

The last page of the Minerva, will be found in the result of the Trustees on the Examination of the Students in the Raleigh Academy. The examination was held in the State House, in order to afford the numerous and respectable spectators who attended from this as well as from the neighboring counties, an opportunity of witnessing the progress of such of the students as were connected to them. The Common room was completely filled the three days of the Examination—no occasion for these several years, has brought together so many respectable people from the Exes. The report will show that the examination acquit themselves in a handsome manner; it is not in the east exaggerated. Indeed every person who had been at similar examinations, were astonished at the great progress made by the students. Such an emulation as appeared to permeate the breasts of the students, excited in the Teachers, Trustees and Spectators, the highest pleasure. It was a proof that such an institution would eventuate in much learning and benefit to our country. In fact, the Trustees were so well satisfied with the progress of the students, and the great attention of the Trustees to keep the institution in its present progressive improvement, that they have determined to build a house of the same size of the present building, for the reception of the females; the quarters of the present being too small to accommodate the female students—and give them the same which is necessary in pursuing their various branches of study.

In our. The Spaniards have sailed a decree which on board the capture of English vessels. Even found on board neutral vessels. The question then readily occurs, what becomes of the property which Americans contend for, that "free ships make free goods." The British sloop of war, (which our readers will recollect was one of the British vessels who first attacked a man by the name of Pearce when off New York, & in consequence of which the Political proclamation ever to enter our harbors, & to send into Charleston to obstruct the water &c. and although the commander of the late Captain K. Keelen ordered her to depart 24 hours, her commander returned a few days since reflecting very severely on Mr. Jefferson's proclamation, and in fact did not leave his harbor for nearly a week since.

The wrongs of the Spaniards in regard to our neutral trade and their unheard of exactions on the Males; the insult of a petty British sloop of war, in bidding defiance to our whole naval power, are things we must put up with. I believe we have a man for our President, public-spirited enough to pocket any insult, and who feels no resentment at the wrongs of the government over which he is Lord High Admiral, General and Commander in Chief &c. &c. Mr. Jefferson, at every meeting of Congress, has proclaimed his views, assured us that we were at peace with the world; that our negotiations with England, France and Spain were in a favorable train for a judgment—yet we have seen no treaty made during his administration for nearly seven years, except the one with France for the purchase of Louisiana and which bound the nation to pay thirty millions of dollars.

The nations of Europe know well who they are dealing with—they have nothing to apprehend from delaying to do justice to the honest claims of Americans, while Mr. Jefferson has the command. Ministers extraordinary after Minister have been sent to St. James, Madrid and Paris, without ever effecting any thing; but on the contrary conforming to the world the want of common energy in our rulers to see its citizens and the honor of the nation redressed.

We understand that the President has just received a letter from the Bey of Tunis, couching in terms of friendship towards the United States, and that information, by the same opportunity, was received at the Department of State from Col. Lear, of his having effected an amicable adjustment of our differences with the Bey.—National Intel.

Six actions for libels have been brought against the democratic editor of "the Crisis," Albany—by brother Democrats. v. z.—four by Cheatham, one by Dewitt Clinton, and one by Genet.

In Philadelphia, Thomas M'Kear, jun. has been arrested for sending a challenge to Dr. Lieb.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. Captain Atkins, arrived at Boston on Saturday the 16th ult. from Tarragona, was boarded on the 21 April, by a British sloop of war, the lieutenant of which informed him, that on the 15th of March, he fell in with a British schooner, seven days from Algiers, and received from the captain the following intelligence:—"That the United States frigate Constitution, arrived at

Algiers from Tunis, two days before he sailed with information, that the English under Sir Sidney Smith and admiral Louis HAD TAKEN ALEXANDRIA—and afterwards proceeded for the Dardanelles."

The Wasp sloop of war remains still at her mooring near Canary Islands, waiting the arrival, we presume, of Mr. Purviance.

Spanish decree against neutrals... The Spanish court, by a decree of the 13th March, signed by the prince generalissimo admiral (late prince of peace) has declared, that all English property found on board neutral vessels, shall be confiscated, though consigned to Spanish subjects; and all goods found on board neutral vessels, if shipped for English ports, or her islands, shall also be confiscated. This decree also recognizes the French blockading decree of Nov. 21, 1806. How this Spanish decree will be relieved by the War Hawks, who insist that free ships shall make free goods; or whether the petty power of Spain shall prescribe laws to American commerce, with impunity, remains to be seen.

Boston Centinel.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Gentleman at that place to his correspondent at Richmond, dated

NASSAU HALL, May 13, 1807.

"The Trustees of our institution met here on the 7th inst; and the next day the Summer Session of the College was opened, May of the Students who had joined in the late insurrection appeared before the Board, and expressed their regret for the part they had acted, and made such promises of future obedience as induced the Trustees to restore them to their former standing in their respective classes.

"In the evening, the Hon. Elias Boudinot, on behalf of the board, delivered an address to the whole body of the Students assembled in the Public Hall, which was heard with great attention and respect.

