

The Raleigh Minerva.

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Summary.

Some persons honestly doubt the extreme excitement said to exist in the public mind in England, on account of the proceeding against the Queen. To satisfy all such, we extract the following passage from a speech of the Earl of Lauderdale, delivered in the House of Peers on the 24th August: "I regret on the part of the nation, which possesses the public mind on this occasion, and which exists to a degree that I have never witnessed on any former occasion."

The Legislature of Missouri convened at St. Louis the 20th Sept. They declared Alex. McNair elected to the office of Governor, and Wm. H. Ashley, Lieut. Governor, and those gentlemen were forthwith installed in their posts.

A late letter from Havana, states there were 50,000 bbls. Flour in the King's stores; and sales making at \$8.50 per bbl.

The Mayor of Savannah, in an address to the public, dated 10th inst. says "the mortality, considering our present population, does not seem to diminish." He states the total number of deaths from the 1st to the 9th inst. inclusive, to be 65.

A few days ago in the county of New Kent, a Mr. Daniel Ford and his wife, were murdered in a most shocking manner, by two of their own negro men slaves. One of the villains has been taken; the other is still going at large.

On Tuesday the 10th inst. died, at the residence of Thomas J. Randolph, Esq. in the county of Albemarle, WILSON CAREY NICHOLAS, Esq. late Governor of Virginia. Col. Nicholas has filled some of the most distinguished posts in this country. He was an officer in the revolutionary war; a member of the Virginia Convention; for several years a member of the H. of Representatives and of the Senate of the U. S. and lastly he was for 3 years Governor of Virginia, ending December 1816.

The first of this month, a gentleman descending the Ohio river with five slaves, designing to settle in Missouri; was risen upon by the Negroes, and inhumanly murdered and plundered by two of the males, who afterwards made their escape. The alarm was given by two females and a boy who remained with the corpse of their murdered master, and the citizens immediately turned out in pursuit of the villains.

A letter from Port au Prince, Aug. 23, says the town has been set on fire in 20 places since the great conflagration; and that the foreign merchants are very much alarmed and barricade their doors and sleep with pistols under their pillows. Many hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moment's warning.

Some of the New York editors are recommending that the American Colonization Society should make an experiment at Hayti as the first attempt at Sherbro has had such an unfortunate termination. In support of this plan one of the papers remarks—

Experience has not only tested the permanency of the black government at Hayti, but it has proved incontrovertibly, that the government is well administered as to good faith, morals and religion; and the king has expressed his perfect willingness to receive and provide for any portion of our black population disposed to emigrate to St. Domingo. Our people of color fear that king Henry will make them soldiers; but they have the prospect of advance-

ment, and their hazards collectively are not as great as those with which they must contend in Africa. The government of Hayti is extremely civilized, and that country possesses men of talents and enterprise. The subject is worthy of consideration."

Domestic Manufactures.—A bonnet, made by Miss Sophia Woodhouse, of Wethersfield, of the grass, commonly called spear-grass, in imitation of Leghorn, was exhibited last week, at the Cattle Show at Hartford, Con. It is said to be equal in fineness to No. 58's imported from Leghorn, and was purchased at auction, by a gentleman from Philadelphia at thirty dollars.

Captain Chandler of the brig *Opado*, arrived at Baltimore from Smyrna, informs that two hundred houses were destroyed by fire at that place on the 15th of July.

In the 45th number of the Quarterly Review we have an interesting account of Van Diemen's Land. We should be inclined to suspect, from some observations at the commencement of the article, respecting the preference to be given to that climate over the "sultry and unwholesome backwoods of America," that the account of the reviewer is somewhat exaggerated. Be that as it may, we shall give the substance of it.

