

# THE RALEIGH MINERVA.

[THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.]

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

[OR \$2 50 CENTS IN ADVANCE.]

Vol. 17.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1812.

No 841.

## Political!

FROM THE EVENING POST.

Attempt of the French government, to dismember the United States, and actually selecting a President thereof for the American people.

The following was delivered to me by General Hamilton in his own hand writing:—

“Some time last year General Cullough was sent by Adet, to explore the western parts of the United States. The counties of Pennsylvania beyond the Alleghany—Kentucky; and the country along the Ohio to the Mississippi: he was instructed to suggest the probability that Louisiana would be surrendered by Spain to France—To sound the disposition of the Inhabitants of our western country with regard to a separation from the United States; and a union with Louisiana. To inculcate that the Atlantic States were in their interests, prejudices and inclinations, ENGLISH. That the interest of the western people made them FRENCH, and ought to connect them closely with France, he was also instructed, to sound their disposition with regard to the future candidate for President; AND TO PROMOTE SENTIMENTS FAVORABLE TO MR. JEFFERSON. And he was likewise directed to observe the country with a military eye; noticing the state of fortifications, and forces, and positions proper to be occupied for military posts. He was furnished with money, to be employed in fulfilling the purposes of his mission!”

The above interesting document, although not of the most recent date must bring to the breast of every true American, recollections, and reflections of a very impressive nature. It discovers at how early a period that restless government stretched their views across the Atlantic to these peaceful, happy regions, and brings to mind Bonaparte's repeated offers to unite with Great Britain in the subjugation, or dismemberment of the Union. It calls to mind also how under every government and change of government and men to the present day, the American people have been insulted and abused by the rulers of the French. We have seen that this very man Jefferson agreeable to the choice of a foreign government did actually become President of the United States. We have witnessed (and with a vengeance) that this President from the commencement of his administration to its last hour, devoted all his talents to the service of his imperial master, putting into operation, every species of artifice, and deception, not upon the people only, but also upon the representatives of the people. Peace documents suppressed, curtailed or delayed; millions squandered away, and finally to consummate the wishes of the Emperor, our own countrymen, a whole nation, then in the most nappy flourishing state, hopped with that destructive fiend, called Embargo. I enumerate all the misdeeds of that president alone to aid a foreigner, would embrace all the columns of this paper, and therefore we must leave him to take up his successor, Mr Madison. This may be done pretty much in the lump. There is no trait of political error to be found in the measures of the former, but it is to be traced in those of the reigning President. Coming into office under the banners of Jefferson, who was enlisted by Bonaparte, it is no wonder to see him pursue exactly the same mad destructive course. The following extract from a proposed answer to the speech of the present Governor of Massachusetts, will prove beyond a doubt, (and the fact has never been contradicted) that the French government have looked up to a French party here, and to Mr Madison in particular, for a compliance with all their detestable purposes. This same Gov. Gerry invited an agent of the French government to breakfast with him, and our other commissioners, Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Marshall. It was on the 30th October, 1797. The agent told our Commissioners, “Perhaps you believe that in returning, and exposing to your countrymen, the unreasonable demands of this government, you will unite them in their resistance to those demands (which were a bribe of 220,000 dollars, and a loan of thirty six millions.) You are mistaken. You ought to know, that the diplomatic skill of France and the means she possesses in your country, are sufficient to enable her with the French party in America, to throw the blame of the rupture upon the Federalists.” &c. &c.

Another conversation took place with the same agent on the third of November, in which the agent said, they had received, “intelligence from America, that if Col. Burr and Mr. Madison, had constituted the mission, the differences between the two nations would have been accommodated before this time.” Republicans attend! The differences before they would be settled, were to be preceded by a bribe of 220,000 dollars, & the consent to a loan of 36,000,000 of dollars. Our commissioners however, and among them this now Governor Gerry who always was; and it seems still remains a Jacobin, would not submit to this exorbitant tribute; No, Washington taught his disciples to say: Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute.

