THE RALEIGH MINERVA

RALEIGH, N. C .- PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY WILLIAM BOYLAN.

OR \$2 50 CENTS IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1-810.

No. 746.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL. TERS UPON FRENCH INFLUENCE. THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

soriginally intended by the writer of these ands and different dishes of the great ponited States - ab ovo usque ad mala - from SPAIN, FRANCE CAN NEITHER DOUBT NOR HESIto the apple of Thomas Jefferson's noble TATE! I SHE MUST TAKE PART WITH SPAIN! !! Embargo. But there is a certain impaappear to require volumes in a moment up. States, from 1805 to 1810. bject which has required the reflection of

of them are of a nature to be met by force sub caucuses, and other manœuvres of the 'new and all of them may lead to it. I cannot leaders"-with the result-will be reviewed in bre but recommend such preparations as cir- succession. For the present, with the leave of ances call for." The message, indeed, a the Public, we will take a little time to PAUSE ed in that ambiguity of expression, and in AND REFLECT meralization of censure upon "every belli-"for which the luminous mind of that reble man was distinguished. Spain was pary complained of-the general censure up the belligerents," was evidently meant for Britain-but nothing was said of France. this not one word of FRANCE! Yet the ent had in his possession documents from al Armstrong, announcing to him, in the perfect of all official forms, that as it respectof Representatives, "no Spain." Speak-Spain, among other matters, the President "Propositions for adjusting amicably the daries of Louisiana have not been acceded any terms whatever! And he was guilty of ant to Congress on the 3d of December, and hivate message only three days after.) The Minous Jefferson," the only man on earth of the writer is at this time disposed to speak everity, and that, he appeals to his God for of the assertion, for no private or perreason, well knew that from the very origin Regotiations in reference to the purchase as boundaries of Louisiana, the government was suffered to take no step whatever applying for the commands of France, in the constant habit, at every stage of business, of sending to know what those comnegotiations, or by their private Secretaries. jet this Man of the People-this President "good old United States"-told Congress. private message, "We have reason to bethat she (France) was disposed to effect a ement (between the United States and Spain) plan analogous to what our Ministers propos What a horrible violator of Truth ! When aid this, he knew that if France was disposbeffect a settlement," it would be "effected" moment. But there is much virtue in that 'analogous.' Analogous to what? 'Our ders,' in the offers they made, ' proposed' to push our claims for spoliations, BOTH SPANISH

lana! For Spanish spoliations alone it is

we have lately been offered Eight Millions

aking those offers, said any thing about buy-

WANTS MONEY, AT LEAST EIGHT MILLIONS, BE-SIDES THE RELINQUISHMENT OF ALL CLAIMS FOR SPANISH AND FRENCH SPOLIATIONS, AND MUST

General Armstrong, at length, tantalized beyoud endurance in this business, and well know. ing that there was a snake in the grass, applied to to "unfold the history," as well as to M. Talleyrand to know what the United States with character," of French Influence up- must expect from France, should they go to war affairs of the United States. This was with Spain. The General wrote to the President the pledge which he gave to the Public. (and the President incautiously suffered this to go his object to examine in succession the va- to Congress in the mass of confidential documents) - M. Talleyrand was instantaneous, prompt, unelectainment which France has given to equivocal in his reply. If rou GO TO WAR WITH

Thus early was the criminal man, who then and ardor in the public mind which the firetended to administer the Executive Departmust suffer to influence his conduct, though ment of the Government of the United States, innot suffer them to govern it. As a public formed, officially, by his own confidential agent, he knows his rights, and will maintain of the inflexible determination of the Emperor Napoleon to controll the conduct of the United lave their rights also. They may mani. States in its foreign relations, and thus early, as patience, they may exercise all the powers we shall soon abundantly prove, did he submit to cism, they may read or not read as they such controul. These facts, infinitely momentous But here they must stop. The writer beyond any thing in our recent history, have been um to advice, but he will repel dictation. concealed from the good People of the United

