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No. 754.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1810.

From the Cannecticut Mirror.

of draining money from the treasury .latter end of February, 1809, just before ournment of congress, Mr. Jefferson, (then at) sent a message to the Senate, informhem of his having in the month of August ding, commissioned William Short as minienipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg ; ominating him for that office. Congress had been in sessio nfor several months, and from to day employed in discussing our foreign rens, without any knowledge or even intima-of Mr. Short's mission. The Senate unanisly rejected the nomination.

hat authority had president Jefferson, to apcommission. and send off a minister to Ruswhere the United States had never before that ad a minister ? By the constitution, the pret is authorised " to nominate, and by and the consent of the Senate, to appoint ambass, other public ministers and consuls, judges supreme court, and all other officers of the d States, whose appointments are not herein wise provided for, and shall be established by The president shall have power to fill up

cancies that may happen during the recess Senate, by granting commissions which expire at the end of their next session." It certain that the appointment of Mr. Short at made by virtue of the power contained in tter clause above quoted, for as no ambassaad ever been appointed from the United to Russia, no vacancy could have happennd the power given by this part of the constiextends only to the case of a vacancy ming when the Senate is not in session. It that Mr. Jeffersoo, during his presidency, red to render the constitution void on the of appointment to office, by removing udes of officers and thus making vacancies, hen filling them up. The word " happening," ot naturally suit the case of a removal by ntial authority. But, if he had been disposhad made no provision at all for a mission to Smith, secretary of state. burg, and the appointment of Mr. Short

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ive the constitution a fair construction, he ness of this sort is transacted " in conformity with not have made all the vacancies happen by instructions received from the department of ing the officers during the recess ; he would state," application was made by the committee of aken the opportunity, when the Senate was ways and means to that department, for the nesion. In the present case, however, he cessary information, and the following answer to not only the officer, but the office. Con- that application was received from Mr. Robert

> " Department of State, April 30th 1810. "SIR, two hundred, and seventy-one francs. R. SMITH."

mocrats would consider such an event a great blessing) it will most assuredly be a torpedo war. Four of our great men are so satisfied of the efficacy of torpedoes, that they would be al most willing to stake the existence of the nation against the success of the system. The great Joel Barlow, Esq. and a greater man we do not read of in all the rolls of fame, (except indeed it be one certain wise man who existed many ages since ycleped Sanco Panza.) This great man, who is to be a woundy deal greater when he publishes his imparial history of the United States, thinks that the submarine system may supercede the ancient system of naval warfare, and be of great use to his friend Bonaparte in his laudable scheme of reducing mankind to a state of barbarism, to ensure the freedom of the seas. He gave a hint of his ideas on the subject in an oration with which he favored a wondering and admiring multitude at Washington, on the 4th of July, 1809. But this is not all that we are to expect from this Mr. Editor, great man on the subject. We may reasonably of the reader.

read them.

From the Public Advertiser.

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th Mr. Fulton, whose known attachment to Republican formed by Lieutenant William Robinson of the instant, covering a report of the secretary of the principles, and sincere love of his country, has no royal marine artillery, the brig most punctualiy treasury, on a resolution of the house of repre- doubt dictated the malicious and groundless insinu- vanishing from the eyes of the asionished beheldsentatives of the 23d inst. relative to advances of ations of the Federalists. They say that the Bri- ers, amongst whom was the late Mr. Pitt himself. public money to William Short, and stating that tish government granted the sum of 10,000l. for The latter was conducted by Mr. Bartholomew, the committee of ways and means, had directed the discovery of the torpedoes, and afterwards master's mate of Sir Home Popham's ship; but you to ask for such information as may be in pos- 15,0001. together, 111,111 dollars for supplying owing to some nautical obstacles, did not afford session of the department of state relative thereto, the British shipping with the means of counter the same satisfactory demonstration as the Waland particularly, by what authority the same has acting their destructive effects. These facts they mer experiment. But now comes the result. been paid to him.-In reply to this enquiry, I pretend to gather from the assertion of Lord Stan- Mr. Francis, alias Fulton, received a very liberal have the honor to inform you, that the late pre. liope in the British Parliament, of the 6th of June sident of the United States, during the recess of last. Lord S. (says the English Reporter) moved congress, commissioned Mr. Short as minister for a return of "all the ships of the line and other diture printed by the House of Commons last sesplenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg, ships of war which have been supplied with the sion.) He was hardly gone, when it was discoverthat Mr. Short proceeded to Europe on his mission means of counteracting destruction by submarine ed he had been a hawking his SECRET at Paris; and in October, 1808, that, as is usual on such occa- bombs, clock work machines, or trigger torpe- he was hardly arrived in America before he pubsions, a credit (by letter dated September 24th) does." He said "in experiments in England on licly invited Citizen Jefferson and Co. to make use was opened for him by the department of state, the subject, 10,0001. had been supplied Mr. Ful- of his invention and his arm against this country ; with the bankers of the United States at Amster- ton, and 15,000l. were granted as a reward. His affixing his name to inflammatory paragraphs to dam, and that he has, in virtue of this credit, ac- prefatory remarks appeared to be ironical. The such effect. Meanwhile the writer of this article cording to his statement, drawn twenty thousand, motion was negatived." After reading this, it (who always gave the gentleman credit for a tolewould certainly appear to every one but a fool or rable share of impudence mixed with his ingenu-I have the honor to be, with great respect, your a knave, that as Lord Stanhope spoke the above ity, but had no conceptions of so barefaced an imin an ironical manner, he had particular allusion to his confidence of their efficacy, and by his departure from the strict rule of faithful relation in what he said, he intended by his irony, to condemn the British ministry in promoting the means of destroying their power on the ocean. The F. can make out a right to that name by an addimembers of Parliament, it appears, felt the force of his satirical remarks, and the mover having gained his point so far, appeared perfectly satisfied with the decision of the members. It will also be remembered that Lord Stanhope is accounted one of the most witty men in England, and in real wit superior to Canning." We know not what "federal print" it is that has stated that the British government granted the sum of £10,000 to Mr. Fulton; we know we have stated no such thing. But as the editor of the Public Advertiser is an experienced gentlemen, who cannot propagate a falsehood, we have no doubt but some 'federal print' has so asserted. We are therefore constrained to say that said 'federal print' labored under a mistake. The following is the sum actually received by Mr. Fulton.