"The exercises of the College have commenced with the greatest appearances of good order and submission to the laws. Some of those who had been misled and who had been prevented by peculiar circumstances from coming up at the beginning of the Session, are daily returning to their duty. It is believed under a full conviction of their error.

"Even of those who, through some scruples of a false honor, have not entered the College, the greater part have very candidly condemned the principles of their combination, and expressed their regret for their participation in it. It is remarkable that, of all who took part in this combination, not more than three or four, pretend to say that they had the smallest personal grievance to complain of in the government of the College. But, upon the whole, the prospects of the institution both for morals and improvement, are evidently more favorable than they were immediately before this disorder took place.

"Every Student seems to come with his mind impressed with the necessity of subordination, and obedience to the laws. The College re-commenced its operations with upwards of an hundred Students, others are daily entering."

Something New!

Captain Smith, arrived at New York from Londondary, states that he experienced off Sandy Hook a heavy shower of rain, with great quantities of small fish which came down like hail!!!—What next?

Literary Intelligence. It is with pleasure we announce to the public that the life of Washington, by Ramsay, is ready for and will be put to press, in a few days in this city. Several gentlemen, who have seen the manuscript, do not hesitate to pronounce it what would naturally be expected from the author and the subject, a work of the most classic elegance. It will be completed in one volume octavo, and printed in an elegant manner.

Printers who insert the above will be complimented with a copy.

(New York Citizen.)

AN OMBEN.—The following are remarks upon the insulting letter of Love, Captain of the British sloop of war Diver, who, contrary to the President's Proclamation entered the harbor of Charleston lately; and whose letter, addressed to the Commander of the Fort, reflected on the President.—These remarks are copied from a Democratic press of the City of New-York, edited by Cheatham, a foreigner in the confidence of the Clinton party. They will show, that Cheatham has begun to attack Mr. Jefferson and the Virginia politics, and afford another proof that the Democrats of the north have fixed their heart on Mr. Clinton the Vice-President, as the successor of Mr. Jefferson.

"I know not, nor care but little, how the remarks I am now about to make, will be received. During my seven years' editorship, I have expressed my opinions of passing events independently, leaving the reader to judge of them as he may think fit.

"If the letter of capt. Love does not raise the indignation of every man that reads it to the highest pitch, our prospect of our remaining long an INDEPENDENT NATION, is not very flattering. I have no recollection of ever

having read any thing so insolent and insulting. "But what can we expect? Nations are like individuals: This is an old doctrine, and new doctrines at this time, however they may flatter the multitude, will not pass with the reflecting. If individual A. will suffer individual B. to kick and maltreat him, without due resistance, he can hardly imagine any limits to his suffering.

"Cool calculations of pecuniary benefits, or other considerations equally mean, have induced us to bear a little kicking with Job-like patience. The Spanish jaekal has contemptuously spit upon our gaberdine," and we have very admirably, and almost without a murmur, wiped it off. The British lion, more daring, has preyed upon us in our very houses, without meeting with the resistance which self-preservation requires. Insult borne patiently and without sufficient resistance, invites insult. We know it theoretically, and we witness it in practice. One of the ends of political society is to defend itself, by means of its union, from all insults or violence from without. If the society is not in a condition to repulse an aggressor, it is very imperfect, it wants its principal support, and cannot long subsist. The nation ought to put itself in such a state, as to be able to repel and humble an unjust enemy. This is a most important duty, which the care of its perfection, and even preservation itself, impose both on the state and its conductors.

"Are we in a condition to repulse an enemy from without? Certainly not, generally speaking, and particularly in this quarter. We are not placed in a situation by government to enable us to defend ourse ves. This important fact which stares us in the face, and brings insults upon us, should induce us to prevail with government to do us justice: I make no invidious comparisons. All our administrations have been alike inefficient and indifferent in that particular; it is a fault common to all parties; and if, as I suspect, it is principally owing to the great influence of Virginia in Congress, I may be allowed to say that that influence should be diminished."

All this is very profound and patriotic, and in unison with the strain which Federalists have been harping for years.

Certain subsequent remarks on the same subject, are entitled to notice. We are told by the honorable counsellor Cheatham all about what Vattel says, and as how the British have plundered our ships, interrupted our navigation, and divers other enormities committed.

"For every wrong there is undoubtedly a remedy," says Cheatham, and so said Blackstone, another great man. This maxim, however, was originally applied to civil or municipal law. The "law of nations," for want of a proper function, too frequently becomes subservient to the old-fashioned right of the strong. Without national power we may whistle Lillibullero, by way of defending our national rights.

These mysterious and accreditèd truths were some how discovered by the Federalists some years since, and they accordingly again and again inculcated the necessity of arming and fortifying, and becoming powerful, in order to become respected.