Van Diemen's Land is nearly as large as Ireland, and lies to the south of Botany Bay between 40° 41' 30" 38' S. latitude. The winter is milder and the summer warmer than might be expected from the latitude. Gales and hurricanes are frequent. In summer the alternate land and sea breezes prevail. Sometimes a hot wind blows from the N. or N. W. resembling that of Botany Bay. Autumn is serene and delightful; the weather continues fine and open to the middle or end of May. In June rain, sleet; and even snows in with southerly gales. In September spring advances rapidly—and in October the weather resembles an English May. The mean summer mid-day heat is 65, or 60 in the shade. With such a climate, Van Diemen's Land must needs be healthy; no sickness belongs to the country; and the intermittent fever, peculiar to new and uncultured lands, is unknown here. Hobart Town has been sixteen months together without a funeral; and in a detachment of troops varying from 70 to upwards of 100, no death has occurred in three years.

Van Diemen's Land has four principal parts. 1. At the upper end of the Great Storm Bay, is the entrance of the river Derwent, two miles broad, navigable for ships of 300 tons for 25 miles. About 12 miles from the mouth of this river is a city Hobart Town, having eleven streets laid out with regularity and taste. The main one is 60 feet wide, and has several handsome brick houses; most of the buildings are of wood and plaster. Several public buildings are completed or in progress.

2. Port Dalrymple on the river Tamar. Loureton stands about 40 miles up the river. George Town has lately been commenced near the entrance of the Tamar. Here a good brick jail has already been erected—the *sine qua non* of colonies like these.

3. Port Macquaire, on the western coast, forming a basin 40 miles long and 7 or 8 broad, which is shoally for about 8 miles, but has deep water after these are passed. On the shores are found coal, and a kind of cedar called Huon pine, possessing a peculiar property repulsive to insects.

4. Port Davey, on the same coast, is a fine port, but the country around is rocky and barren.

All kinds of European grain flourish in Van Diemen's Land. The general produce of an acre is thirty bushels of wheat, weighing 60 lbs each. Maize is not cultivated because the climate is not sufficiently warm. The country is poor in indigenous productions; what it does produce is similar to what is found on the neighboring continent. Horned cattle, horses and sheep thrive and increase, but they are exotic. Swine rank twice

a year, and generally drop twins. Goats and pigs run wild. All the fruits of Europe have been successfully introduced.

The colony is peopled by free settlers and convicts; has a Lieut. Governor and Judge Advocate of its own. Its civil jurisdiction is confined to causes of 50l. value—but in criminal cases, prisoners, prosecutors and witnesses must attend at Port Jackson. The island is quiet and orderly under the government of Sorell, though heretofore it has presented a "frightful picture of outlawry and crime." Living is cheap—labor 7s-6d per day, but as there is little specie, promissory notes form the currency, and, as in America, (with these reserves, America must, it seems, furnish examples of every thing that is reprehensible) "barter (too often) liquidates the debt."

The following statement is taken from the books of the General Muster in September, 1818;

Population, (exclusive of civil and military office's)	3,557
Land in cultivation, (acres)	5,181
Horses,	62
Horned Cattle,	15,551
Sheep	127,588

The natives are few in number, and differ greatly from those of New Holland, though the two countries are not more than 100 miles apart. They resemble the Negroes, while the New Hollanders are more like the Indians. Both races are ignorant of each other, have no tradition of their origin, and speak language totally different. The occupation of the natives of Van Diemen's Land, is to rove along the margin of the sea in quest of a precarious meal of fish. In stature they seldom exceed five feet. Their limbs are disproportionably slender, their bellies protuberant, with high shoulders & large heads, and strange to find in this part of the world, they are a degenerate race of Negroes with woolly hair flat noses and thick lips. They go quite naked, and are insensible of any shame from exposure. Hunger may (but these instances are rare) induce them to put themselves in the power of strangers; but the moment that want is satisfied, nothing short of coercion can prevent them from returning to a way of life more congenial to their savage nature. Their habitations display little more ingenuity than the dens of wild beasts, four sticks stuck in the ground are bound together at the top, and fastened transversely by others, to which branches of trees are suspended; an opening is left on one side just large enough to admit of entrance; leaves compose their bed."

Pet Int.

Foreign.

CARLEISLE (ENG.) AUG 25.
Execution of James Lightfoot for Murder.

