E RATEIGH MINERVA

[THESE DOLLARS PER TEAR,]

RALEIGH, N. C .- PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY LUCAS AND A. H. BOYLAN.

[OR \$2 50 CENTS IN ADVANCE.]

Vol. 16.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1811.

No. 787.

From the Baltimore Federal Republicant OH! FALLEN GREATNESS.

When a ponderous alderman is summoned to pay the last debt of nature, the turtle soup may cease to flow, and the frail daughters of weakness quibble, merchants will speculate, and governments will juggle each other. But when a great man, whose superior talents have elevated him a-bove the dull pursuite of human life, is suddenly reduced to a level with the most low; when he our principal despoiler, who has climbed " ambition's ladder" almost to the top, and scated musclf like a crow amid the assembled, a counsellor of branches of the lofty oak, surveying the storm beps, finds the ladder suddenly kicked from heneath him, we are naturally disposed to enquire, how it has happened Nay we do more. We search the records of the country for proofs of the wisdom by which he enlightened, or the valor with which he defended her. We trace his career whose watchful eyes are ever intent upon the com plicated machinery by which it is kept in motion, greasing a wheel here and putting in a cog there, is an object worthy of our most profound atten tion. His actions operate in a greater or less de gree upon every class of society. We see him in every hole and corner of the great political steam boat. If swine are taxed, bacon becomes dear, and if intercourse is prohibited with our good friends the Parisians our belles lament the scarcity of cosmetics, and our dancing masters have no new steps to give eclat to their practissing balls. The people insensibly identify him with all their comforts and deprivations. If by his skill, his address and his wisdom; commerce fourshes, national dignity is maintained, and the public coffers supplied, the cheerful eyes of a grateful people hail him in retirement, and they them of his services.

The reader, if his eyes be open, will at once discern the drift of these reflections. We need ot inform him that we allude to the recent dis mission of Mr. Robert Smith from the manage ment of our public affairs. A man so elevated as this gentleman, of abilities so transcendant, of ald have been but a boor in his drawing room ness naturally expect to be the subject of bitter svective on the one hand, as well as unmeaning sulogy on the other. He may compare himself to the scare-crow which is sometimes stuck up in cornfields by prudent farmers and pelted at by mischievous urchins. Upon a second reflection. this similie pleases me so much, that I must en rge a little upon it; and I apprize the reader of my intention in order that if he be in a burry may pass over a few lines : a sort of economy by which much time is often saved and nothing ost, as I have often had occasion to remark, of my own practice; in reading Mr. Jefferson's mesages and Mr. Smith's public letters. But to my simile—a scarecrow, is made of old clothes after they have experienced many transmigrations. First we see the decent Sunday coat: next it travels to market for a season or two: then it has to stand the brunt of all weathers and all days, until it is cut up into a jacket or trowsers for young Sam. my, whose heir apparent is black Bill One would think that " the force of nature could no further go;" but are can often do what nature cannot. This article serves, for many years, to stop a hole in the window :- it relieves the "galled judge" from the unmerciful gripe of a saddle, whose embrace pinches as hard as the kindness of an usurer. Lastly it is filled with old shirttails, useless feathers or other filthy materials, and mounted on a fence corner.

Now you may follow many a great man in this way from the unsophisticated child of nature: the him growing into manhood; corrupted by the base spirit of avarice, and misfortunes of his fellow creatures, by the contemptible practice of shaving. He turns harriot, and willing to sacrifice every honorable feeling at the shrine of amation, is always ready to stop a crack in the reputaion of some great mammoth, on whose shoulders he may ride the race of popularity. So I say, you may follow his steps until you find him elevated to the "bold bad eminence." A miserable thing. made up of "shreds and patches," a bundle of thifts. which will not stand the slightest breeze, and odd ends, that can never serve any purpose. Thus I make out, that a statesman may be like a stare crow, an object of scorn and derision to those who know what it really is, and of respect to those only who mistake it for a man from its cultivard resemblance to that creature. Now I caution every one against making any application of this simile, which I have wiredrawn with as much labor as was required in the finest figure of the Had. So far am I from making the slightest ellusion to our fallen Wolsey, that I positively afarm my belief that he never did deceive a crow by his exterior appearance, or make any man be. here that he is what he is not.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

MR. EPPES SEXPOSE.

