

# THE RALEIGH MINERVA.

[THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.]

RALEIGH, N. C.—PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY LUCAS AND A. H. ROYLAN.

[OR \$2 50 CENTS IN ADVANCE.]

VOL. 16.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1811.

No. 786.

From the Aurora.

## CLEAR THE DECKS!

The secretary of the treasury has succeeded completely; Mr. Robert Smith, on Saturday, intimated to the president his determinations and his sentiments on the courtly style in which he was sacrificed to the malignity of the secretary of the treasury; he spurned the embassy as we anticipated he would, and was to surrender the charge of the department of state, to the hand from which he received it, on Monday.

But the thing does not stop here; although the secretary at war has not been notified, or even a hint given him, a friend of Mr. Gallatin has already gone into New-York state, with a tender of the department to a friend of the vice president; this transaction exhibits the subtlety of the treasury berianus in a most striking point of view; the offer of the office to a friend of the Clintons, bears on its face the appearance of respect and confidence; but the real purpose is to divide and detach from the friends of the Clintons a person who is supposed to hold great influence in that state, and in fact undermine and destroy their influence. When this subject is fully unfolded, and we shall unfold it, the people will turn round and ask each other whether a free government can endure, influenced by such Machiavellian artifice.

If we do not much deceive ourselves in the character of the secretary of the navy, he is not likely to continue in a station where honour and integrity can have no certain tenure; where the energy of the mind, the warmth of the heart, or the dignity of personal character fade beneath the all corrupting and all destroying influence of a minister who, without any one of those attributes, supercedes and tramples upon them all, by the multiplicity and variety of the most subtle and base devices. The secretary of the navy is a man of honour too delicate and strict to be a minion; and while the influence of Mr. Gallatin triumphs over the mind of the president, none but his minions can expect to retain those stations of high trust, which honour and fidelity alone should occupy—but which no man of honour and honesty can occupy conjointly with him.

Nor does it stop here; the post master general's office is about to be applied, and applied in New-York too. What! another detachment from the Clintons? the reader will promptly ask. No! This proposed disposition of office marks the Machiavellism of the proceedings; this office is destined for one of the most intimate, confidential and faithful friends of Aaron Burr.

In making these facts public, the court, which will be pursued by slavish prints, requires to be anticipated—it will be said we are influenced by the Smiths, by the secretary of war, we are influenced by the post master general—that we are hostile to Mr. Madison—that the Aurora is turning federalist, or some other equally pertinent and rational motive.

We now say of Mr. R. Smith, what we should not have been so ready to say had he the favors or patronage of office to bestow, because men in power are too apt, and the practice of the world too much authorizes their suspicion, men in power are apt to attribute the applause that may be bestowed on them as the com that is tendered for their official favors. It happens that we never have been under any sort of obligation to Mr. Smith—and the intercourse we have had with him has never passed beyond the usual incidents of three or four visits on business; and that therefore, when we speak of him it is upon the unbiased feeling of motives wholly public, which revolts at seeing a man of high respectability, who has been for near thirty years one of the most prominent, useful and active men in the respectable state of Maryland, insulted & sacrificed to gratify the malice of a man, who ought to have been content with the high trust already bestowed on him, with the enormous fortune he has acquired under that trust, and who has nevertheless left no public man with whom he has been connected uninjured, directly or indirectly, and whose friendship is more fatal than his enmity, the Smith's of Maryland, the Nicholas's of Virginia too well know; and as the conversations with Erskine in relation to Mr. Jefferson, and recent proceedings in relation to Mr. Madison too clearly shew.

In reference to the secretary at war, those who are best acquainted with the subject, will not suppose us governed by his influence; had the removal of Dr. Eustis been contemplated upon principles of public utility, had it been even as a matter of political justice for the cruel part he has had in the persecution of general Wilkinson, we should have applauded a change, because almost any change could not be pernicious in the existing state of that department; but when the removal is considered as arising from the resistance of Dr. Eustis to the influence and pernicious councils of Mr. Gallatin, we consider the merit of the secretary of war in that resistance as conferring some credit on him, and exhibiting a sense of right and justice we could have wished to have seen in his more particular province.

In relation to the post master general it will not be supposed that we entertain any very violent bias towards that gentleman, much less are we governed by his influence.

