## The RALEIGH MINERVA.

### 1.15 <br> $\qquad$

 SOMRNTITERCOURSE SYSTEM.Dir coigreess uripurns, and with the ad che at of French dictation and nation
Lisk neviue, and the impoverishment of the
 In hass isc once more prex. The ne
of this preciuss freetom strangies, and, pill eartly parposes, evertasting Jamns
 Ho fretiom, has beent






Mred his enlor, may retreat withyut injury,
mact cannot go back without disprace ; and is nearly as humiliating and mischievous,
"having wantonly demonstrated the most tans and delicate of
sof its own metrial weikness.
snsible was the immortal Washington o
 So admirably aequainted with its concerns
sthe spirit of his country - its prejucices-
swres-its factions-its demagogues-its he never abandoned one of its dubious for latterly contended, yet he never made lyon which he knew we must eventually re.
bud by the recession expose ourselves by ng our weaknecss, to ardditional mortificati-
no of insult. Shall I
$\qquad$ pron thar have ever been since. Did y
Sin them? No, not those who were Amer Ind $I$ say it and chaflenge refutation, th
fever claimea the righe of Inver claimea' the right of impressing
E. I go farther and assert, that if such We was set up, it..nught to be resisted to th
lrand to the last man in america. Was thet it was and nect for zemonstrance an
vat it was
vere given up; where were cleariy American,
potion and British by birth, the clainss of the
pernment eller; weaker, I mean, on the side of odot 2 .
ere repugnant, and, therefore, matter for wile arrangement. Agrain. The provisional
ar November, 1793, were in theory as well toi November, 1793, were in thesery as wel
-more sweeping than the orders of 1877
mree too, unprovoked and uncalled mere too, unprovoked and uncalled for b
obterees and American acquiescence. Di ise the Sage, order congress to enregiste
phargo before he had official hnformation o
cxisence? No. Did Hs, wher he knew wir vessels were actually swept into British
direet an obedient and slavish congriss to Waperpetual and tharttal embargo? HE DIL
Ahic embargo was, indeed, ultimately laic
fity dayz, but when Washington concludec Woiate through Mr. Jas, it was taken of
no mo modern philosopher-no Frenchman aject minion of a foreign tyrant, but he was
of spinit and gallantry; he was discreet as, and he therefore knew that a powerfu phosed genius and bravery are neither
bese is no appalled, and to whose resour
but the circumference an nof the universe, could not be coerced, an
In not negotiate under the appearance a. He thetrefore under the appearance onged all our differen
pilbout per nhout a perpetual embargo-without a forc
(4) without a non intercourse, without na distress and national disgrace, to an advan With our pry day becomes entanced by con degraded situation.
Monemprent what pleasure yau- may ye cson and his lineal successor; to the worshi Con you on that fair mountain leave to teed
mouarfy, $1804, \mathrm{Mr}$. Madison instructed Mr ve peremptorily to insist on an unqualifier
ionmeciate-re inquishment of impressments Dinerican seamen, but of Bridish seamen
nease of refusal. to leave the court in dut
The demand whe 2h. pe demand was not complied with by the Ths continued!
the same genius of indecision and ridiculon lity the non importation act of i805-6 wa I then remarked to the anayyance of the
that this philonophicallmeasure was like a
 twas coerrive, she treothle shouted, and the dema
sogues bowed obedience Next followed with cungenial energy and impro
ed humanity Wright's bill, offering a reward very American far the murder of Englishmeza he high seas ! Here the savages set up a yelle pprobation. Wright and his sill wert hofuilar very jacobin concluded that this cis
And now the Bellin derfer, came in which the ithout submitung it to the scmate he indigmantis cjected.
from the ceableston couriek.
A FEW CONSIDERATIONS.
France burns, plunders, destroys or seiz
ry American ves,tel that she can touch; and th dractical commentary on the expression of " mperor "conquer the liberty .f the seas." he can find : this is done to help on the ruin England, as all the properyy afloat in the wortd bo
oizs to her, according to the maritime lav of
French privaters when in distress whether reat or pretended, come into the frienaly ports of
A mierica. Weare too magnaniinous to prowbit
 ports, that certainly is no reason whiv we should
to the same thing to the french in our pors.
Iwo wrongs never nake a right. Wôld you ave Americans to turn robbers like
French privatersmen smuggle the ir puluder
on shore. Carch them if you can ; but if you seize the goods they will take revenge. The
vill shoot your citizens in the very mouth of you arbor. You nust not inssut, the subibecto of tis mperial and royat majesty; they are contending
or the " libery of the seas,, nad they haee a right
oo use all means that will help to thfect that great ouse all means that will help to thfect that grea
biject- such as refititing when out of repar an selling plunder to pay off the me
hem to fight next time, \&c. \&c.
It is an undoubted truth, that NA poL LEO is th
hest friend we have abroad, notwihstancling tha he burns and plunders our ships and lacerates on day - he is to " "conquer the liberty of the seas
de and then
ful trade
Upon an entire and complete view of our nation al standing in the world, it would secm, that it $r$
quites a feiv resolves of corgress and tawn-mec ugs to a assure us, that we are really a great, fres
und independent taioul. We will venture to say, that, a gross nationa
Wsult Mr. Follin, on board the Dolyhin, by the Filuic privateer on Thursday morning, hast, werc nev
pasted of wih more idifference in any place
hand wey wete in the ciyt Net
 atrocity
len him
fature.
Where are our men of war, our gun hoats, and
our cutters? Where are our hundred thonsand milhicin which were marshalled against the Chesa
heake?
insulting ocrasaion-lose iot in the appathy of party
Cesling; it is the French who have done this leying!