The confidential message so often alluded tomerely deciding upon the proper mode the confidential documents which accompanied it pursued, and every step in the progress of -the attempt of Mr. Jefferson to make Mr. Ranin his own poor judgment, demands great dolph, as chairman of the committee to whom the ation and great caution. Such SHALL be private message was referred (the independent mated. Such shall not be obeyed. The and honest Macon being then the man who namwill, in this case, be governed by one of ed committees) the tool of the Executive to bring w Jeffersonian maxims upon which he now forward, in conclave, a proposition to appropriate my value, and will " manage his own affairs Two Millions of Dollars, with a view to supercede own way." The cool judgment of the Pub the measures which it seemed must naturally wever, will be greatly respected. In defer- grow out of the message, as it contained not a it, we now exhibit new, extraordinary, hint about money, and did contain many hints a ost interesting information, to the American bout war—the conversation between Jefferson and Randolph, involving the indignant refusal of the conding, then, at once, to the memorable latter to act the dishonorable part assigned him nof 1805-6, the reader's recollection is re- the substance of conversations between the same for one moment, to the (public) message gentleman and Mr. Madison and Mr. Gallatin, on President, Jefferson, at the commencement the same subject-the (sort of) commission issued session. It indicated, in terms the most to Mr. Bidwell and Gen. Varnum, as Managers wocal, that the United States were on the of the House of Representatives, and Knights of war with Spain. Speaking of the injuries the Back Stairs, when it was ascertained that Mr. ed from that power, the message said, Randolph would oppose the administration—the

From the Connecticut Mirror.

SCIENCE OF DRAINING MONEY FROM THE TREA SURY.

Have you examined the abstracts of monies exhended on account of the president's house, as officially called forth by the committee? Although they may be thought, perhaps, to betoken currous and cunning matters relative to the management difficulties which appeared to exist between of public monies, let the subject be fairly considered! The items, it is true, are not the same as as Mr. Randolph soon after said in the have been seen in consul general Lear's accounts, which are so notorious for multiplicity and enormity of charges against the United States. Items for making and repairing pumps and pump boxes -clearing out the well-repairing the ceilingrepairing cornices, &c .- white washing and resthe policy of Spain to reserve herself for pairing plaistering-new water-pipes and repairs to offices-putting up one grate and aking down why the boundaries of Louisiana could not another—small jobs—levelling & dressing ground usted with Spain was that France would not in the president's garden—manure for the presi-Spain to adjust them with the United States dent's square-manuring, sowing grass, &c. clover seed-the specific sum of 2,850 dollars and 14 most unprincipled conduct in telling Congress cents in one item for digging earth and cartinghe would not say to the American People such charges appear to have been paid from the be World) that it was the policy of Spain to treasury of the United States, on account of the the presidency of Gen. Washington and that of reherself for events, when his agents abroad president's house. According to the official stateoformed him that it was the policy of France ment [No. 2.] the whole of the expenditures, serve Spain for events! (The public message placed under the head of president's house, in the of the presidential establishment, to such an excourse of about five years and three months, amounted to more than fifty-eight thousand dollars. Do you choose to know the amount distinctly, made by president Jefferson, in March, 1801. without any of the 'more or less' that appeared Apportioning 76,000 dollars for eight years, the neutral rights be suffered to shift for themselves' in official style, as economical knowledge, strutting by wholesale, when secretary Dearborn was ably more than sufficient to defray the salaries of enjoying a salary of 4,500 per annum, and could the governor and lieutenant governor, the secredisplace persons of experienced competence, that tary and treasurer, and comptroller of accounts, narrow knowledge, may slide through the conthe family establishment might flourish? Take it for the state of Connecticut, together with allow- gressional benches, innocently, and without prejuthen, precisely as set down in the statement, from ances for their clerk hire, and other expenses of dice to the country: but the present season does the treasury department! The sum is 58,573 dol. office. the treasury department! The sum is 58,573 dol- office. lars and 9 cents. So much was actually expended in relation to the palace, from the 29th March, 1803, to the 30th June, 1808, according to acof our Ministers who have been concerned in counts tendered and settled at the treasury depart- monies, in cases more immediately interesting to ment. The balance of monies, advanced from the treasury, and remaining to be accounted for by the superintendant of the city of Washington, on the 30th of June, 1808, according to statement, No. 2, was 49,107 dollars and 58 cents, neither more nor less. It does not appear from any of the documents, how much of that balance was then considered specifically reserved for account