But the French government lamented that they then had not Mr. Madison & Co. to deal with. However we have in fact in one shape and another paid millions for tribute. Our former motto has been reversed, and instead thereof, Millions for Tribute, not a Cent for Defence; for inadequate defence, is worse than none. As to the citizens of New York in case of war, they must flee to the mountains for defence; according to the cowardly, unfeeling speech of a member of Congress. Republicans!! The preceding conversations

with the French agent, were sent to our government by our above named commissioners. There is their own joint handwritings for it.

After this, is any thing to be wondered at which has, or may take place. For Heavens sake give up party prejudices and save your sinking country. You all see and feel the deplorable situation of this country. In these sufferings there is no distinction of party. We all execrate the embargo, and other restrictions. We all reprobate a war. It can answer no valuable purpose to any but those who are to get into places of profit; Quarter-masters, commissioners, &c. Great Britain may suffer some, but we shall suffer every thing. Thousands of families must be ruined in addition to those that have been. Bonaparte is the only one who will be gratified; and he will be so in the highest degree. He is at the bottom of the whole.

I have not conversed with a single republican but admits the terrible pressure of the times; and the ruinous consequences of embargo &c. and all agree that it would be well to have a change of rulers. That it can't be worse but may give a chance of something better; There must be a change of President; Four years more of the past career will drive the states to mutiny, and the Union to dissolution. It will be impossible for the Eastern and middle states much longer to endure such ruin and oppression; Mr Madison and other office holders may dwell in palaces and riot in luxuries upon the peoples money perhaps a short time longer; and then give place to wiser and better men. The next president must not be of Virginian growth; that state of Massachusetts has had her turn, and now New York, the first state in the Union, has a reasonable claim to the honor.

Republicans come to your senses! Unite in your respective cities, towns, and districts, with your other fellow citizens and sufferers, and remonstrate in commanding terms against the high handed, injurious measures of our government.

WM WILLCOCKS.

## PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

How opinion has changed in South Carolina, respecting Mr. Madison, since he was chosen president, the reader may partly gather from the following extracts, taken out of two successive essays published in the “Charleston City Gazette,” the leading republican paper in the state. At the last election of president, that print was his warm advocate. If all republicans possessed similar discernment, the republican party, whose very existence is now endangered, might, yet be saved. Popular murmurs indicate a salutary discontent.—*Daily Whig.*

FIRST EXTRACT.

“Having passed in review those states which have claims on the presidency and vice presidency at the ensuing election, I come now more particularly to dwell upon the individuals whose nomination would, in all probability, produce the greatest possible unanimity, an object acknowledged by all as of the first importance, but not likely to be obtained by the nomination of the present incumbent for a re election. This being admitted, the difficulty consists in fixing on his successor. It is true this is said to have been already obviated by Virginia; but whether a majority of the states will agree to render permanent the appointment of a president from among her citizens, is not so certain, particularly as she is exceeded in population, in wealth and resources, and at last equalled in statesmen, by New York. In doing this it will be necessary to ask the question, whether it will not be better, by uniting the Northern and Southern to include the Middle and Western, than by too tenaciously adhering to the latter, to disassociate the former.

“It, which is very probable, the New England states join New York in support of a northern candidate for the presidency, they, with the assistance of Maryland, and a very trifling support from the southern or western states, which will be secured by a vice president taken from one of those sections of the Union, can elect their man, even though the “ancient dominion” and Pennsylvania should be opposed to them.

“It scarcely affords matter for argument that the uniting of the northern & southern extremities of the Union would harmonize a much greater portion of the citizens, than, at their expense, uniting the middle & western; and is it not probable that a president from New York and a vice president from Georgia would completely accomplish this end?

“With De Witt Clinton as president, we should immediately begin to recover that high standing among nations which was our pride and boast. Then if our merchants should be plundered, or our citizens murdered in our ports, or on board of our ships of war, or dragged into the worst of slavery by Britain, France, or any other power, years would not be spent in fruitless negotiation, temporary measures, or commercial restrictions, only calculated to ruin our citizens, but a declaration of neutral rights, would declare to the world what ours are, and the first invader of them would be considered as an enemy and treated accordingly; then, indeed, we should be again a nation, and our citizens would not be plundered as they now are by every piratical rascal that can fit out a row boat, from his majesty of Hayti to him of Great Britain.”

