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WELLARS A TEAR,]

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## THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1810.

## THE AMERICAN CITIZEN-MAY 1. NON-INTERCOURSE SYSTEM.

DAY congress arijourns, and with the adsent of that august body of illustrious men ire the act of French dictation and nation ice, commonly called the Non INTER LAW.

is memorable event, in which the intelli gariously trium h over ill designs and des e aris, we congratulate, most heartily, both and adversagies. Commerce, in regard to in laws, is once more FREE. The new of this precious freedom strangles, and, I country and councils, the permicious influ-ITHE MAN, who in the garb of humility pocrite, and who under the mask of a deto freedom, has been basely subservient to sest ends of the Great Tyrant.

to for opinion's sake have been subjected to brief retrospect of the past, not in order to emperor " conquer the liberty . f the seas." myself, for congress has furnished an amspredecessor, and their supporters are to NAPOLEON. p this nation.

thaving wantonly demonstrated the most sofits own internal weakness.

the never abandoned one of its dubious them to fight next time, &c. &c. for dubious are many of those for which ad by the recession expose ourselves by fellow citizens. He proves his friendship every or other, been indirectly recognised by some sioners of the sinking fund; to be applied in admoressed during the administration of ful trade ! igton than have ever been since. Did HE ish them? No, not those who were Amerind I say it and challenge refutation, the inever claimed the right of impressing A M. I go farther and assert, that if such a te was set up, it ought to be resisted to the barand to the last main in America. Wash remonstrated and negotiated, for he was a that it was a subject for remonstrance and ution only. here the impressed were clearly American. mere given up; where they were American mution and British by birth, the claims of the vernments less strong on the one side than tother; weaker, I mean, on the side of adoptre repugnant, and, therefore, matter for abargo before he had official information of thing !!! ustence? No. Did uk, when he knew vessels were actually swept into British ureet an obedient and slavish congress to a perpetual and fartial embargo? HE DID An embargo was, indeed, ultimately laid arty days, but when Washington concluded gouate through Mr. Jay, it was taken off. not negotiate under the appearance of & Co. . He therefore arranged all our differen "-without a non intercourse, without nadistress and national disgrace, to an advanthich every day becomes enhanced by con-With our present degraded situation. " news with what pleasure you may, to non and his lineal successor ; to the worshipof the sage and the sycophants of the hero. an you on that fair mountain leave to feed, nd batten on this moor ?" January, 1804, Mr. Madison instructed Mr. the peremptorily to insist on an unqualified mmediate-re-inquishment of impressments, American seamen, but of British seamen, a case of refusal, to leave the court in dud The demand was not complied with by the government, and yet Mr. Monroe's misas continued 1 the same genius of indecision and ridiculous the non importation act of 1805-6 was piece, by the same. that this philosophical measure was like a osity, a Yankey.

musqueto upon the back of an ox-It might tease and fret and provoke John Bull to some uncouth antics, but could do us no good. Yet it was Jeffersonian, and that was sufficient. Our rulers said it was coercive, the people should, and the demagogues bowed obedience.

Next followed with congenial energy and improved humanity Wright's bill, offering a reward to every American for the murder of Englishmen on the virtue, and the impoverishment of the the high seas! Here the savages set up a yell of The critical situation of our foreign affairs, the low state legislature had resorted to the extraordinary approbation. Wright and his bill were popular. Every jacobin concluded that this civilized measure would sink the two little islands.

And now the Berlin decree, came in which the age acquiesced, and Mr. Monroe's treaty, which without submitting it to the senate he indignantly rejected.

# FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

A FEW CONSIDERATIONS.

France burns, plunders, destroys or seizes ev-

affication, but with the view, though not, I she can find : this is done to help on the ruin of made insinuations which were deemed inadmis which has thrown much of the trade of other the hope, of convincing the public, how England, as all the property afloat in the world be isible by our government. This was immediate- nations into other channels, from whence it will incompetent, if not unworthy, Mr. Madi- longs to her, according to the maritime law of ly published, and met the members of Congress never return, by compelling them to supply them-

ensible was the immortal Washington of will shoot your citizens in the very mouth of your ny remarks of mine. I will only observe, that a nicious consequences. mb-so friendly to his country-so solicit- harbor. You must not insult the subjects of his supposed insinuation (and an insinuation only is The state of our revenue will be best under-

fom which he knew we must eventually re- he burns and plunders our ships and lacerates our sive in principle (but which have all at one time bursable during the present year by the commis-

