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From the National Intelligencer.

Aware of the situation in which Great Britain would be placed in relation to the United States by a revocation of the French decrees, and apprehensive that she may be put too manifestly in the wrong, attempts have been made by the federal prints to produce an impression that a bare repeal of Great Britain of her orders in council, would comprehend such a modification of her unlawful edicts as would come within the meaning of the act of congress of May last. A slight consideration will shew that this impression is founded in error.

The act of congress requires such a revocation and modification of their edicts by the belligerents that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States. If we give credit to the letter of the duke de Cadore, as extracted from the British papers, such a revocation by France will have taken place on the 1st of the ensuing month, as is contemplated by our act. In the same manner the British government does not, within 3 months thereafter, revoke its edicts violating the neutral commerce of the United States, the non-intercourse act will probably be revived as to that nation. Will the revocation of the Orders in Council be such a modification of the edicts as that they will cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States? By no means, we reply. The British violations of our neutral commerce have not been confined to her orders in council. To place her on such a footing in relation to our neutral commerce, as would authorize the executive to issue his proclamation declaring the fact of her having modified her edicts as that they have ceased to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, she must revoke her blockading proclamations, which she has herself declared to be illegal; and as the impressment of our seamen is a violation of the maritime rights of the United States, and of course of our neutral commerce, it appears to us that she might even be required totally to abandon that practice before the provisions of the act of May last could be considered as complied with.

But the federal prints argue, that Great Britain never will yield the principle of blockade by proclamation, which they pronounce to be a part of the old maritime law. They seem afraid lest the least measure of justice should be dealt to the United States by Great Britain; and really, in their zeal for her adherence to injustice, overlook the barriers of truth, and trample facts under foot with the greatest indifference. They have undertaken, trusting to the ignorance or short memories of their readers, to state that the United States have never protested against the principle of paper blockades. We affirm on the contrary, that the United States have never ceased to contend for the true definition of blockade, the legitimacy of which was in 1804 officially acknowledged by the British government, and the violation of it declared to be a grievance. And is this acknowledged grievance that which the federal editors declare Great Britain never will abandon? Are her own official acts, disclaiming the principle, held of no account? Or is the new school of public law, one of whose prominent features is a total disregard of neutral rights, more to their taste? Let them give general publicity to the official documents which we published a week ago—let them apprise their readers that the British government in 1804, thro' their minister Mr. Merry, has denied the legality of any blockade, unless in respect to particular ports actually invested, even in which case vessels bound to such ports ought not, they acknowledge, to be captured until previously warned not to enter them: let the people know that a violation of this plain principle was acknowledged to be a grievance of which the United States had a right to complain. This simple document, and it is but one of a host of stubborn facts, selected on account of its peculiar application, has put to rout all the forces of those prints, which had as usual arrayed themselves in opposition to American rights, and on the side of European domination. They have not, with but one or two exceptions that we have seen, republished it, and it is probable that they will not, and for the best of reasons, that it falsifies the uniform tenor of their assertions. It ought not here to pass unnoticed that these editors must wilfully have abetted injustice and encouraged the instruments of it, for they could not but know of this decision of the British government in 1804, which has been subsequently disregarded in practice.

We apprehend that if it shall appear, when the official accounts shall be received, that the act of France is a bona fide transaction, according to our law Great Britain must revoke her edicts, under whatever name, violating our neutral commerce, or by the operation of the law we are placed in a state of non-intercourse with her.

There is little doubt but Great Britain will revoke her orders in council, issued subsequent to the French decrees but that is not enough. Every violation of neutral right is not an order in council but it is not therefore the less a violation. If by a pertinacity in adhering to her infractions of a national law and neutral rights, she is placed in a state of non-intercourse with us, it will be her own act, deliberately performed, with the law of the United States before her—a law irrevocable too, because it will have been acted under in relation to one of the belligerents, and could not be repealed without such a breach of good faith as the U. States will not be guilty of, whatever example may have been set by other nations.

REMARKS
From the Norfolk Ledger.

If the preceding article is to be considered as a mere editorial effusion, we may set it down for as much as it is worth and no more; but if we are to look upon it as proceeding from an official source, or containing the sentiments of the Cabinet, we may prepare ourselves for fresh conflicts with the British government, even after the Orders in Council are rescinded, of which no doubt appears to be entertained. A great deal is said respecting paper blockades, we do not know of any blockades which deserve, what we understand is meant by that term, that have not been ordered in consequence of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and which of course will cease with them. The British government has long since announced its sense of a blockade, it has lately been published, as communicated by Mr. Merry when he was minister. It is very true, that the principles there laid down, do not accord with the Napoleon code, for that requires an investment by sea and land. If we are to be regulated by the Napoleon code, we must depart from principles which we have ourselves recognized, and acted upon. When the United States declared the port of Tripoli in blockade, and condemned vessels attempting to force it, they did not invest Tripoli both by sea and land. That the blockades which are ordered by the British government, are more extensive than has been heretofore known, is very true, and which arises from her comparative maritime strength, with that of her enemy, enabling her to station a force at so many and distant points.