SECOND EXTRACT.

(Of federal appointments in the army.)

“But the subject I allude to as requiring investigation, is the appointment of officers in the army whose political opinions are as adverse to all the

contemplated pursuits and objects of that army, as the enemy they intended to fight. Nothing could better comport with the wishes and feelings of you constituents, than the law for raising an army, for the defence of their long invaded rights; but, that that army should be officered by men inimical to those rights, men who deny that any such rights exist, or if they do, that they have not been violated, is a paradox in military calculation that certainly requires to be explained. Until it is explained, it will be considered a delinquency somewhere; and as far as relates to the state you represent, circumstances conspire to fix that delinquency on you.

“As he (the president) could not be personally acquainted with the applicants of your state, it was so natural, as well as necessary and proper, that he should apply to you for information, and appoint or reject according to your advice, that I cannot think it will be assuming too much, to take it for granted that he did so. The consequence is, that there has scarcely been a man appointed in the lower division of the state, who is not a high toned federalist. Convinced as I am, gentlemen, that it must be well known to you that whenever any of these men have been enabled, by that intrigue for which they are so famous, to worm themselves into office, in any department of the government, defeat and disappointment have followed in their train. I am at a loss to account for this strange selection of military officers. To prove them unworthy of such confidence, we have only to take a slight view of their past conduct. It is indeed unnecessary to recur to particulars; the misdeeds of the four years reign of that party are too well remembered.”

## POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

Before we rush into this war, wise men will consider the situation of Europe. To maintain the balance of power used to be thought by the wisest statesmen as good ground for war. The reason was, that the security of the nation was hazarded by permitting one power to engross too great a portion of power. In joining France in the war against England, it is manifest that we should be acting direct contrary to the maxims sanctioned by wisdom and experience. The power of France is now so overgrown and enormous as to be dangerous to the freedom of the world. The great power and ambition of France for many hundreds of years has been an object of just jealousy to the surrounding nations. If heretofore her power has been dangerous to us it is now to be dreaded? The Revolution has rendered her citizens soldiers—the immense debts that burdened her before the revolution are swept away—the imperfect and complex system of finance, has given way to one simple and unfeathered. The limits of France are extended to twice their former bounds. The nations that formerly were her rivals and able to keep her in check, are now either incorporated with France, or absolutely subjugated to her will, and when so all this it is added that this gigantic power is wielded by the sole will of a chief of consummate military abilities—of unbounded ambition and in the vigor of his life, France presents a power so amazing and dreadful, that every independent nation has reason to view him with great jealousy.

On the other hand we find England contending almost single handed and alone for her existence against this colossus. England at sea is powerful. Were it not for her navy what would stand between Bonaparte and universal domination? It is the British navy that confines his armies to the continent. The exertions of Bonaparte to conquer St. Domingo, his endeavor to preserve his East-India possessions—his present zealous preparations to build ships and man his fleets, together with his declaration that he wants ships, colonies, and commerce, show conclusively that he does not confine his views to the continent alone. But though England is powerful by sea, her navy is not dangerous to our freedom. Though she had twice as large a navy, America would have nothing to fear from it, for her independence, because, however hostile to us, her navy cannot come ashore, and she has not men enough to send an army large enough to make any considerable impression upon us. England too besides being drained of men, is so burdened with taxes, and so weighed down with a mountain of debt, that although she might do a great injury to our commerce, we alone could in a few years, besides defending every foot of our territory, make very sensible inroads on hers. If my premises are correct, and they are submitted to the candid examination of my brother farmers, it will follow,

That from the immense power of France we have just cause of fear, should she conquer England, for our liberties.

That there is no distant probability of England's conquering France, and that from England we have nothing to dread for our liberties.

That it is not our interest that England should be conquered by Bonaparte.

And therefore that it is unwise to join France in the war to subdue England, when it is our interest that she should not be subdued.

It is unquestionably for our interest that France and England should both maintain sufficient power to enable them to cope with each other. In this rivalry we find much security, and the man must be the slave of passion, prejudice or some worse motive who desires to see either subject to the will of the other.—*The Gleaner.*

## Blank Checks and Notés,

Of the forms adopted for doing business in the State Bank and its branches, may be had at this Office.