ADVERTISEMENT.
Will be sold at Gailows Hiil, this evening, the A lot of pints - No. 1, contains a view of N
Orleans, with a French privateer unlading a selling merchandize robbed from American sels at sea by the French. No. 2 represents
th
3, a storn in Cadiz bay, American ships crivin
on shore in distress, fred on ty the rench, an
, lurnt by soldiers, d, dawn by J. Strongarm, engra
ved by Non-Resis ance and dedicated to Madison
"Embargo or protection to seamen," with plate representing a ship in Dry Dock dismatt her wotom worm-e.eten, and ket dropping ou
sailors, a cann bottom upwards \& an empty purse
in -in 30 pages, 27 mos. by Farmer Giles, dedicat
ed to the Sage of Monticello, by the late Dike of
Waltsorecth. "Fall serceck he of successfill experiment." a a hillos phical wrark, in. 8 vols. 365 pages by the Sage
Honticello- dedicated to I gnoranice and patroniz
"A Prejurice. of Calcutta Jail, by a gentleman
"ormerry a tenant thereof. Merly a tenant thererf,
"An Embasy to Russia,
An Embassy to Russiá, by Short Adams.
Empy Treasury," an elegs, by 0 .
"Emply Trasury," an elegy, by O. Grabme
"Four millions Loan in time of peace," a trac 18 pages, by Jefferssonian Economy, Esq. $*$ Better reign in Hell han serve in Heaven, a flaming piece, by the Exx Bashaw of ibistriy. "Lamentations on the loss of office," a pathe "Capers, or the Hero ot Gill Spurs," by Cu osity, a Yankey

## MR. M'BRYOE'S CIRCULAR LETTER

 At in,Ahe $\qquad$
At he commencemeht of the late session of he gresitest nationial impoottance would present
hemselves to the consideration of that body.The cificical situan cononsideration of that body. \& emparassect state of our revenue, \& the great
ncrease of our expendiures, demanded our care
ful attention: but dithouigh we wad
 en done. I khow, however, that this is a mat tule good, they give us credit for doing done bur han they once apprehended. $-I$ cail the effore, ell you what has been attempted rather than
whal bas bren accomplished, durrang the session. It will be remembered that Atr. Jackson; the
British minisiser reached the United Siates in ()c. mer-that a correspondence was opened betweet ation was suddenly broken off, on the neground
and nade insinuations which were deemed inadmis sble by our government. This was' immediate y published, and met the members of Congress,
on their way to Washingon. At the opening of the session, Mr. Giles natroduced his cetebrated
resolutions, declaring the condut of the British mivister ta oe in ind corous, invectert, \& aff onting attd, uitrec, ,und agy, anvated innult; ; that he hai ppealecto the peopp:" of the United through false
falacions digg, ises," and called upon Congress pledige the melles to the peopie \& to the world
Sring forth the whule force of the nation, if it hontd te necessary. These extraorlinary resoluhat I shall not trespass on your patience with a
ny remarks of mine. 1 will only observe, that a nu/flosed inninuathin (and an insinuation only is
clarged) Could not, in my opiniou, justify the rupture of anegociation, so very yimportast ot booh
count ies. at the very threshold, when this mini tervieciared he hal fill hoverers to make a treaty Pail the poinis in dispute, and at the same time
offred to excliange those poorers ; when he declared he was uot insisucted to insist on the three
propositions whici have been considered so soften propositions whici have been considered so effen
sive in principle (but which have all at one time other, been indireculy recognised by some
nember of our covernment). But if all was ad member of our government). But if all was ad
mitted that could be asked-even if the President was right in breaking with Mr Jarkson, still the
interference of Congress, in such a manner, could never be justificd. It belongs to the executive
branch of our government to regulate and adjins branch of our government to regulate and adjuns
ffiars of this kind. Such a oourse was. not ta noulted hy Genet and Yrujo, the French ant and pos was surely exceptionable-The soletnn act
it the na ion should appear firm and digaifed ut at the same time be expressect in calm ane
ecent terms. There was anothic orjection
Which was still reater with me: I considered it Which was stith greater with me: I considered it
apparent from the face of the riscolutioss, inde.
pendent of other strong evidences which pendent of other strong evidences which I had
of the fict that it was interided an an indirect de-
claration of war aysinst Cireat Pritain, her io commit some act of diect hostifity, and thus throw us ineviably into the arme of Prince,
For these reason I was opposent to the resolui ors. I coith not consent to seck a war with any
nation. - This scourge of mankiud is to be dread


 | He condition-our militia neither trained nor |
| :--- |
| armed-our towns and hatbours in a defenceless | state--our treasury so exhausted that it ha

heen titerved necessary to atithorise a a oañ of at least Five Millions of Dollars, \& \& this too to defray
the crdinary expences of government only-and Whenenit is certain that we must loser, and can gain
nothing To these resolutions, therefore, and
 sative, under a solectin convirition that vech po.
licy was highy injurious to the best in'erests of
 ever, happy to inform you that the arificial war.
fever, which was in mne of its most vioient parox sms at the frrst of the session, gradually thated
cason, insteal of tassion, beran to ple eriil an