The National Intelligencer offers some ingenious suppositions respecting what further demands will be made by our government on the British government, after the orders in council are rescinded. We hope our government will assert its rights against both belligerents, without which the spirit of the act of May last, will not be complied with unless it was intended to be partial, and to be confined to one of them only. Our government will certainly require that France shall restore all the ships now detained in France, and make compensation for those which have been confiscated and sold; until those two acts of justice are performed on the part of France, our neutral rights are violated, the detention of the property is a continuation of the first violation, and it will exist in effect and in essence as long as our property is detained, or compensation withheld.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.
FRENCH EMISSARIES.

Among the puerile and absurd reasons advanced in opposition to the belief that a French scheme is now ripening for the destruction of American liberty, the love of the emperor for these states or his dislike for universal dominion have never yet been urged. The folly and impracticability of so ambitious and daring a project, is the "flattering unction" which his infatuated satellites lay to their hearts. They deceive themselves into the persuasion that the tyrant who has always found means to break down obstacles to his power, entertains so exalted an opinion of the unanimity, strength and resources of our republic, that he would not risk his reputation upon so wild an enterprise. The same description of politicians who "laugh to scorn" the idea of our subjugation, have uniformly predicted with triumph the destruction and disgrace of every coalition formed for the security of Europe. They boast that their prophecies have been verified; that the continent has been forced to cower under the Imperial Eagles for protection; and yet they affect to think that we alone can resist his power when he chooses to extend his arm across the Atlantic.—Boastful and vain they entertain no fears that the very thought of independence will take flight from every American bosom, when the tyrant's power can be efficiently and openly employed against our liberty. What combined Europe, rich, powerful and skilled in arms, could not accomplish, America, single-handed, would find the mere pleasure and employment of an hour.

It contradicts the opinion entertained by all mankind of the sagacity and political knowledge of the emperor to suppose a false notion of our power and resources would deter him from the execution of his project, to convert the American states into French colonies. It is not for us to instruct him as to our strength and condition, or to let him into the important secret of the reduced state of our resources. Already has the tyrant heard with joy and exultation, of our poor and humbled condition. He has not at this late day to learn of the progress of his agents in sowing the seeds of discord, and fomenting dangerous dissensions among our citizens. He well knows that even in a time of profound peace, government has been driven to the desperate expedient of negotiating a disgraceful loan to defray its ordinary expenses. It is not unknown to him that Americans are unskilled in the science of war, and have been bereft by the hand of time of almost every officer to whom it would be safe to commit the fate of a raw and undisciplined army.

But it has been said, "while the British navy rides mistress of the ocean, the French can no more pass if than they could ford the bottomless pit." While England stands we do not fear an open and direct invasion. We should be safe and confident of security if this were the only mode in which we could be assailed. Napoleon is seldom baffled or confounded by the want of means, to arrive at his atrocious ends. What open force

cannot accomplish, intrigue and treachery will perform. An army cannot be at once transported to our shores, but the materials to compose it have been gradually introduced amongst us in the most specious shape, and under pretexts the most plausible and imposing. The United States, including New Orleans, have not less than 40,000 effective men, whom the emperor no doubt counts on as the instruments of his ambition. Supposing Spain to be subdued and South America to fall into his train, the fearful accession of force would palsify the stoutest hearts amongst us.

South America reduced to obedience, Napoleon is possessed of means which he at least will think sufficient to purchase or enforce our servitude. Who has the faith in the master's humanity to imagine that the means placed within his reach would be left unimproved. The hungry tyger of Bengal lets not his prey escape when once within his fangs. While "the gallant and persecuted Wilkinson" is engaged at Washington in writing a fabulous history of his life and exploits, the Floridas would be seized and New Orleans wrested from us. The signal for action given, the emissaries which swarm in our sea ports would shew themselves in battle array. Embodied at the word, by a quick and unexpected movement, the cities whose hospitality they now enjoy, might be laid under heavy contributions, the very shipping in their harbor, might be seized, and the best citizens, whose lives and families might be spared; would be forced to navigate them to New Orleans, or any other convenient point of rendezvous.

We have not that exalted opinion of the charity of the enemy to think that other more dreadful means would not be employed, to heighten our misery and complete the destruction of the nation. The southern states would be doomed to encounter horrors at which humanity shudders. The subject is a tender one, but the appearance of the times should inspire us with courage to look our situation in the face. By closing our eyes to danger, the means of averting our doom may be lost. The fact is too notorious, and the truth too solemnly impressed upon every mind to be concealed, that a small French force, by arming and arousing the internal enemies of the southern states, would conquer them without shedding their own blood. A proclamation of freedom distributed and a few artful harangues by such a man as general Rigaud, would produce an army of slaves more formidable than Gallatin's insurgents or Burr's conspiracy: the one destined to dissolve the union, the other under the auspices of France, in conjunction with Wilkinson and Wil laumex fleet, to establish an empire in the west.

For many years it has been the undisguised policy of France, through the intrigues of her emissaries, to make the Americans the artificers of their own ruin.—What cannot be effected by their arts will finally be accomplished by open violence.