## MR. M'BRYDE'S CIRCULAR LETTER

## TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

SIR,

nofacture of the United States in Bettish of French vessels .- As the Bill was finally lost, it is ununecestary to state the reasons why I disapproved of some of its commercial regulations. But when I reflected on the situation of the At the commencement of the late session of country in general, and of my constituents in Congress, it was well known that many subjects of particular, that our produce, ever since the laying the greatest national importance would present of the embargo, had commanded very low prices themselves to the consideration of that body. — — that, so great was the general distress, our & embarrassed state of our revenue, & the great expedient of suspending the final process of law increase of our expenditures, demanded our care for the collection of debts-when I observed that ful attention : but although we had a session of at the last session they had partially repealed the more than five months, and all these subjects suspending law, and that of course executions to brought in some form before us, very little has an immense amount must issue this spring from been done. I know, however, that this is a mat the several courts of law in the state-that ter of consolation to many : If we have done but by a repeal of the non intercourse we should little good, they give us credit for doing less harm get a much better price for our produce, than they once apprehended .- I can therefore, I resolved, after bestowing the best consideration tell you what has been attempted rather than I was able on the subject, to vote for the billwhat has been accomplished, during the session. Moreover, some substitute for the embargo and It will be remembered that Mr. Jackson, the non intercourse laws was continually insisted on. eution, perhaps all things considered, un- ery American vessel that she can touch ; and thes British minister reached the United States in Oc- I had my fears that if the bill was rejected, somein nature and degree, may be allowed, is done for the benefit of neutral rights, and is the tober-that a correspondence was opened between thing worse might be forced upon us. This old mper and tone of wrath and decision, to practical commentary on the expression of the him and our secretary of state-that the negoci- policy of restrictions upon ourselves, to my suration was suddenly broken off, on the ground prise, still had its advocates-a policy which has France confiscates all the American proper y that he had, in the course of his correspondence, inflicted on our commerce an irreparable injury, on their way to Washington. - At the opening of selves elsewhere, when before the same articles French privateers when in distress whether re- the session, Mr. Giles introduced his celebrated of ours had but little competition in the marketwho in a spirit of hostility attempts to do al or pretended, come into the friendly ports of resolutions, declaring the conduct of the British sunk our revenue from upwards of seventeen milothe achievement of which his power is ma- America. We are too magnanimous to prohibit minister to be " ind corous, involent, & affronting, flons to six millions and a half-occasioned an inindequate, betrays, with a lack of amity, them. " Return good for evil," says the proverb. charging him with offering ourrogeous, premedi crease o the public debt-embarrassed the great of wisdom. So of a nation, with howev- If France seizes our vessels when they enter her lated, direc, and aggravated insult; that he had mass of the community-reduced thousands to difference, that while an individual, having ports, that certainly is no reason why we should appealed to the people of the United through false beggary-driven many of our citizens into foand his erior, may retreat without injury, do the same thing to the French in our ports. & fallacious disguises," and called upon Congress reign countries-and which has had a most dein cannot go back without disgrace; and I wo wrongs never make a right. Would you to pledge themselves to the people & to the world moralizing tendency on our people, by teaching a nearly as humiliating and mischievous, have Americans to turn robbers like the French ? to bring forth the whole force of the nation, if it them to evade and despise our revenue laws, and French privateersmen smuggle their plunder should be necessary. These extraordinary resolu- by holding out such temptations to smugglingtant and delicate of all national secrets-the on shore. Catch them if you can; but if you tions have been so ably and so frequently discussed, In short, sir, it would be an endless task to traces seize the goods they will take revenge. They that I shall not trespass on your patience with a- these unfortunate measures through all their per-

