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erat vs. Democrat.—Those who wish to from democratic authority, in what manner arising prophecies respecting the disorder which would be introduced into the by the prevalence of mad democracy, and of ignorant and unprincipled men to are requested to peruse the two subjoined from the Aurora, and then to use every ex- the ensuing election, to place the manage- of our public affairs in the hands of abler- men. Observe that those who are styled "lawless banditti," the most profli- and corrupt faction that this state or nation beheld, "Jacobins" and "prostituted," are no other than those very honest, in- patriotic and disinterested republicans, at the last election, were held up to our by the Aurora, as the only men who could from the horrors of aristocracy and monar- even colonial subjection, in form as well stance, to mother Britain—namely, Simon and his majority of more than thirty thou- of the wise, honest, and patriotic republicans Pennsylvania, so triumphantly boasted in the of that day. Alas, the force of human de- which in such a little space has convert- thousands of pure, simple, honest and republicans, with the great and good Simon head, into a horde of "lawless banditti," faction the most profligate and corrupt which state or this nation has ever beheld. But reader; the honest general Leib, and the colonel Duane inform us that if we will but more place full confidence in them they will to rights: and who will presume to doubt? they missed it in McKean, and O sad! have missed it much more widely in Snyder now the deuce is in it if the third trial does succeed to a charm.—U. S. Gaz.

From the Aurora.  
THE DEMOCRATS OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

Citizens—  
On Friday you witnessed a scene unparalleled in the annals of our country. The sanctuary of rights was invaded, and a lawless banditti-pled law and order under their feet. Hitherto, in the contest between antagonist parties at election, the place where your judges and inspectors were to sit to receive your votes, considered as sacred, and no hand barbarous enough was found to offer it violence. Friday, however, the scene was shifted, and the most profligate and corrupt which state or this nation has ever beheld, disdainful law, all order, all obligation and all principle rushed into your townhouse, after your of election were declared, and tore down enclosure erected for them to receive your Yes, fellow-citizens, such men as George Fagundas, William Cooper, and a man by the name of Frick, who has just come among you, others of a like description, were the leaders of the faction concerned in this outrage. A few days ago you were informed of the thrown out by a number of this faction, to you away from the election ground, and on they gave you a stronger specimen of extent to which these ignorant and unprincipled men, seem determined to go. If they can- tain the election by fair means, they seem- ed to employ foul, and if you will not vote direct you, they will either turn you from election ground, or abuse you when on it.— you prepared, fellow citizens, to submit to? Are you willing tamely to surrender your- sists and your rights into the hands of George Fagundas, William Cooper, and Martin Reese? you, can you submit to become the dupes or tools of these vile puppets of corrupt jugglers? must have changed indeed, if you do not kin- with scorn and indignation, at the thought of- ing such creatures to direct your affairs. The inspector election on Friday, was not worth- struggle, and it was so deemed by many of our- thren who staid at home. They thought that- men nominated by either, by the democrats or- Jacobins, would do their duty, and that neither- perjure themselves to gain a point, and the their indifference. Every man who has- could be enlisted by the Jacobin faction, was- ought to the ground. The Janizaries, com- manded by Fagundas, and the recruits they could- were all mustered, and were as obedient and- servant to their commander, as British sol- diers to their officers. It was truly a mortifying- spectacle to see many honest, but uninformed- men, and who would scorn such discipline, if not- gross delusion—it was mortifying to see- men in ranks, like Hessians, and Fagundas, Reese, Cooper and Frick, with rattans in their- hands, parading in front of them, and calling them- obedience! well might we exclaim with John- Adams, we have fallen upon evil times!  
But, fellow citizens, though many of you left- election ground yesterday, and would not stay- the tumult subsided, which was raised by- them, and though greater numbers of you staid- home, it is hoped, that you will not be equally- less on the day of the general election, when- the object will be of nearer concern to you—You- a decided majority in the Northern Liberties- in the county, and this you can prove to the- name of Jacobins, if you will only show yourselves- the poll. Almost every vote within their grasp- brought forward on Friday, whereas, hundreds- you staid at home. Arouse, and let not your- which ought to be held sacred by you, be- mpled in the dust—Arouse, and let ignorant

and prostituted bullies know, that you braved the storm when there was more danger in it, and that fear has not overtaken you—Arouse, and teach barbarians, who have profaned the sanctuary of freemen, that you will vindicate your rights and avenge your wrongs at all times and at all hazards—Arouse, and save your own honor and the honor of your district, and let it not be said, that George Fagundas, Martin Reese and William Cooper are the directors of your consciences and the keepers of your rights! A certain triumph awaits you, if you will only deserve it.