The workings of French emissaries first shewed themselves during the administration of Washington. It was the policy of the then government of France to gain her point by intrigue merely, but since the destroying angel has usurped the throne, he seems to have resolved to try what numbers and force could do. Where there was one emissary in the days of Washington, there are now hundreds and they daily increase. The insignia of the legion of honor has become a familiar sight to those accustomed to traverse our streets. The imperial party acquires fresh spirits and invigorated influence by every arrival from a French port. How soon this increasing army, which is gradually organizing in the bosom of the country will awaken the jealousy and fears of the citizens, and animate them to spirited action, we know not, and God in his mercy will alone direct. Certain it is, much longer delay will be fatal to our liberties.

For a series of years France has exerted her utmost power to obstruct and revolutionize the American government. Has it not been witnessed years ago how France exerted all her skill in diplomacy to seize Louisiana, Florida and Canada. Genet had his sub-agents in our back country to occupy them. Louisiana has since been fraudulently sold to us without a title, and the treasury drained to pay for it. Fifteen millions of dollars were thrown as a sop to Cerberus, and the property will be forcibly taken from us, whenever a favorable opportunity offers; perhaps, in less than two years.

France early opposed every attempt to establish the stability and resources of our government. With a view to promote divisions and foment factions, in 1783, her emissaries opposed the grant to the army; they also opposed the constitution in 1787, and in 1789 they dared to take an open and active part in opposing the funding system. The intercepted letter of Fauchet her minister, proves that she has leagued herself with factions to undermine the independence of the nation. But innumerable acts of a much later date, since the Napoleon Dynasty appeared to terrify and scourge mankind, prove the inveterate hatred which she bears the United States. These have more recently engaged public attention, and are within the recollection of every body. Connected, they manifest the rooted animosity of France, and point to the enemy which we have alone to dread. If America does fall, it will be by a blind devotion to her avowed and bitter enemy, who will not condescend even to conceal his hatred, or to cloak his designs against our liberties. The United States is the only nation which boasts of its independence that ever submitted to such gross abuse, insolence and injustice, as have been received by

France; and she and her allies are the only nations from whom it would be received without clamor. We have permitted our minister to be degraded at the court of France. He and his government have been insulted to his face, and the records of the state department will shew to posterity language and threats used to intimidate, which any administration regardful of honest fame and honor would blush to read. This despicable coward-like conduct has emboldened the tyrant's emissaries, while it had an humiliating, enervating, influence upon the feelings of the American people.

At the commencement of the revolution, the Spanish Patriots gibbeted on the first tree every emissary found amongst them—traitors and tools of the enemy they tore limb from limb. Let creatures of this description, who think they are safely plotting our destruction, have a care that the same fate does not overreach them. Let the partisans of France who are high in office beware, lest they arrive at the same ignominious end, which terminated the career of governor Solano, the creature of Napoleon, but not less the friend of General Moreau. Thereby hangs a tale.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.
WAR.

They who have made democracy a study; who are acquainted with the arts, intrigues and deceptions of its votaries, will find in their experience relief from the apprehensions of those calamities which follow in the train of War. All Europe will bear witness that neither gross abuse of the extreme of national injustice, of systematic robbery, threats nor defiance, can drive a Democratic administration to war. They govern not for the nation's welfare, but for the gratification of their own corrupt and ambitious views and the sheer love of popularity. They esteem that the best mode of administering our affairs which promotes the one, and promises to perpetuate the other. If no other proof could be adduced of the unshaken and immutable determination of our rulers to shun a war at every sacrifice, manage all their vaporing and boastful threats the same, or rather the cowardice, betrayed when Spain, then the creature of France, stopped the navigation of the Mississippi in avowed violation of our solemn right by treaty, identifies the master passion which governs our national councils. What did we leave undone (exclaimed the American Burke) that baseness crawling on its belly, like a reptile on the ground, could possibly do to prevail on the proud aggressor to forbear trading upon us? We asked his contempt, as if it was our interest by obtaining it, to quiet his groundless fears of retaliation. But admiration is struck dumb, enquiry is hushed when we hear that Talleyrand informed our minister at Paris, if the United States declared war against Spain, "France could neither dubi nor hesitate."

This unwarrantable interference, this bold defiance and officious threat, froze the heart's blood of the sage of Monticello. It converted all his courage into obsequious fawning and philosophical mildness. The vaunted idea of resisting Spanish aggression took flight but mark, the sage did not abandon the determination to be revenged. The *odium in longum jacens* has been nobly displayed. Poor Spain is now down, and the philosopher's "pillar of happiness," has taken his kick at her. Here is democratic courage for you. But how shall we ever be revenged of France? Wait till she is down? Capt. Falstaff was afraid of Hotspur after he was dead. The valiant knight with his shirt and a half regiment feared that the slain warrior might be counterfeiting death! It would be death to a democratic president to come within a thousand leagues of Napoleon's burial ground. His ghost would scare away their senses.

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JAMES WEBB

Oct. 28.