There are now several countries, and Sweden to maintain their existence and independence, call details have not been received, but the particulars by force into the continental system, that is, the selves to be invaded and plundered. non intercourse with England, the other belligerent, but will commit no other offensive acts towards this nation, then what they cannot help; gesse to now, and the world these countries cannot find a pretext to claim the was mentioned in a paragraph on Monday, and tack, but owing to the weather being squally, the barely mentioned but it is so interest in the old war. I amount the was mentioned but it is so interest in the old war. may go, it is a dif-will still go on in the old way. Lawyers will still rights of neutrality; and certainly there is a dif-barely mentioned, but it is so interesting a one that ference entirely in their favour, if it be considered, it invites to repetition. that our submission is spontaneous and voluntary, that we never loaded a pistol or raised an arm to recover our property, except against the enemy of

Yet do we find that when our Corps Legislatif tered, now for the first time, seriously complain in the late debate on the non intercourse bill.

custom house officers, by being warned off this tercourse law against England, because France coast; and, we suspert, that few American sea continued her spoliations upon our commerce. men of experience, would venture to one of the The privateer Digent is, I presume one of the ports of it, while there is so great a certainty as three that at this moment lie in our harbour, re Amsterdam and Hemburg, as well as Bourneaux, following them to molest them ?- It has. and Nantz, remained blockaded, and generally free and open to our ships and trade, as long as it was safe or prudent to venture into them : and,

The fact is, and our counsellor of state ought in this City -N Y. Ev. Post.

and pleasure; and that, consequently, we cease that had arrived." It is doubtful, whether a country who has relin to think, or to expect, that a people whom Bonasuished to one belligerent a very considerable a. parte has endeavored to render desperate by de-

among the last of them, which have been driven in their squadrons and cruizers, and permit them are communicated in a letter from Live E. Lloyde

French Privateers, once more. This subject

AN OLD MERCHANT.

It has been a question sometimes agitated by assembled, a counsellor of state, who like the Duke government for their conduct ought to be permit Rench, and the reserve by chaptain Cole proceedie ne socie quoi, goes down to have decrees registed to engage in a national war. But others have ed to Fort Belgia, by a narrow path on the skints
tered, now for the first time, seriously complain held the contrary doctrine, and, it must be allow of the town. While the enemy were sounding an ing of the blockade of the coast from Brest to the ed, that custom is on their side. Be this as it alarm, the scaling ladders were placed between Elbe, (which was some time past reduced) assert- may, there is no doubt that French prizateers are the guns, and notwithstanding a smart but ill dising that there are not forces stationed to maintain not only countenanced, but openly recognized and rected fire from the Citadel and surrounding bushit, and concluding that it is a mere paper blockade, encouraged as vessels of war by their own go es, the lower works were carried. The ladders which ought and must be relinquished, because, vernment. One of the constituted authorities of were then hauled up, and placed against the inner from the school boy's shining Saturday face to the forsooth, our Corps Executif is determined to the emperor lately boasted that their privateers in wall; and the enemy, panic struck, fled in all di-Monday frown of the statesman, checking the suffer no obstacle to be raised against the trans fact blockaded the English channel more compresumptuous and awing the bold. The states portation of all those provisions, naval stores, co-pletely, than the English fleet blockaded any part 10 men killed, and two Captains and 30 men priman who directs the concerns of a great nation, lonial produce and specie they want to give his of France. Hence we are perfectly justified in soners. Owing to the heavy rains the gues imperial majesty (the violent subverter of French considering French privateers as national vessels burnt privaing, and thus this handful of brave liberty, and unlawful possessor of the crown of of war, acting under the authority of their govern. men obtained possession of a citadel without any France) gratis, as has been done for some time ment; and their depredations of loss. Port Nassau and the town still remained past, and whenever we had it in our power. Un- the government: These are continued to the unsubdued, but a flag of truce having been dese fortunately for the Duke there is not the slightest same degree since the 1st of November or the patched to the Governor, offering protection to foundation for his Expose, and he must be very second of February as before, which two dates, private property on the surrender of the island. ignorant of the state of the coast, and seas of Eu- as it appears, have only been made use of so and a threat of storming the town and lorts, prorope, or determined to deceive his colleagues and entice the American commerce more certainly duced an immediate and unconditional surrender, his countrymen, to assert that this blockade is into their clutches. I observe in the New York and 700 disciplined troops, and 300 militie, pround without forces, as he did in words or in substance, Gazette of yesterday, a notice from the captain of ed their arms. The squadron entered the har-The forces there are not, it may be true, like ary he was taken by the French privateer the miles broad, and 10 long and produces both nut-Massena's army before Lishon, standing stock still, Diligent, commanded by a captain Grassin This megs and cloves in great abundance .- Banda and nor even at anchor, like the British ficet in that Grassin is one third owner, the other two third its dependencies export annually 200 000% worth harbour, which they fully and quiedy possess, owners are two G-us, brothers, one of whom of spices to Batavia. About 400,000/. worth of Maritime forces are naturally of most effect in of lives in Bordeaux. (and not in Rochelle as stated spices were found by the captors .- Lon frapers. fending or defending, when kept moving, and the in Mondays paper, and the other lives in Wash Duke may have assured himself, that the British ington street, in our city, and quittly receives his execrate the pitiful intrigue which has deprived know better how to employ their ships of war, than share of the profits, arising from the daily cap o use them, as we do ours, against their own cures, ransoms and plunderings of American ves commerce. To guard this coast, which, as the sels Capt. Ogle says that the French captain Duke has stated, may extend a thousand miles, "committed various outrages and depredations but partly in sight of England, and from the Eng- on board the Hebe," as usual, and then he was lish only fear invasions, there are propably near about proceeding to scuttle and sink the ship ac a thousand ships of war, of every description, in- co ding to rule, such being the orders of his go cluding gun boats, which our embargo heroes vernment, unless captain Ogle would ransom her . courtesy so polished, that accomplished Stanhope thought quite sufficient to attack unarmed mer whereupon, in order to save her from immediate Therford and Coventry &c. He is succeded in chant ships. If it were otherwise, why should we destruction, the captain drew a bill upon himself his tides and estates by his son George Henry, hear from time to time, of the loss of a seventy for \$ 10,000, pay the of third days sight. This four, or a trigate, and the picking up by the French bill he now very justly resuses to pay, and cau and Dutch of English seamen shipwrecked on tions the pullic against receiving it, as it was ille this very coast? We believe no American ships gally extorted from him I have no doubt, how have been able to pass into the North Sea since ever, that Fisk and Duage and Eppes will unite this blockade, without being met by British crui in opinion that the bill ought to be paid, insisting zers; we know that many of our ships have been that the captain by drawing it, " pledged his faith' convoyed through the English channel by these to the Frenchman; on the same principles that cruizers, and protected from the French and Dutch led these three great and honest men to insist that privateers; nay, saved from French and Dutch the United States were pledged to pass a non in