of the palace. Although the public information, therefore, is not so complete as might be desired, yet, with the data now before us, some estimate may be formed of the public expenditures relative to the presidential establishment, for the two administrations IRENCH, merely to obtain a boundary for of eight years. The comparison is interesting, especially if there be a question. Whether the affectation of economy can be used as a political Doffers! The analogous, therefore, as the cloak for extravagance?

ale documents do not show that our Ministers, Expenditures in relation to presidency of General Washington. Florida, undoubtedly meant this FRANCE Splary say for 8 years from March

1789 to March, 1797-computed at 25,000 dollars per annum Charge-for accommodation of house-

hold-say, within the first period of 4 years

Expenses—on account of house and relative accommodations at seat of government, as deducted from president's salary, and not charged to public treasury,

Amount in relation to presidency of general Washington, Expenditures in relation to presidency of Mr. Jef-

ferson. Salary for 8 years, from March, 1801, to March, 1809, computed at 25,000 dollars per annum,

Charge --- for accommodation of household, with reference to the period of 4 years commencing the 4th of March, 1801, appropriation of 15,000 by an act of the 24th of April, 1800, sales of property belonging to household of president Adams, by act of 3d of March, 1801-for estimated value of the whole-say 15,000 Charge—for accommodation

of household, with reference to the period of four years, commencing the 4th of March, 1805, appropriation of 14,000 with sales of decayed furniture and equipage, by act of 3d of March, 1805 for the whole, say 14,000

Expenses—on account of house and relative accommodations at seat of government, charged to public treasury-estimatecharged from 29th March, 1803, to 31st December, 1808, as per official statement, No. 2,

appropriated by act of 3d March, 1807, as per statement of appropriations appropriated by act of 25th April, 1808, as per state ment of appropriations

-or estimate otherwise charged from 29th March, 1803, to 30th June, 1808, as per official statement,

Balance of monies advanced to the superintendant being \$49,107 58-100 on the 30th of June, 1808-for proportion on account of palace, say only one tenth

\$63.483 09

but to allow for any possible error, and that the estimate may not be overcharged, set down for the whole no more than Amount in relation to presi-

dency of Mr. Jefferson, ...

Mr. Jefferson, is 76,000 dollars for eight years. A general increase of public expense on account ress and flatter. persons, who applauded the inaugural speech, stood by -- nobody. average is 9,500 dollars annually-a sum consider-

presidency of general Washington and the presi. legislature composed of men so little competent dency of Mr. Jefferson, with respect to public to the business of legislation, as to become, from

Progression in the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress .- In the first session of the third Congress, commencing the second of De cember, 1793, there was appropriated for ex nses of firewood, stationary, printing work, and a. French prisons; his CRIME being cast away in contingent expenses of the two Houses of Con. Cadiz Bay, in the late storm. He was on board whole number of members, at that time in both way .- Should there be any vessel going from Houses, was one hundred and eight. The amount Baltimore to France, beg the master to make individed by the whole number of members, is, per head, seventy-two dollars and forty-six cents.

For the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, for the first session of the eighth with pleasure, in the hopes that the friends of Congress, commencing the 17th of October 1803, those who it concerns will have an opportunity of exclusive of the expense of printing the Presi procuring their release as soon as the nature of dent's message of the 23d of December 1802, the case will allow. there was appropriated the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars. In that Congress, the whole number of members in both Houses, was one

hundred and seventy six, and the amount, divided \$ 200,000 as before, is, per head, one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and nine cents.