ris aggrandizement—so "clear in his great imperial and royal majesty; they are contending charged) could not, in my opinion, justify the stood by a reference to the report of the secreta-so admirably acquainted with its concerns for the "liberty of the seas," and they have a right rupture of a negociation, so very important to both ry of the treasury; it will there appear that a loan the spirit of his country-its prejudices- to use all means that will help to affect that great countries. at the very threshold, when this mini- to the amount of four millions of dollars would, in sources-its factions-its demagogues-its object-such as refitting when out of repair, and ter declared he had full howers to make a treaty his opinion, be necessary to meet the ordinary det-its imbecility, and its welfare, that al selling plunder to pay off the men to encourage on all the points in dispute, and at the same time mands of the government for the ensuing years. offered to exchange those powers ; when he de-'A law has passed empowering the president to It is an undoubted truth, that NAPOLEON is the clared he was not instructed to insist on the three borrow a sum not exceeding the amount of the relatterly contended, yet he never made a best friend we have abroad, notwithstanding that propositions which have been considered so offen principal of the public debt, which will be reim-

agour weakness, to additional mortificati- day-he is to " conquer the liberty of the seas" is of insult. Shall I illustrate? More A- whenever some other powers will consent to ita seamen, as we improperly call them, and then we the Americans are to have a wonder-

> al standing in the world, it would seem, that it requites a few resolves of congress and town-meetigs to assure us, that we are really a great, free and independent nation.

> passed off with more indifference in any place han they were in this city. Not one public expression or movement was made to revenge this future.

more sweeping than the orders of 1807. peake? Where the expression of national indig ons. I could not consent to seek a war with any nere too, unprovoked and uncalled for by nity which roused the nation to arms upon that nation .- This scourge of mankind is to be dreadhe the Sage, order congress to enregister feeling; it is the French who have done this of this country, & of the great nations of Europe ; to be concealed from common observation.

## ADVERTISEMENT. FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

following articles :

a no modern philosopher-no Frenchman Orleans, with a French privateer unlading and nothing. To these resolutions, therefore, and "bject minion of a foreign tyrant, but he was selling merchandize, robbed from American ves all the various bills, amendments, resolutions, and of spirit and gallantry; he was discreet sels at sea by the French. No. 2 represents the other projects of this sort, (and we had many of is, and he therefore knew that a powerful burning of American vessels by the French. No, them during the session) I gave my decided ne-"hose genius and bravery are neither to 3, a storm in Cadiz bay, American ships driving gative, under a solemn conviction that such popressed nor appalled, and to whose resour on shore in distress, fired on by the French, and licy was highly injurious to the best interests of the is no limit but the circumference and burnt by soldiers, drawn by J. Strongarm, engra- the nation, and contrary to the wishes of a great of the universe, could not be coerced, and ved by Non-Resis ance and dedicated to Madison majority of the American people 1 am, how-

"hout a perpetual embargo-without a forc- plate representing a ship in Dry Dock dismasted, ysms at the first of the session, gradually abated ; her bottom worm-eaten, and keel dropping out, reason, instead of passion, began to prevail and sailors, a cann bottom upwards & an empty purse these measurse after innumerable efforts, in va--in 30 pages, 27 mos by Farmer Giles, dedicat- rious forms, were obliged to be aboandoned. ed to the Sage of Monticello, by the late Duke of

Wall-street. " Full tide of successful experiment," a philosophical work, in 8 vols. 365 pages by the Sage of jects in view-the first was to hold out a sort of Monticello-dedicated to Ignorance and patronized by Prejudice.

" An account of Calcutta Jail, by a gentleman formerly a tenant thereof.

" An Embassy to Russia, by Short Adams,

" Empty Treasury," an elegy, by O. Grabme. " Four millions Loan in time of peace," a tract in 18 pages, by Jeffersonian Economy, Esq.

"Better reign in Hell than serve in Heaven, a flaming piece, by the Ex Bashaw of this city.

" Lamentations on the loss of office," a pathetic

I then remarked to the annoyance of the " Capers, or the Hero of Gilt Spars," by Curi-

when our Army is far from being in a respecta. Will be sold at Gallows Hill, this evening, the least Five Millions of Dollars, & this too to defray the ordinary expences of government only-and

A lot of prints-No. 1, contains a view of New when it is certain that we must losr, and can gain ever, happy to inform you that the artificial war-"Embargo or protection to seamen." with a fever, which was in one of its most violent parox