James Lightfoot, whose trial took place on Wednesday, but which we have not yet had room to report, was executed between 2 and 4 in the afternoon of Friday, the 18th of August, for having, at the same hour of the day, & the same day of the week, 13 weeks before, murdered Thomas Maxwell. The unfortunate youth who had been assassinated was 13 years of age, and the murderer 24. They had been long and intimately acquainted. The evidence sworn before the jury established with irresistible certainty the guilt of James Lightfoot. Other circumstances, equivalent to a confession, though not legal evidence, have transpired. Yet this youth, tainted with atheism or sedition, which are often forced to account for moral phenomena independent of their influence, solemnly protested his innocence with his last breath, and surrendered his life to the scaffold with a coolness and fortitude that would be celebrated in a martyr. He was one of 19 children of the same parents; 18 of them are still living. His father was accidentally killed a few years ago; his mother visited her son on Tuesday morning, and her parting words were—"You are innocent, James; keep up a good heart." He married twelve months ago, and his wife brought forth her first child about the very time when he perpetrated the foul murder of his companion and friend. She was still confined to her bed when she heard of her husband's

apprehension as a murderer, and she has never risen from it since. An idea that the denial of his guilt would diminish the disgrace of his family was probably the motive of his obstinate protestations of innocence. It is certain that his widowed mother encouraged him to persevere in expressing his innocence while he lived; yet his mother was well aware of his guilt. On the Sunday after the murder she fell into convulsive fits. Dr. Nixon, of Wigton, was called to attend her. A woman who had been present, and heard her, told the doctor that she had shrieked out, "My son has murdered a man." The son was not charged with the murder, nor apprehended till the Saturday afterwards.—We have mentioned these circumstances, because they show that a man conscious of a deadly crime can die with all the appearances of innocence. It is only laborious ignorance or self-conceited sloth that can find in the multifarious and contradictory operations of the human mind, even in the full view of instant dissolution, either the confirmation, or refutation of any system of opinions.

Nothing remarkable occurred from the time of conviction to the period fixed for execution. The London mail arrives here between one and two in the afternoon, and it is an established rule never to execute a criminal till some time after its arrival, lest, by possibility, the post-boy might bring a respite too late. It is possible for any criminal to represent a hope that the mail thus waited for, may possibly come charged with a respite for him? At half past one precisely it galloped by the end of the jail. Few minutes within the sound of its trumpet could be unmoved with the idea of the thrill with which it must have penetrated the frame of the convict. A little after two we were admitted into the prison yard. The felons are confined in a series of low cells lately built behind the old jail. At the door of the first cell we observed little Wolf and A. a strong, left for execution for burglary.—They seemed in earnest conversation together. Soon afterwards they were locked in, and Lightfoot appeared at the door of the next cell, to have his irons knocked off.—When that was done, he shook hands with the turnkeys and returned into his cell again for a few minutes. As he passed the cell in which the three convicts we have mentioned was confined, he stood as if anxious to see them for the last time, and then earnestly striking his bound hands against the door cried out, "Farewell! I am innocent." He then walked firmly on, and repeated, as he approached the crowd in the prison yard, "I am innocent." He walked slowly and deliberately across the prison, and ascended the steps to the platform, with the utmost composure. He glanced his eye upon the multitude assembled to see his execution, and seemed to dart a hurried view towards the hills on his right. The morning had been rainy; it had continued cloudily up to the time he was led from his cell. The moment he got to the platform the sun burst forth with the greatest splendor, and with that sweetly soothing softness which characterizes summer sunshine after rain, especially in the decline of the day. As the chaplain, who alone had accompanied him to the platform, was about to go through the last offices of religion with him, he distinctly and calmly said, "I am innocent of the crime for which I suffer as the babe unborn. I have many sins to answer for, but I am innocent of this. But I have no malice against my prosecutor." He then repeated the Lord's Prayer with great solemnity. The chaplain read the usual service on such occasions. Both were on their knees. Lightfoot fixed his eyes on the book with a vacant stare. When he stood up, he repeated in nearly the same words his assertions of innocence. The chaplain directed him to pray aloud for forgiveness of his sins for the sake of Christ. He readily complied—"May God forgive all my sins, and may God pray for my prosecutors. They are all perjured, but I forgive them. I am innocent of the crime for which I suffer as the babe unborn." The chaplain now shook him by the hand, and withdrew entirely from the view. Hitherto the executioner had never touched him. As the chaplain was descending the steps, Lightfoot observed the executioner below and said mildly, "Do your duty." While the last horrid preparations were made he never indicated the slightest emotion. We were enabled to observe his lips, after the cup was