now exists, of being stopped by the English; or pairing and refitting for another cruise. Let them

N. Y. E. Post.

Just as our paper was going to press we were it is only because the French are not in them, favoured with the following extract of a letter from Americans now enjoy the trade to Cadiz and Lis a gentleman who came passenger in the Fox, ar. rived at Philadelphia from France o his friends

o have known, and should have told it, that the "The political disposition of the French go slavery of the inhabitants. And that these same 7th March, wherein it was said that the Empe faces and destinies or something else, less officious, for had issued orders to all the custom houses, but equally effectual, have also enabled his ene- not to permit the admission of any American ves my the English, to blockade and restrict the trade sel and property, to seize such as should arrive, of the European coasts, according to their will and not to report on the case of any whatsoever-

Gallant affair at Banda .- Banda, the principal civil magistrate then ordered the staff to be cut aount of property. as this has done, can any lon priving them of markets for the fruits of their labor, island of the Moluces, has been carried by one of down which was done instanterser be thought neutral, or have any claim to those will lay by, or put down the means hier have ac. those dauntless counted mains for which British dvantages which of right belong to the state, quired at the expense of much blood and treasure, seamen are so much distinguished. The official of those who were at the storming of Bator Rouge,

Baracouta schooner, dated Indian Ocean. October 8. It appears that the Caroline, Piedmontaise, and Baraccuta, arrived off Banda on the 8th August, and assembled 300 men in noats, for the atmen present at the rend zvous. With this force, however, he advanced; a battery of ten 24 pouncivilians, whether privateering is a lawful mode of ders was stormed in the rear; the sentinet was annoying an enemy, maximuch as privateers are killed with a pike, and 60 men disarmed without not public ships, and it is said that none but ships firing a pistol. After leaving a guard in the bat-under a national commission, answerable to the tery, the storming party headed by Captain the ship Hebe, stating that on the 21-t of Febru- bour at six in the alternoon. Banda is about 20

Death of the Duke of Grafton.