At an early part of the session a bill was brough Arwand weil knoyn since by the name of Ma
con's Bill. The fratict, 1 presume, had two obs jects in view- the first was to hold out a sort o
procest against the orders und decrues of Grea Britain and France-the second to reliete the
country from the mischievous erfects of the Non Intercourse taw The e iat contined four distinc
provisions : \&irst, it interdicted the pubtic ships provisions : Yirst, it interdicted the pubtic ships
of Great Britain and France formm our ports and
 own registered vessels, and prothbited circuiton vogages, or, in other words, al yoois, wares, and from the place where they creve or were manu
factured. And lastly, it probibited the exporta tion of any articlos of the prowibt, ploduce, or ma. pubr ports and harbours, repeals Che non intere
nofactire of the United Steites in Birrish or
French vessels.-As the Bull wwis
 it is unanecessary to sute the reasons why $\mathbf{Y}$
disapprowed of some of itscommercial reg.


 expedicient 'f suspend digr the fiaal process of taw
or the coltction of debts-when 1 observed that
ot the last session they had partiany reppealed the
spending law, and that of course executions to ni imine nse amount must issure this spring from he several courts of law in the state-that et a mulch better price for bur produce, was able on the subiect, to vote for the bill Moreover, some subbsifiute for the embargo and Non intercourse laws was continually insisted on. hiang worse might be forced upon us. This old policy of restrictions upon ourselves, to my sirwifictell on our commerce an irreparable injury, Which has thrown muct of the trade of other nations into other channels, from whence it will ours hed wure, when before the same arricles sunk our revenue frompetion in the marketcrease o the pons and a half-occasioned an inmass of the cominuxity-recuced thousannis to reign countries--and which has had a most demoralizing tendency on our posple, by teaching
them to evade and dtespise our revenue lews, by hollfing out suchi templations to smums, and ir shot, , irir it would be an endiess task to tract nicious constquences.
1 he state of our revenue will be best undera stood by a refer nnce to the report of the secrecta-
ry of the treasury; it will there appear that a loam the amount of four millions of dollars would, in mands of the government for the ensuing yeare
A law bas pasked empowering the president toi horiow a-sum Rot exceeding the amount of tha principal of the publit debt, which will be reimsionters of the sinking fund ; to be tapplied in add which may hereafter be received to defray the ort dinary expeises of government. You will per. ceive at once that no precisé sum is named in this a calculation, and recquires a share of informa ion and knowledge of the state of our public debs
which few men possess. I am in all cases which few men possess. I Im in all cases op-
posed to this mystrious and indefinite mode of egislation, but particularly in laying burthens on
the prople : They ought not to be imposed in dark and hidden manner, but so plainily as to be understood by every capacity 1 was ready to
vote for any fixed sum which the secretary of the treasiry, or any other authorised organ of tho
government might shew to be necessary to mees the engagemenis, or to supply the reasonable de mands which might be against it: On these
jrounds I voed for an amendment to insert foor nillions of dollars being the largest sum named if the report of the secretary of the treasuly-
You will be surprised to hear that this amendment was rejected. But the whole secret is, that
this lav is so contrived as to authorise a loan of is so contrived as to authorise a loan of The concealed from common observation.
The chatrer of the bank of the United States will expire on the 8 th March, 1811 . It is certain Nidily hecessacy to faciitate the operationg the revenue system; I therefore supposesed that Ken, though I am still convinnced that was mistaof congress were in favor of a bank, and that one of the great canses of its failure enas the confu-
on produced by the numbe of plans which were brought forward.
White $I$ am on the subject of revemue it may. was introcisced into a bill erroneously called $M$-. consi Aillice No 2. (that sentleman did not approve
oii.) which pased the hofse of representatives Sut was stricken out in the senate, proposing to
tay a duy of 50 per cent. upon all goods impooted from G. Brituin and France and their dependencies It was difficult to discorer the real noo ives of the supporers of this measure $\{$ Some
insisted that it would thacrease our revenue; this was disclaimed by others, who said it was a aubstio hers allegedit wouldd dimipish fore igh imporatious and thereby encourage domestic manufictures. ${ }^{16}$
was the decided opision of a lirge portion of tho southern representatives that this law would beag with pecular hariship on thas part.of the Uhioh,
They were of opiniop havilu mast facturing was
carcied on to an \& middie states... That This dury was paying a premium to these estabtishiments at the expences of the southern corsumet whe raw materials
ind other produce would be greally depiessed by ch 3 system.
This bill, amnng other things, interdicts the our ports and harbours, repeals the non inter.