drawn over his face and a Lankester-chiel bound round his eyes; but they never moved. Signals were given by distinct words, and by striking the scaffold; the wretch, through the crowd screamed out most audibly; but he remained tranquil and unmoved till the drop fell.

London paper.

The second witness in the trial against the Queen was the mate of a small trading ship, and has been paid for the loss of his time at the rate of 160l. per annum. The third is the master of the trading ships, and has been paid at the rate of 2400 per annum. This last man received from the Princess of 750 dollars a month for the use of his ship, out of which he had to pay the wages of 23 men, and all other expenses.

MEDALIC HISTORY OF NAPOLEON.

From the original French Ms.
Regular sets of coins of the different kind of modern nations are common enough; but it is so ignominious to recur to the history of art, and the human race, that there has perhaps never been a complete set of recording medals of the history of any one particular reign or individual till the time of Napoleon. The series described in the work before the reader begins with him in his youth, when he first entered upon command, and follows him down to his overthrow. On this account, as well as others, it is distinguished from every set of medals in the world. The latter were struck only to commemorate some great men generally, or some particular occasions in life, not at all involving any thing like a regular biography. There seems it is true, to be an exception in the case of Marlborough of whose victories his grateful mistress Queen Anne, struck a regular series of medals;—and it is an exception, as for the successive commemoration of one entire part of man's life is concerned. But in the Napoleon series, with the exception of the shameful outrage on Spain (an eloquent omission!) you have his whole history, from his rise to his downfall. Even the magnanimity of this is new. It is the first time in the history of the world that a prince and conqueror has been any thing upon his medals but glorious or vain glories. It was reserved for Bonaparte to pierce through the mere lustre of an event, and hold forth the substantial body though eclipsed.

In England, as in other countries, the taste for Medals will almost invariably be found to have been confined to individuals of undoubted intellect. The principal collectors have been such men as Camden, Cotton, and Sciden. Charles the First who was a lover of literature, was fond of them; Cromwell had the good fortune to possess and appreciate the first medalist of modern times, Simon, and Charles the Second, who was a man of wit, emulated him in his taste. The most celebrated foreign collectors were the Medici family of Tuscany, a name synonymous with the love of genius; but latterly they met with little to celebrate. From the time of Queen Anne to that of Napoleon the medallist history of Europe is a blank.—London Paper.

Late from Europe.—By the arrival last evening of the ship *Cortes*, capt. Decost, in 35 days from Liverpool we have received from our correspondent, London papers to the evening of the 9th and Liverpool to the 11th of September, inclusive. It is in vain to expect much of any subject but the principal one, the trial of the Queen; of course our extracts nearly all relate to that, and will be found below.—Instead of commencing, however, where we left off, (the 15th day) we give the two last days proceedings, (the 20th and 21st,) for the purpose of showing how the case has terminated, at least for the present. To-morrow we shall resume the history of the evidence in order.

Price of American stocks in London on the 8th of September—3 per cents, 70; new 6 per cents, 104 to 106; 7 per cents, 106 1/2 to 107. The above with dividend from the 1st of July, 1820. United States Bank Shares, 123 1/2 to 124, with dividend from the 1st July, 1820.

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.—(CONT'D.)
IN THE CASE OF LORDS.
The Lord Chancellor came to the house at half past eleven, and prayers having been read, the names of the Peers were called over. The Council then appeared at the