In relation to Mr. Madison himself, we confess a strong sentiment of respect for his personal virtues and his fine talents, we feel a most earnest and keen concern, in witnessing the course into which he has been plunged or led; we deplore that he has not seen in those old friends who were his contemporaries of the political field twenty

years ago, who have for years stood the shock of political conflict, and buffeted the billows of political adversity, when he had withdrawn into harbor, from the conflict, and who on the return of the Halcyon days of the republic, hailed him, and forced him against his reluctance into that station which had led him, to the highest offices in his country.

We regret that Mr. Madison should sacrificed those men of his time who have marched with him, arrayed in the same battle—to the man who could traduce Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Erskine, or who could betray the confidence of the cabinet to John Randolph. We regret it, because, great as the merits and virtues of Mr. Madison are, they are not enough to sustain Mr. Gallatin's political vices, nor to render them tolerable to the people of this nation.

The public place no confidence in the political character of Mr. Gallatin—and the credit which he obtained for talents, is no longer given him; but its place in public opinion is supplied by the too well established evidence, that he is a man conversant in all the wiles and artifices of an Italian politician, and as indifferent to their kind, so they accomplish his purposes.

We conceive it to be a duty to be explicit, and explicit in time—and if we can, by timely warnings, awaken the country to the singular occurrences which the unworthy courtier-like artifice of offering an embassy, instead of removing honesty, and like a gentleman, a man whose manners and personal decorum, entitled him to that course of conduct at the hands of Mr. Madison, whose reputation for candor as well as for discretion, suffers by this shabby Genevan trick.

Nor is the conduct pursued towards the Clintons more reputable, of this perhaps Mr. Madison is innocent; but then if he suffers such advisement to prevail over his mind, as leads inevitably to these results, he cannot be separated from a participation in the odium.

The Public Advertiser, [a Madisonian democratic newspaper] a paper published at New York, is known to be devoted to the views of Mr. Gallatin; men whose only merit is hostility to the Clintons of New York, have been favored in a manner that we shall one day exhibit, solely on that account; and the double game that Mr. Gallatin has played with that family, exhibits such a spectacle of art and duplicity, as Florence or Venice, in their vilest days, could not exceed.

In our opinion there is no path but one for Mr. Madison, and that is to release himself from a minister who never can obtain confidence from the public, and who will always take away the confidence that would otherwise be reposed in him.

## FROM THE "SPIRIT OF 'SEVENTY-SIX." ALBERT GALLATIN.

Messrs. Printers

A political club composed of the leading handicraft people and farmers in a certain neighborhood, with the squire for its chairman, lately elected Albert Gallatin, and directed me to report their proceedings, both to shew that party men try fairly, and as the Squire says, though I don't understand him, "fiat justitia, ruat thesaurum."

We took the charges against him from our favorite paper, the Aurora, and being all republicans, considered them as facts settled by a jury, so that we had only to pass judgment. This was vastly favorable to the culprit, because he avoided all those not yet disclosed by Mr. Duane; indeed we should have postponed the trial, except for recollecting that the worst is always produced first, and that we had enough to go upon: The club decided upon these facts.

1st. That Mr. Gallatin has laid out his money in land merely to unite himself with the landed interest of the country, and convert it into a faction for his own aggrandizement. That he ought to have invested it in as much victuals and clothes as would have lasted two or three generations, since the laws forbid him to speculate in the public funds. And that instead of buying land to feed his avarice, he ought to have obtained a commission in the army to evince his patriotism.

2ndly. That he is a turncoat, because (whatever difference there may be, between Europe's conquering France and France conquering Europe; or between a free and a despotic government) he has both approved and disapproved of the French revolution.

3dly. That though with Mr. Duane, we justified Dr. Logan's successful effort to prevent war with France; and with every body except Mr. Duane approved of the treaty with Mr. Erskine; yet it being self evident that a private citizen and one of the cabinet cannot possess the same rights, and equally so that a private citizen has a right to express his opinion, and to avert a national calamity if he can, it clearly follows that one of the cabinet can do neither; and therefore that Mr. Gallatin's instrumentality in making the good bargain with Erskine, would have been treason against the president, if it had been attended with an overt act, and was treason against Bonaparte without one.

4thly. That Mr. Gallatin was guilty of an egregious treachery in telling the truth, by saying that taxes or loans were the only sources of revenue, when it was evidently his duty to tell a lie to save the embargo; because such was the public confidence in him, that had he done so, the embargo could have gone on six or eight months longer; in which time Britain might have been brought to reason or at least starved.