For the contingent expenses of both Houses of 14,000 Congress, for the second session of the eleventh Congress, commencing the 27th of Nov. 1809, there have been approprished, thirty four thousand dollars. The whole number of members is one hundred and seventy str; and the amount, per 00.000 head, is, one hundred and ninety three dollars und eighteen cents.

Contingent expenses per head-

3d congress \$72 46 1st session 1st session 8th congress 159 09 2d session 11th congress 193 18

Is this the astonishing reduction of national expense, and acving of the people's money, that was to be brought about by the political reform and c. conomy that were promised under Mr. Jefferson? Was it for such augmentations of public expenditure, that all the mouths of labor, male and female, old and young, were called upon to selebrate festivals, and sing " Jefferson and Liberty."

A NEW DEMOCRATIC DICTIONARY.

The following ingenious definition of a few words, of late very much used, is copied from the Baltimore Whig. The writer should have dedicated his work to the President of the United States, and the majority in the last congress. N. Y. E. Post.

From the Baltimore Whig. Extract from the New Dictionary, as adopted and exemplified at Washington.

Dignified moderation-Passive obedience; forpearance; non resistance; submission to every indignity.

Honorable Retirement-Running away from an enemy; blockading one's self up in one's house, barricading the doors to 'ccclude' the pursuer.

Free trade-Capture; sequestration; confisca-Republicanism -- Any thing or nothing.

Moderation -- Tergiversation; duplicity; all things to all men; disregard of principle.

Responsibility - A scare crow; terrific goblin; a devil, shunned alike by the President and congress, despised by the judiciary; an excuse for standing still; the apology of knaves; the gib berish of fools.

Eloquence-Words ; strong lungs. Courage (idem quod) Spirit-a vehement

Energy-a string of resolutions, presented yeserday, and withdrawn to day.

Profound - equivocal ; unintelligible ; that which contains five or six meanings (more or less.) Independence-resolving to day, not to submit, but rescinding the resolution to morrow.

Displatch of business-Talking, and intriguing for five months, without doing any thing. "Patriotism-weighing English cuffs against French kicks, and quietly settling the account.

Constitutionality-selling a charter for a bribe, General welfare-The interest of one paramouni. to that of ninety nine.

Convincing argument-Dollars and cents. Right-Profit; gain.

Wrong: Loss; no money.

Perspicuity Drafting a law, so worked, that the secretary of the treasury must tell folks what it means.

Brevity.... Eighteen sections instead of a dozen of lines; dividing a thing into a hundred parts instead of taking it in the lump.

Foresight to shut the door when the steed is

Panacea....words, speeches and resolutions. 61,000 Simplicity of manners ... Set forms of introduce. \$290,000 tion at the levee, every Wednesday evening; ex-The difference between the sums paid during cluding gentlemen dressed in boots, unless said gentlemen happen to be members of congress, whom it is expedient to indulge, to south, to ca-

Super eminent talents ... Caution ; mystery ; titent, was probably not expected by the body of midity; something hid in a napkin, seen or under-

Regard for neutral rights -- " Resolved, That

From the Aurora.

In a season of peace, men of little intellect or So characteristic is the difference between the what is equally permicious though not so odious-a personal incapacity, mere automatons in the hands of the secretary of the treasury.

> Extract of a letter from a father, in the District of Maine, to his son in Baltimore, dated, " AUGUSTA, June 5, 1810

" Your brother PETER is a prisoner in one of the gress, the sum of ten thousand dollars. The the ship Commerce, captain Colburn, of Halloquiry for him."

The following letter has been received by the Collector of this port, to which we give publicity Nor. Ledger.

" H. M. S. Princess, Port of Liperhoot, "I make it known to you that I was born is