Thus it will appear that the federal print quoted by the profound editor of the Public Advartiser, was wrong ; led into an error, we presume, by the extraor dinary wit of Lord Stanhope. But it appears that the British government paid Mr. Fulton and his workmen more money than was granted to him from our very liberal Congress. What can be the reason of this? . Are we not as liberal as the British ? O the ingratitude of Republican governments! But, perhaps the British government ought to pay more than our government, as they were to have the exclusive right to the discovery; which we do not find promised to our wise men. And perhaps Mr. Fulton was willing to sell for less to an American Senate, on account of his "pure republican principles and sincere love of his country." We shall now introduce the papers sent us by our correspondent.

From the Naval Chronicle. Dover, December 13, 1808.

You have doubtless, like the rest of the pubhope when he finishes his aforesaid history, he lic, heard of a certain naval invention or improvewill favor his country with a satisfactory treat- ment which was vulgarly and erroneously nickise on this most important of all important sub- named cattamarans : but the following information jects. A treatise, the very reading of which may not perhaps have reached you, and you may would blow up a British ship, if it should be so also deem it worthy of a place in your useful and unfortunate as to be within a thousand leagues interesting miscellany; particularly as my object is to record the detection of foreign quackery, But we are straying from the subject. We hope practised at the expence of John Bull, About however to be excused; For when we write a- three years ago, a man of grave and mysterious bout great men and great projects, we are apt carriage of body, made his appearance in a certo think ourselves exalted ; we cannot be in tain class of fashionable society in London, under company with the philosophers without catching the name of Francis. It was shortly whishered a little of their ideal consequence ; and no won- about that he was a Yarkey American, of some der if we stray when such shining jack-a-lan- consequence, whose real name was Fulton, expoterns lead us. We will however come down a. triated for reasons of state. He was undoubtedly gain, and attempt to write like common men. an intelligent and ingenious man, which recom-We ought to have stated long ago, that the rea- mended him to the notice of several scientific person of our taking up this sublime subject, was sons in the metropolis, under whose patronage he the appearance of the following remarks in the was encouraged to lay certain projects before this Public Advertiser of the 16th inst -This in- government; amongst the rest was a submarine duced our correspondent to send us the docu- bomb which he palmed upon his official patrons as ments, which we shall introduce directly, and an original invention of his own, to be transferred this has induced us to make these remarks and exclusively to the use and behoof of the English observations ; which we hope will be of great nation. Trials were ordered to be made, under use to all those who will take the trouble to the direction of Admiral (then Commodore) Sir Sidney Smith for the destruction of a stout brig

anchored in the Downs off Walmer Castle, near Sir Sidney's ship the Antelope; and of Captain "In some of the Federal prints, the following Sir John Popham, for the demolition of Fort assertion has been made, and we presume propa-gated for the purpose of injuring the character of gated for the purpose of injuring the character of former experiment was most successfully pergratuity, and took himself off. (His name appears in some of the papers of the public expenposture) has accidentally stumbled upon an old American work reprinted in London, which contains the annexed history of this invention, and proves it to be at least thirty years old, and attributes it to a Mr. Bushneil. So that, unless Mr. tional alias, he is liable to the imputation of having obtained our money upon false pretences. -Yours, &c.

