make it a desirable place for strangers, and will so rapidly increase our population, as holding out justly the highest character for the advantages of education. I do not believe that our merchants and mechanics could make a better investment, than to build two good school rooms, capable of containing each from 100 to 120 children. Beside the personal benefit to their own children, they would receive a handsome interest by the increased custom from an augmenting population. I know it has been the fashion to decry education; but it was the cry of ignorance and its constant companion, selfishness: and, thank God, their cries are becoming every day fainter and fainter. Ignorance is fit only for the tyranny and disposition of monarchies. In a republic every station is open for every man, every man ought to be enlightened by all the powers of education and study. In the corrupt old despotisms and monarchies of Europe, money is power; but in a republic, wisdom is emphatically power: and station and honours, and wealth are in her train. Need I turn back the page of ancient history to show you this fact in the republics of Greece and Rome? No, our own times, our own country,—nay, our little state of Maryland affords the happiest, the most striking illustrations of this fact. I have already given you a glimpse of Miss Ann Smith; without pretensions without beauty, without patronage, still rising by the force of mind and education, and intense study, and consequent high merit, to respectability, honour and riches.

Who was Mr. Wirt, the present Attorney General of the United States? A poor boy of our state; of the village of Bladensburg? What has given him one of the first stations in the country, with a handsome income? Good education, labourious study and application, and consequent knowledge.
 Who was William Pinkney? A poor boy of Annapolis. What has learning made him? The first lawyer; the most

celebrated advocate of our age. He is the effulgent centre of our streams of his eloquence of light, rapid as thought, as fire as lightning. He combines the powers of the most orators of antiquity; not that he is either the impetuous or the

whelming torrent of Demosthenes, or the splendid conflagration of Cicero. Here again follow the consequences, learning, accumulated her station and public honors, power almost of minting money, net annual income of the extent of this single brain is little, if any the net income of the largest estate in the Eastern Shore, where a revenue of upwards of three hundred dollars is improved by the sweat of hundreds of slaves.

Who was James Monroe? of a bricklayer in the town of Dorset. Who is James Monroe? The President of these United States, and what has placed him above and crowned heads and princely, in the most exalted station of earth? Education is the granite pedestal of the column of fame, supporting a shaft of towering attitude, whose Corinthian capital is high above the clouds. Education, in this instance, has founded on good education, and by intense study and application herself to be power, with station, honours, and wealth, following in her train. Why then should not one of our bricklayers, or hat-makers, or cabinet-makers become President of the United States? The same path is open to them: winds up the sides of a steep and rugged mountain; and the elevated point is not to be gained without out aright, with the earliest discipline of good schools, and earnest and most intense mental exertion. But the prize is well worth the highest exertion.

Will it be said that nature has bestowed her best materials on such things. Providence was bountiful to them; but providence is as bountiful to all—Nature left these diamonds rough, as many of the pebbles of education have the rough surface of the point, which illumines, and America, and throws their radiance into other countries. And have at this moment genius and talent our Academy equal to Wirt, Pinkney's, and Monroe's? Yes, doubt, and among the sons of mechanics too—and would to God could fire their young bosoms with noblest ambition. They can never what they never aim at.

A MURDER, of a highly agreeable character, was last week committed by the wife of Mr. William Baker, in the vicinity of Liberty-Town, in this county. The perpetrators excepted, there human eye witnesses the horrid and matters had been as artfully contrived as to induce the jury of inquest to that it was an accident. But so that that murder will out, that it was scarcely committed to its earth when suspicions were which led to a further scrutiny, disclosure of a most cruel and detestable murder. The circumstances, as related by the unhappy wretches, a man and woman the property of Baker, are as follows.—Mrs. Baker engaged in the stable, in milking a cow, from which the calf had been taken, was followed by the grees, one of whom went behind and pulled her on her back, while she plunged a large pitch-fork into her ribs. Mrs. Baker was far advanced pregnancy, and it is conjectured have expired immediately, as it does not appear to have been there being no other wound examined by the two prongs of the fork order to conceal the foul deed, they ed the horns of the cow with blood, they turned her loose and gave to that the cow had killed their child. Mr. Baker had gone to Baltimore, there was no white person on the premises, some small children and an elderly, the mother of Mr. Baker's neighbors soon assembled—an inquest held on the body—when, from the character of the cow and the being found on her horns, the justice satisfied she must have caused the death of Mrs. Baker.

After the funeral, doubts were cast by some persons as to the verdict of the jury.—Those were mentioned to three or four neighbors, who returned to the house entered upon an examination of the body. During this examination, which several hours, they persisted in their innocence. But a guilty conscience would not permit them to rest, following morning they made a voluntary confession of the whole transaction.