Fellow citizens, justice calls for an example, an outrage like that committed upon the place of your elections, ought not to go unpunished. If we are under a government of laws, let us put them to the test: and let it be seen, whether the executive will see them faithfully executed or not—let us see whether the finger of executive agency is operating upon our elections. Demand of your constables that the rioters shall be prosecuted—insist upon it, and see that it be done—men of all parties are interested in this, for where law ends anarchy begins, and every honest man in the community is interested in averting the dire calamity of anarchy.

LEONIDAS.

## NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

On Friday there was a genuine sample of Sny- derism or Jacobinism exhibited at the Northern Liberties' poll. The Jacobins, who had been under drill for months like Swiss, paraded in all their strength, aided by some few honest but deluded men. The democrats were paraded in double files on the west side of Second street, the Arabs on the east, and men on both sides were selected to count the numbers. The federalists, excepting about twenty, who fell into the Arab ranks, occupied the middle ground. On the count the democrats outnumbered the Jacobins by thirty, and it was declared by the constables, and acknow- ledged by the federalists who stood as impartial spectators, that the democratic judges had the majority. As soon as this declaration was made, the Jacobin leaders, GEORGE FAGUNDAS, MARTIN REESE, WILLIAM COOPER, and others rushed into the town house and tore down the enclosure erected for the judges, and shouted like savages after having scalped women and children.

Such a riot was never before seen, such an out- rage was never before committed. Many sober and reflecting men, who had come to the ground to prevent the ascendancy of a profligate and a corrupt faction, withdrew with disgust. The dis- order continued until after three o'clock, and was quashed by the generosity of the democrats, who proposed and agreed to divide the judges equally, although they were fairly entitled to them all. After such a scene as this, it is hardly to be wondered at that the Jacobins should have had a partial success. The Janizaries were all at their post and under orders, whereas many of the democrats withdrew, and many, very many would not come at all. The face of affairs was very dif- ferent, however, from what the democrats them- selves expected, they had proved before from the noise made by the Arabs, that they were more numerous than they promised to be, when the general head had collected. They are re- lier numerous nor respectable, and there is no doubt if only common exertions are used, that the democratic ticket will have a large major- ity in the Northern Liberties. What man who values his principles or his reputation, will sub- mit to such leaders, and what man of common sense can for a moment believe that the democrats, of the Northern Liberties, who have been true to their principles in the worst of times, will yield to be led by baseness, ignorance and cor- ruption?

## BONAPARTE'S COMMERCIAL POLICY.

An article, of which the following is a transla- tion, has been very extensively, though covert- ly, circulated upon the continent, where it has made a deep impression. The agents of France at Hamburg have offered a reward of 600 crowns to whoever will inform against the writers and printers of it; and the possession of a copy is sub- jected to a penalty of 300 crowns.

"Lamentations of the Continental Nations of Eu- rope, upon the Interruption of their Commerce; addressed to all the princes of that part of the world.

"Sovereigns, Princes, Fathers of Nations.

"Deign to listen to the complaints extorted from us by that universal system of prohibition to which our commerce is subjected. The justice and the high importance of these complaints are sufficiently demonstrated by the afflicting condi- tion to which the people of the continent are re- duced.

"Now that this system of commercial warfare against England, from which we were taught to expect such mighty advantages, has been carried on for some years, we may be permitted to en- quire whether it has in fact been productive of any advantages to us.

"From this enquiry we shall find, that while the continent is every day more and more embar- rassed, impoverished and distressed, G. Britain is advancing in a course of prosperity and wealth, and feels none of the ruinous consequences of the restraints by which we are fettered. So far from it, she every year has been able to render her- self more and more independent of the continent; to open to herself new channels of foreign com- merce, and to discover within herself new means of supplying her wants in the same manner as

the attempts which were made from 1793 to 1796, to starve France, by depriving her of all foreign corn, only served to develop her resources, and to stimulate her to an improved cultivation of her own soil.