They built and purchased ships of war for national defence, and made arrangements and appropriations for fortifying our harbors. But the party with which Cheatham has ever acted, embarrassed every proceeding, and in a great measure paralyzed every attempt to secure us the respect due to a great, free, and independent nation. It is owing to their machinations that we have become perfectly defenceless, and that a single sloop of war can bid defiance to the whole military marine of the Union. Now, forsooth, they begin to bluster and talk big and swollen words about what ought to be done for the defence of the Union. After having led us into a labyrinth of difficulties, and whelmed us in a quagmire of disgraces, they pretend to be the very men to extricate us from our degradation and tattered situation!

Cheatham's confessions, however, contain proof that his political aberrations can no longer be imputed to a want of correct ideas relative to the nature and tendency of the measures pursued and pursued by the men in power.—He has shown that he despises the blustering imbecility of the weakest administration that ever, in any country, was intrusted with the direction of the public councils. He has passed the rubicon, declared war against the faction, which dooms us to fly to the mountains in case of invasion. He has shown that he is not like many of his democratic competitors, a dupe to the arts of Virginia. If he now returns to the bosom of that party which he acknowledges is ruining the country, by its remissness and neglect of duty, he will deserve to be hunted out of the society, whose confidence he has abused, and whose vital interests he will have betrayed.

New-Haven, May 14.

"On Monday last raising a bridge about a mile west of the town of Wallingford, little below the Mill-dam, Mr. Joseph Ayer, a carpenter slipped off the timber, the water below being deep, and the current strong, he immediately went down, (and as it was known

he could not swim) Mr. Augustus Rogers, a good swimmer, went immediately into the water after him, with his clothes on, and as he did not succeed, another lives or Rogers appeared.—Mr. Beri Tuttle with his clothes on immediately went after them and unfortunately all were drowned. These were all respectable men and left families."

CONSUMPTION

A cure for consumption has been lately announced in England by Mr. F. S. Stewart, of Bitterley, in Essex, who was brought to the verge of the grave by a consumption of the lungs and restored to perfect health by eating three or four pints per day of ripe currants, whole and red; he mentions other persons who have recovered from the disease by the same means.

MARRIED.

On Thursday week in this county, Major John Sanders of Johnston county, to Miss Betsey Peters, daughter of Mr. James Peters of this county.

A few days ago in Orange county, Mr. Nathaniel King a respectable farmer, to Miss Anne Kirkland, daughter of Mr. Joseph Kirkland all of that county.

In Surry county, Virginia, on the 14th ult. Mr. John Faulcon, junior, of Warren county, to Miss Polly Faulcon, of Surry.

At Newbern, by the Rev. Mr. Irving Mr. Charles G. Ridgely merchant, of Baltimore, to Miss Sarah Paster, daughter of Dr. Edward Paster.

In Craven county, on Thursday the 21st ult. Mrs. Ezekiel Clifton printer to Miss Nancy Bryan, daughter of Mr. George Bryan.

DIED.

At Wilmington on the 25th ult. Joseph R. Gautier Esquire, merchant E. zabeth Town, Bladen County, in this State. This gentleman, several years ago, was conspicuous in situations favorable to the display of his pre eminent talents and dignified manners. He was at the Bar, in extensive practice and was a so in the legislature of this state, where he enjoyed considerable influence. As a writer, he was known and admired for his elegance, his energy and the copiousness of his diction. In the circles of private life, he was not less interesting than in popular debate or forensic disputation. His versatile colloquial powers, supplied by various knowledge and general information, and let off by superior advantages of person and voice, rendered him an object of unceasing delight. His fine taste extended far beyond the productions of letters. Charmed by every emanation of sentiment and affected by every effusion of feeling, he was also affected by every instance of laudable and elevated action. Enamored with elegance and fancy, and delighted with argument, he experienced the highest gratification in developing and appreciating talents. But these were traits in his character which made him far more interesting than even his genius, his taste, his sensibility or his accomplishments. He was an affectionate relative and a kind matter. A friend capable of performing and steady in the performance of all the offices of a delicate and disinterested friend.

A. E. Eaton, on the 25th ult. Alexander Miller, Esq. in the 44th year of his age.—In the character of this beloved and estimable man were united all those moral and social virtues which tend to exalt the dignity of human nature, with that happy versatility of talents, and amiable, obliging disposition, which serve most powerfully to bless and adorn human society.—Mild, affable yet manly and dignified in his deportment, rigidly just and scrupulously honorable in his transactions with the world, humane and benevolent to all who needed his benefactions; the tears of weeping widows and orphans bedew his grave, and the blessings of those who were ready to perish have ascended with him to the bosom of God.

In Halifax county, on the 25th ult. Mrs Sarah Powell, consort of Capt. John D. Powell.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the last General Assembly, Proposals for painting the Walls of the State House, will be received at the Treasury Office until the 15th day of July next, by

JOHN HAYWOOD, Treasurer.

Raleigh, May 20

DOCTOR L. BRODIE,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is now living at Mr. Thomas Alden's, in Wake county, one mile from the Franklin line, four from Granville line and one from the Post Doctor Trotter formerly occupied. Should he meet with encouragement, his stay will be permanent.

May 23

FOR SALE.

SHAD and HEARINGS.

Esquire of the DISTRICT.