This Nobleman died on Thursday last, in the 76th year of his age. His decease will give to Misnisters the disposal of several offices and honours. the was Knight of the Garter. Governor of the port of Gornwall and Devon. Receiver General of the Profits of the Seals in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and of the Prisage of wines &c. He was also Chancellor of Cambridge, Recorder of Earl of Luston .- Lon. Page

We have seen a letter from a respectable mercantile gentleman at Lisbon, to his correspondent in this city, from which we have been permitted to make the following extract .- N. Y. Ev. Past. LISBON. March 12. 1811

Our last advices left Massena with the French army in full retreat from Santarem, and we have to add that the allied armies are following them in three divisions, the centre commanded by Lord Wellington following in the direction of Thomar, the left towards beiria, and the right under Mar. shall Beriesford has crossed the Tagus at Abrantes, to cut off the retreat upon Castello Brathat, if they did attempt it, they would be insur do so; let them purchase arms ammunition and nio. In consequence of which the French have ed here for less than half of the value they took sea stores and whatever they chuse, the law allows been obliged to recross the Zezere, and take the with them. This is the real and only cause why it and who has a right to object to it? Let them road which leads to Coimbra: However, not this blockade, which, as the Duke says, has ex- provide themselves with every sort of convenience without a considerable loss of time. A number isted four or five years, never excited any mur in New York, for more surely overhauling, and of stragglers and deserters have been taken from murs on the part of the American government, capturing American vessels to plunder sink or them; a skirmish took place on the 8th inst. until made a part of the Duke Cadore's bien enten burn them-Has not our government expressly wherein the enemy lost 700 prisoners, and from da of the 5th of August last, and never has yet, allowed it? Nay, has it not invited them into our two to three hundred killed and wounded, and 2 to our knowledge, excited any to this day on the ports and harbours, the more securely to repair, pieces of artiflery; and from the nearness of our part of the merchants and people of America. refit and re-arm, by prohibiting their enemy from advanced guard to the rear of the fugitives. great expectations are entertained of a general battle. The French troops are very scantily supplied with provisions for their retreat, and have no forage vhatever.

INTERESTING.

- NATCHEZ, March 18, 1811. By a gentleman who lett St Francisville on Tuesday last, we learn that a curious circumgreater part of this coast from Brest to the Elbe, vernment as respects this country, was, at the stance took place on Sunday-On that morning has been so effectually blockaded by the British time of my departure as unpropitions as it has when the inhabitants rose, they were astonished during the most of last war, and from the come ver been, and there were no hopes entertained to find the flag of Florida again waving at the mencement of this, that the ports and harbours of that there would be any relaxation of the system top of the flag-staff; but as there had been many Morlaix, Havre, Dieppe, Dunkirk and Ostend, of spoliation that she has so long maintained- mischievous pranks played for several nights prowhich it contains, have been totally deserted long If I accept the actual and immediate confiscation, vious, no person attempted to take it down, and ago by the ships and merchants, which they for I may safely say that the same rexation to which more particularly as there was no getting at it, merly posessed -- and that as the Great Napoleon our commerce was exposed prior to the second unless by climbing the staff, which was at least extended his custom house officers, further north of November last exists at present. For those sixty feet high, or by felling it. In the course of to prevent the dastardly admirers of his tyranny, vessels which have arrived subsequent to that pe- the day, however, some gentlemen having rode from trading with the English, " little Billy Pitt" riod and upon the presumed faith of the repeal of into the country, found that uneasy sensations and his successors, have extended their conquests Milan, Berlin and other decrees, are still kept in had been created, and a belief was like to beof French fleets, to prevent the emperor's newly a state of sequestration; or what is tantamount, come current, that it was reared in opposition to acquired subjects, from trading with any body no decision can be obtained as to what will be the government-In the evening, on their return, their fate. Such as arrived, were obliged to trans | a few persons viewing the thing more serious re-It is time, high time, that we could make a mit their papers to Paris, to be submitted to the solved on cutting down the staff. The cutting full discovery of that new state of things, as his examination of the emperor, and I know of no down the staff was opposed on the ground of its majesty the emperor expresses it, by which the instance wherein any notice has been taken of being private property—this contention, was like fates and destinies have kindly enabled him to give them, but in such as were provided with licen to produce a serious riot, when very happily arbitrary laws to the continent of Europe, and es |ces .- So far from there being any amelioration | General Hampton and Lieut Hukill arrived in tablish custom houses on the coasts thereof, for of our prospects the reverse was the fact, as I town. The general immediately called on a cireplenishing his treasury, and perpetuating the saw letters of good authority from Paris dated the vil fficer, and stating that he considered the flag then flying, was an insult to his government, desired that it might be ordered down-The civit ficer accordingly repaired to the flag staff, where he right of private property was again contended for. The general observed that if the flag was not taken down by the civil power, he would have a detachment of troops to do it the next/day-The

The day following at three o'clock P. M. a few