"At present, England is supplied with corn from America, Barbary, Sicily, and from her growth at home, where cultivation is every year extended and improved. In addition to this, she has effected a great saving in her consumption, by prohibiting the use of barley in her distilleries, which are now confined to sugar. This is bene- ficial to her in another way, by taking off, at a fair price, that surplus quantity of sugar which the continent is prohibited from receiving.

"Wine she obtains from Portugal, Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, Sardi- nia, Sicily, Spain, Greece, and indeed, through many channels, from France itself.

"South America furnishes her with hides, and North America with timber; hemp she gets from Bengal and she will soon raise enough of this article for her whole demand, in Ireland, where very extensive marshes have been drained for the cultivation of it. From thence, too, she supplied herself with yarn and linens.

"She has rendered herself independent of Rus- sia for tallow, partly by the substitution of oil, and partly by the use of the inflammable gas. From the coal which is employed in the produc- tion of this gas, she extracts pitch, tar, rosin, and a sort of turpentine; and she has discovered that the fish of her own seas will furnish her with as much isinglass as she may require.

"In her silk manufactures, the raw material of India and China is found capable of being used without the intermixture of any other; and her clothiers have been equally successful with British wool.

"With respect to the exportation of her own produce, the European blockade affects Great Britain so little, that her manufactures are scarce- ly sensible of it. Such is the prodigiously in- creased and increasing demand for goods through- out India and America.

"In fact it is proved beyond a doubt, by the most authentic public documents, and by the tes- timony of the most intelligent and impartial tra- vellers, that the industry, the commerce, the public revenue, the credit of England, not only have not sustained any diminution, but, on the contra- ry, have been increasing, and that every class of her population is in a state of occupation, pros- perity and comfort. If we reverse the picture, what dreadful evils are suffered on the continent! Our ports are closed, our ships can no longer be employed in carrying on that trade between dif- ferent parts which their different circumstances render indispensable, and which cannot be con- ducted by land carriage. Thus the intercourse which is essential to the social system of the con- tinent cannot be maintained—The southern na- tions can no longer exchange the wines, their oil, their silk, &c. for the corn, the hemp, the linen, the timber, the iron, and the tallow of the north- ern. In every country there is an accumulation of their surplus produce decaying and perishing—They are unable to purchase with it the most necessary foreign commodities; and thus they lose all motives and all inclination to exert their own powers of production. Another source of distress to the continent is, the want of many ar- ticles which England furnishes, and the privation of which has thrown many industrious persons out of employment. Raw cotton and yarn, dying goods and different drugs, were articles of this sort: and what adds to the evil is, that the con- tinent is not suffered to purchase from America those of them which she could supply. The mis- chievous effects of this prohibitory system do not confine themselves to one or a few branches.

Trade & industry throughout the whole continent are effected by it: every department is pervaded by embarrassments, obstructions, and oppressions of various sorts. The very means of correspon- dence by the post offices, whether upon topics of trade, of literature, or of private business or friendship, are restrained by it.—Upon the coast, the inhabitants are precluded from their old oc- cupation in the fishery; they lose their maritime skill and habits; the natural nursery of seamen is rendered unproductive, and all hope is taken from the continent of again becoming able to establish a navy, military or commercial, capable of con- tending with that of England.

"It is by no means the merchant alone who suffers by those multiplied and complicated re- straints. Every person connected, however re- motely, with commerce, or who has directed any portion of his capital or industry to any of its various branches, participates in the calamity; and by the operation of these measures, in restraint of freedom, we see the very sources of wealth & prosperity, one after another dried up. Thus persons of every description, monied men, manu- facturers, brokers, clerks, agents of every kind, persons connected with the sea, barge owners, packets, carriers, and persons of other occupa- tions, whose bread is taken from them, those who were employed in the manufacture of cloth- ing, furniture, &c. in short the whole of that nu- merous set of persons who subsisted upon the wages of the labour, which the rich have been ac- customed to require from them, sensibly feel the interruptions of the circulation of commerce, and are already involved by it in different degrees of distress. Nor is the agricultural part of the com- munity by any means exempted from this distress; the husbandman in vain looks for those customers, who heretofore flocked to him with ready money

to purchase his wine, and the other produce of his soil.