## Foreign.

### FRENCH PAPERS.

From the *Moniteur*.

REPORT OF THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Sire,—The maritime rights of Europe is settled by the treaty at Utrecht, because the common law of nations. This law, renewed in all subsequent treaties, proves, that the flag covers the merchandise, that therefore enemy's goods under a neutral flag, is neutral in the same manner as neutral property under an enemy's flag, is hostile property. The only merchandise not protected by the flag are arms and warlike stores. Such are the obligations of belligerent powers. By a series of events, the British marine has become more numerous than all the other maritime powers; taking advantage of which, she wishes to submit all seas to the same laws as are employed in the river Thames. [He here states the different orders in council, &c.] Your majesty saw the evils with which the continent was menaced, and instantly applied a remedy. [Here the British and Milan decrees, &c. &c. are given.] Never did any act of reprisal attain its object in a more prompt manner. Your majesty armed it with all your power. Holland, the Hanseatic towns, the countries which unite the Zuyder Zee with the Baltic, were united to, and subjected to the same regulations, as France. He then says, that England, which arrogantly hastened to the dominion of the seas, finds her ships refused entrance into all the ports of the continent.

All the disposable forces of France must be sent wherever the British flag can enter; an army charged with guarding our immense coasts, our maritime arsenals and triple range of fortresses, which cover the frontiers, will answer to your majesty for the safety of the territory confided to its valour. For a length of time England proclaimed everlasting war, a frightful project which is likely to be realized, if France is only to exact engagements without guarantee—Peace, sire, which your majesty, in the midst of all your powers so often offered to your enemies, will crown your labours, if England, perseveringly banished the continent, and separate from all the states whose independence she has violated, will consent to return to the principles that constitute European society, and acknowledge the laws of nations, and respect those rights consecrated by the treaty of Utrecht.

Report of the Minister of War.

Sire—The greatest part of your majesty's troops have been called without the French empire, to defend those great interests which assure the independence of the empire, and maintain the Milan and Berlin decrees, so fatal to England—He afterwards proceeds to state, how greatly England has already suffered by those decrees, and points out measures for her organization and position of the national guards in the different strong fortresses on the Rhine, at Brest, Toulon, &c. &c. so that in four days 80,000 and within ten, from 60 to 80,000 men may be collected at any given point which might be attacked. In the sitting of the 18th instant, reported in the name of the special commission, after reading the two preceding reports, spoke as follows:—“European commerce must be freed from the shameful yoke wished to be imposed on it. Nature demands this. The most solemn treaties prescribe it. The imperious interests of the empire command it. Already does the enemy of our independence suffer in his island, a part of those evils with which he wished to inundate the world. He has sworn everlasting war. But a firm and powerful will render vain this attempt: against humanity. One hundred thousand brave men, selected from among the conscripts, will join the flags of glory.”

### FRENCH SENATUS CONSULTUM.

After the reading of the reports the councilors of state presented the project of the senatus consultum of the following tenor:—

Sitting of the 13th March.

The senatus having met at noon, Count Lacedemon in the name of the special commission, appointed in the sitting of the 10th, presented the following report upon the project of the senatus consultum.

Senators—Your special commission has examined with all the attention the importance of the subject demanded, the senatus consultum's project relative to the organization of the national guard of the empire, as well as the levy of 100 cohorts from the first ban of the national guards, and has with care compared the different dispositions, with the reasons which have been stated to you.

This project is divided under two titles—The first offers one of those important institutions which will signalize one of the most illustrious of reigns; the second puts in motion part of that force established by the first; one is the ground of action, the other the consequence and application of it.

Let us, before all, examine the first. It separates into three bans the national guard of the empire; it points out Frenchmen, who according to the difference of their age must belong to one or other of these three bans; it fixes the successive renewal of their different stations; it determines the nature of the services which their country and sovereign have a right to expect from them.

And now what is the national guard of the empire? the nation armed... and what nation but that which extends from the banks of the Baltic sea to those beyond the Tiber, and whose ancient renown every day acquires fresh eclat by its successful and