hich no other president would have dared to upon. This is not only the obvious and construction of the constitution, but it is bethas also been the practical construction of either Washington nor Adams, ever claimexercised the power of creating new diplomissions, and legations, to whatever courts eased.

mission of Mr. Short, is the first of the record; and we hope and trust it will be In virtue of his spurious appointment amission, he went, not to St. Petersburg, iance, the great centre of our foreign cordence, and diplomatic affairs. By the laws United States an ambassador, regularly ued to a foreign court, is entitled to a salary ceeding nine thousand dollars a year, and ft not exceeding the amount of a year's sa-This salary, and this outfit, cannot be lawaid out of the treasury of the United States but an ambassador legally and constitutionpointed. The following documents will shew that a considerable sum of the peononey had been bfore that time paid to Mr. in consequence of his being thus, irregularly most obedient servant, constitutionally sent on this mission. How more he may have obtained since is not yet

" REPORT.

resolution of the house of representatives of ^{123d} instant, respectfully

REPORTS :

hat William Short has not received from sury any sum of money whatever, for out pensation as minister or agent from the Mates to the court of St. Petersburg. hat it appears by the accounts of the bankers united States, at Amsterdam, an extract bis hereunto annexed, that he did, between Ma day of March, and Soth day of June, receive from the said bankers 9946 guilqual to \$3,978 40 which payments were but of the sums remitted to them for the tof defraying the expences incident to the ourse with foreign nations.

that the disbursements made by the-said out of that fund, being always made in mity with the instructions they may receive he department of state, no evidence exists treasury department of the particular " or authorities, under which the payments intioned were made.

Which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN. unry Defartment, ini 25th, 1810.

from the account of the bankers of the U. " at Amsterdam, entitled, " The defart.

(Signed) WILLIS ALSTON, ESQ.

This sum, by Mr. Gallatin's report, amounts TO THREE THOUSAND, NINE HUNDRED, AND SEscretary of the treasury, in obedience to VENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS, AND FORTY CENTS. If Mr. Short, was legally entitled to this, or indeed any sum, in virtue of this appointment, we see not why he was not legally entitled to 18,000 dollars, that is, 9,000 dollars for a years salary .-- If he was not entitled to any thing, here is a disposition of nearly four thousand dollars of the public money, by Mr. Jefferson, without any provision by law, and directly in the face of the constitution.

From the New York Evening Post. TORPEDOES.

A correspondent has favored us with some documents relative to those potent instruments called Torpedoes, which are at some convenient time, to demolish the British navy. Our wise men at Washington, last winter, when they had done every thing that men could do, to defend the nation, and to rescue their constituents from danger and disgrace ; spent a little time on torpedoes. And that they might not be thought wanting in giving encouragement to the useful arts, passed a law, granting a sum of money to Mr. Fulton to enable him to bring his torpedo system to perfection. In the debate on the subject, many things were divulged relative to this, said to be, novel system of warfare, which may not be generally known. If ever this country should have the blessing to be at war with Great Britain (and all our friends the de-

Extract from Le Livre Rouge by P. F. M'Culum, Esq. printed in London 1810, apers laid before the House of Com-

mons. Robert Fulton in full satisfaction of all claims. Sign ma-£1653 18 nual 9th Sept. 1806. Cutter and Co. for clock work furnished Mr. Fulton. Signed manu- * el 19th September, 1806.-

> 3187. 12 or 14,167 Dollars.

VULCAN.

EXTRACT.

" Historical, &c. View of American United States, by W. WINTERBOTHAM. Four.vols. 8vo. Lon. don, 1795.

" INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

" Early in the war Mr. David Bushnell, of Saybrook, invented a machine for submarine navigation, altogether different from any thing hitherto devised by the art of man; this machine was so constructed, as that it could be rowed horizontally at any given depth under water, and could be raised or depressed at pleasure. To this machine called the American Turtle, was attached a magazine of powder, which was intended to be fastened under the bottom of a ship, with a driving screw, in such a way, as that the same stroke which disengaged it from the machine, should put their internal clockwork in motion ; it being done, the ordinary operation of a gunlock at the distance of half an hour or any determinate time, would cause the powder to explode, and leave the effects to the common law of nature. The simplicity, yet combination discovered in the mecha-1533 13 7 nism of this wonderful machine, have been acknowledged by those thilled in physics, and particularly hydraulics, to be not less ingenious than novel. Mr. Bushnell invented several other cuit d