"It cannot be wondered at that in such cir- cumstances, the countryman is disheartened from sowing the field, and planting his vine-yard, and that his neglect of cultivation should prejudice, for years, the productive powers of the soil. It would be easy to enlarge upon these topics, but surely enough has been already said to prove, that the continent cannot continue to support the stag- nation which has taken place in the ordinary in- tercourse of life.

"But more than this, how is it to be imagined that nations can continue to pay taxes, imposi- tions and contributions, after the channels of in- come have been closed? It was a wise observa- tion of Prince Eugene of Savoy, 'Nobody com- plained of a very great, but a very equitable dis- tributed tax, which I proposed throughout the whole kingdom, because I at the same time time afforded it means of increasing its commerce, which had not before been thought of.'

"Thus then it is to the interruption of com- merce that we must refer the extreme distress un- der which the continent of Europe, from one ex- tremity to the other, at present suffers, distress which a continual peace alone cannot suffice to re- lieve.

"Even those countries of the continent, in which the frightful cry of war is not immediately heard, feel themselves oppressed and deprived of their strength; they are without resources for the present, without hope for the future. All persons who have the means propose to emigrate to Eng- land and America; and among those to whom this plan of relief is denied, how many already have per- ished under their sufferings?

"There is one other consideration, which it cannot be believed that governments will regard with indifference—the shocking want of integrity and good faith which these privations and distress- es are rapidly introducing. Heretofore a ready obedience was paid to the laws, because the ten- dency of these was to promote the welfare of the people; but the new system, which refuses to them the means of providing for their subsistence, reduces them to a sort of stupor; they can scarcely believe in the reality of such prohibitions, and they alledge their disbelief as an excuse for their disobedience. In this way they habituate them- selves to a contempt of the laws and the public authority. What a host of criminals must such a state of things create!—How many, under the influence of want and desperation, will have re- course to fraud and robbery, and having no legal means of pursuing their occupations, will avail themselves of those who are illegal! officers employed to enforce the laws, so that what little gainful traffic remains, is in the most corrupt hands, and the most grievous severity of distress- es falls, with all its weight, upon persons of the strictest integrity.

"Princes!—Parents of the people! You who hear their complaints and their groans—it is you whom our prayers invoke—in you our hopes seek a refuge—you will be our intercessors—you will bear our lamentations to the throne of the Great Napoleon; you will convey to his consci- entious feelings, that information concerning our distressed and critical condition, which, doubtless, has never yet been fairly laid before him.—With his powerful arm, with his genius, it rests to save us, utterly to put an end to the restraints under which we are perishing, and to construct a new system, in union with the accomplishments of his great designs. May you enjoy the inestima- ble felicity of reigning over subjects, happy, contented, grateful, loyal, and virtuous!—This is the greatest blessing which we can implore Heav- en to confer upon you."

\* Memors of Prince Eugene of Saxory, Ed. 1810. page 150.

From one of our Lisbon papers, we have procur- ed a translation of the following intercepted dispatch from Don Miguel Aranza, Duke of Santa Fee, Ambassador to France; addressed to Joseph's minister of foreign affairs at Mad- rid. The perusal of this letter will impress e- very one of its authenticity, and as shedding much light upon the affairs of Spain, will be read with interest.—Norfolk Ledger.

PARIS, June 19, 1810.

Most Excellent Sir,

The day before yesterday I had a long con- versation with his excellency the Duke of Cadore (Champagny) minister for foreign affairs, who had previously informed me that he had some communications to make to me by command of the Emperor. I will endeavor to give you ex- cellency a detailed statement of this conference, embracing a number of different objects, and all of them important.

The minister commenced by stating that his imperial majesty could not send more money into Spain, that in consequence it would be necessary in future, that the kingdom should provide for the support of his armies employed in Spain.—That his imperial majesty had already done e- nough, in having sent nearly 400,000 men into Spain—that the treasury of France had been ex- hausted, the emperor having already sent into Spain, since the commencement of the war, up- wards of 200 millions of francs—that he had not made use of the resources which our country af- forded, in order to raise revenue. He said that contributions might have been levied in Andalusia, particularly at Seville and Malaga, and also in Murcia.—That his majesty had laid a contribu- tion

\* Thirty-seven Millions of Dollars.