At an early part of the session a bill was brought forward, well known since by the name of Macon's Bill. The framer, I presume, had two obs protest against the orders and decraes of Great Britain and France-the second to relieve the country from the mischievous effects of the Non-Intercourse law. The bill contained four distinct provisions : First, it interdicted the public ships of Great Britain and France from our ports and harbours-Secondly, it repeated the non-intercourse act - Thirdly, it confined our trade to our own registered vessels, and prohibited circuitous voyages, or, in other words, all goods, wares, and merchandize must be brought in a direct voyage from the place where they crew or were manu-

tion of any articles of the growth, produce, or ma our ports and harbours, repeals the non inter-

member of our government). But if all was ad- dition to the other monies now in the treasury or mitted that could be asked-even if the President which may hereafter be received to defray the orwas right in breaking with Mr Jackson, still the dinary expenses of government. You will perinterference of Congress, in such a manner, could ceive at once that no precise sum is named in this Upon an entire and complete view of our nation- never be justified. It belongs to the executive law-the amount that may be borrowed depends branch of our government to regulate and adjust on calculation, and requires a share of informaaffairs of this kind. Such a course was not ta- tion and knowledge of the state of our public debt ken when our government was oftenly and directly which few men possess. I am in all cases opinsulted by Genet and Yrujo, the French and posed to this mysterious and indefinite mode of We will venture to say, that, a gross national spanish minsters. The language of the resoluti- legislation, but particularly in laying burthens on insult and personal injury like the wounding of ons was surely exceptionable-The solemn acts the people : They ought not to be imposed in a Mr. FOLLIN, on board the Dollatin, by the Figueh of the nation should appear firm and digained, dark and hidden manner, but so plainly as to be privateer on Thursday morning last, were never but at the same time be expressed in calm and understood by every capacity I was ready to decent terms. There was another objection vote for any fixed sum which the secretary of the which was still greater with me : I considered it treasury, or any other authorised organ of the apparent from the face of the resolutions, inde- government might shew to be necessary to meet atrocity of conduct in the Frenchman, or to pre pendent of other strong evidences which I had the engagements, or to supply the reasonable devent him from committing the same enormities it, of the fact, that it was intended as an indirect de- mands which might be against it : On these claration of war against Great Britain, to provoke grounds I voted for an amendment to insert four Where are our men of war, our gun boats, and her to commit some act of direct hostility, and millions of dollars being the largest sum named ale arrangement. Again. The provisional our cutters ? Where are our hundred thousand thus throw us inevitably into the arms of France, in the report of the secretary of the treasury. November, 1793, were in theory as well militia which were marshalled against the Chesa For these reason I was opposed to the resoluti You will be surprised to hear that this amendment was rejected. But the whole secret is, that this law is so contrived as to authorise a loan of Attrees and American acquiescence. Did insulting occasion-lost in the apathy of party ed at any time, but particularly in the present state more than five millions, and in such a manner as

The charter of the bank of the United States ble condition-our militia neither trained nor will expire on the 4th March, 1811. It is certain armed-our towns and harbours in a defenceless that an institution of this kind, to say the least of it, state-our treasury so exhausted that it has is essentially necessary to facilitate the operations been deemed necessary to authorise a loan of at of the revenue system; I therefore supposed that something would be done. In this I was mistaken, though I am still convinced that a majority of congress were in favor of a bank, and that one of the great causes of its failure was the confusion produced by the number of plans which, were brought forward.

> While I am on the subject of revenue it may not be amiss again to mention a section which was introduced into a bill erroneously called Macon's Bill. No. 2. (that gentleman did not approve of it.) which passed the house of representatives but was stricken out in the senate, proposing to Tay a duty of 50 per cent. upon all goods imported from G. Britain and France and their dependencies It was difficult to discover the real mo ives of the supporters of this measure : Some insisted that it would increase our revenue; this was disclaimed by others, who said it was a substitute for the system we were about to abandon. Qthers alleged it would diminish foreign importations and thereby encourage domestic manufactures. It was the decided opinion of a large portion of the southern representatives that this law would bear with peculiar hardship on that part of the Union, They were of upinion that it manufacturing was carried on to any extent, it must be in the northern & middle States ... That this duty was paying a premium to these establishments at the expense of the southern consumer whose raw materials and other produce would be greatly depressed by such a system.

This bill, among other things, interdicts the factured .-... And lastly, it prohibited the exporta- public ships of Great Britain and France from