5thly. That he might even have preserved this measure of regretted memory for twelve or eighteen months, by selling off hand all the public

lands at a price low enough to induce every body to buy; by which numberless people would have been made rich, & a great sum of money would also have been suddenly gotten into the treasury. By calling all the money to the East and sending most of the people to the west, depopulation would have presented the obstacle of a wilderness to an invasion, the government would have gotten the sinew of war. Thus both invasion would have been frightened away, and besides as the Squire says, a great many people would have gotten a bonus.

6thly. That his habits of economy are strong symptoms of his love for money, & as such that he is disposed to provide for his family; and of course may love the public money as well as his own, or use it to gratify his personal prejudices; whereas he ought by living in a high and expensive stile to have satisfied the public of his loving neither money nor his family, and to have been buried at the public cost to prove his honesty.

7thly. That as banking under a charter of congress taxes the nation to enrich a few, and under charters from the states taxes a few to enrich the nation, Mr. Gallatin's siding with the bank of the U. States against the state banks, was manifestly aristocratical, foolish or fraudulent. It being evident that saving three or four hundred thousand dollars by a safe and convenient collecting machine, can bear no proportion to the ten or twelve millions which the people will get annually by state banks.

8thly. And finally, that it is cowardly in Mr. Gallatin to entrench himself behind his talents and virtues, when it is known by all the world, that his adversaries have few or none of these impenetrable kind of troops.

So far our club was very clear; but we were perplexed with sundry doubts, to remove which we must depend on some of your better informed readers. We see well enough that Mr. Duane is trying to write down the old Genevan, and Snyder the German, and to write up Bonaparte and Wilkinson; but we want to know what offices he designs for his favorites, or if he intends one of them to be secretary of the treasury. Rather than split the republican party we know we ought to link in with the emperor Bonaparte, Gen. Wilkinson and Col. Duane. But it is whispered about that the President himself is for Gallatin, and that a certain junto by virtue of a parcel of secrets of which they have cunningly gotten possession, and of that unfeignable thing, called political zeal, have, as it were for the sake of peace, caused him to overrule his own judgment. If this was made true by being published in a republican paper, we should to a man, see error in all our decrees pronounced, and reverse them, as the Squire says, in toto; being unanimously of opinion, that to avoid splitting the republican party, it would be better to take side with the president, Gallatin and Snyder, than with Bonaparte, Wilkinson and Duane. For though Mr. Duane has convinced us that Bonaparte is a very good republican, yet he may quarrel with him at last as he does with his other friends; and as we should feel ourselves in an awkward situation to be left in the lurch by Mr. Duane, after he had made us toss up our caps for Bonaparte, we prefer as the safer course, to be guided by the opinion of the President, if we only knew what it was.

Pray take care not to mistake us Mess. Printers. If the question lies only between the young Corsican and the old Genevan where the Aurora places it, we are not such fools as not to know the side we ought to take; it is quite plain that our old friend neither has done nor can do any public service, equivalent to the liberty of the seas, which our new one will give us if we will only help to give him the British navy; and therefore it is evident that he ought to be turned out of office for thwarting our new friend's measures. We only mean, if our president and old friend should be on one side, and Bonaparte on the other, to follow the republican principle of adhering to the majority.

The Squire being requested by the club to bestow on their representative some honorable old Roman name, that will shed dignity over this communication, he directs me to subscribe myself

CALCEOLARIUS.

## BOSTON MEETING.

At an immense meeting of the citizens of Boston, assembled at Faneuil Hall, (the cradle and sanctuary of Liberty) on the evening of the 31st March, 1811.

The Hon. THOMAS H. PERKINS, was chosen Moderator, and PETER O. TEACHER, Esq. Secretary.

After the Moderator had called the attention of the citizens to the great object of the meeting, and for an expression of their minds on the situation of our public affairs,

Mr. Lowell rose, and after a few pertinent, animated remarks, offered as a motion the following Resolutions, which were seconded by the Hon. Mr. OTIS, and unanimously adopted, viz.

## RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas this ancient and respectable metropolis, one of the earliest of the settlements of our pious ancestors, was the first to encourage that laudable spirit of commercial enterprise, to which, under the blessings of heaven, we owe in a great measure our national prosperity, and whereas its inhabitants in times past have been uniformly distinguished as well by their quick discernment of, as their vigorous and determined opposition to all invasions of their rights, under whatever plausible pretenses they may have been assailed: and whereas as the risk of their lives and fortunes they stepped forward to oppose the encroachments of arbi-

trary power, with the just hope and expectation of establishing a domestic government which would protect them in the lawful exercise of their natural rights; and whereas among these inalienable rights, they esteem as the most invaluable of them protection in the pursuit of their honest and honorable commercial enterprises; and whereas the government of the United States to the establishment of which, this town afforded its most zealous and effective co-operation, has for many years past manifested a disposition alarmingly hostile to the commerce, which the prosperity of the New England states essentially depend, but most manifestly by the late act of congress, which, under the pretence of coercing the only European nation with whom we have any safe or honorable intercourse, inflicts a deadly wound upon the commerce of our country; and whereas the only remedy left to us, short of an appeal to force, is a change in our national rulers, and this important measure can only be effected by a corresponding change in the administration of this state—Therefore Resolved,

1st. That this assembly, having reviewed with impartiality our foreign relations, are unable to discover any alteration in the conduct of foreign nations which can justify, or even apologize for the late measures of the government of the United States.

2ndly. That as the first flagrant violation of our neutral rights was inflicted by the Berlin decree, issued in Nov. 1806, by the emperor of France; at a moment when he was flushed with a conquest over an unoffending and neutral ally, so we can discern no change in his policy, which would justify our government in considering his enemy an aggressor, or in dictating a trade highly beneficial to our country, and with a nation which has always honourably received and protected our commerce in its ports.

3dly. That we fully accord with the president's declaration to his minister in France, that any compromises or departure from our restrictive system as to that nation "must be accompanied by a restoration of the vast property unjustly surprised by that perfidious nation" and as no proposal or hope of such a restitution is offered to us, we consider any measures tending to restore France to her former favourable condition in respect to our trade, as impolitic and unjust—As impolitic because they tend to encourage France in the repetition of similar outrages—As unjust because they wantonly sacrifice the rights of our honest and unoffending citizens.

4thly. That the late offer, or pretended proposals of France to relax her decrees, are not only illusory but insulting.

Illusory—because they were in their origin prospective, and postponed to future time, and not as they ought to have been, immediate.

Illusory—because when the distant period arrived for their execution, they were again postponed without pretext or apology.

Illusory—because they were couched in language purposely ambiguous, and which may and probably will be construed in such a manner as may best suit the interests of France.

Illusory—because they were accompanied by conditions with which it was well ascertained her enemy would not, and could not comply.

Insulting—because they were followed by permanent laws laying such enormous and unexampled duties as amounted to an interdiction of our trade.

Insulting—because they were preceded by acts or decrees, permitting our vessels to enter her ports under imperial licenses, and those only to the privileged and favoured ports of New York and Charleston, subject to such conditions as his majesty pleased to impose.

Insulting—because we are told by her minister, Mr. Turreau, that their efficacy will depend "upon other measures, firm and concerted, which the two nations shall continue to adopt against the common enemy."

Insulting—because we are only permitted to introduce articles of our own growth, and the important carrying trade which was for so many years the object of contest with Great Britain is effectually cut off.

Insulting in fine—because our property is still held by France notwithstanding her promises and the prompt submission of the President till the emperor shall ascertain whether Congress will be sufficiently loyal.

5thly. That France not having repealed her decrees, but having explicitly continued them in force until the 2nd of February, and Great Britain having again pledged herself that her orders shall be rescinded as soon as France shall have actually withdrawn her decrees, neither reason, justice, policy or law could justify either the President or Congress to change our relative connection with the belligerents.

6thly. That the act of May, 1810, presupposed an honest, unequivocal, unconditional repeal of all the belligerent decrees not consisting in promise only, but in actual, and effective performance.—Every citizen had a right so to construe that act, and to govern his conduct accordingly. Any law which should have the effect to make such a just construction a crime—any act which should declare that an event had taken place which had not happened, and should proceed to punish not those, who should hereafter offend, but those who had before innocently judged according to the Truth of Facts, must be not only ex post facto and void, but unjust, oppressive and tyrannical.

Lastly—Resolved, that such an unjust, oppressive and tyrannical act, we consider the statute passed by congress on the 22d of March, instant,