

# The Raleigh Minerva.

Vol. 18.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1813.

No. 917.

RALEIGH, (N. C.)

PRINTED, WEEKLY, BY ALEX. LUCAS.

Terms of subscription: Three dollars per year, one half to be paid in advance. No paper to be continued longer than three months after a year's subscription becomes due, and notice thereof shall have been given.

Advertisements, not exceeding 14 lines, are inserted twice for one dollar, and for twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion; and in like proportion where there is a greater number of lines than fourteen.

## Political.

FROM THE SPIRIT OF '76.

It would be well worth the trouble to analyse the characters and pretensions of Mr. Madison's Cabinet-men, including all that have been and are now of his council. Who were they; and who are they? How did they get into place, and with what views? How have they acted, and what are they likely to do? Let these questions be answered to the satisfaction of every man in the community, & he will soon understand why it is that in the hands of such rulers our beloved country is destined to be ruined.

One is poor, and cannot live without a salary—he will vote with the President. Three are looking up to the Presidential chair, and are longing for the mantle of their master—they will all play off the *heir expectant*, and court and flatter and deceive the old man. They will take care never to cross him. Where are they now; and what are they doing? In the first place the President, let it be understood, is in Virginia; consequently there is nothing to be done at the seat of Government. As to the service of the country, that is nothing at all; they were not selected to attend to the interest of the country. They were selected to dance after the President, and while he is absent there is nothing to be done, either for him, or for them. The period of the President's absence may be improved to advantage by an election-eering tour through the country. Where then shall we find Mr. Monroe? It is understood he is in Virginia—probably consulting the stars, whether Webster will introduce any more impertinent resolutions—whether it is likely the President will be requested to furnish information relative to Turraan's letter, when it was written—how long it remained in the Department of State, and who took it away—and where shall Turraan's recantation be dated, and when? Where is Mr. Gallatin? at St. Petersburg, non-negotiating & non-financiering. Where is Mr. Armstrong? He is in New York, looking out. Where is Mr. Jones? He is playing Atlas for the administration, and has gotten the whole executive machine on his back? And where is the celebrated Mr. Pinkney, Attorney General? He was electioneering for the Democratic Ticket in Frederick county in Maryland a few days past—but hearing that Mr. Hanson was a little resuscitated by eastern air, and likely to pounce upon him, for troubling his manor in his absence, the Attorney General shifted quarters. What a pattern of loyalty does this same Attorney General exhibit. In England he was as flexible as the Earl of Stanhope, and would make as loyal speeches at a Sheep shearing as any other good subject. In America he is as loyal to the Republic. What estimable qualities—how accommodating—always obedient and respectful of the powers that be.

Such is the American Cabinet, and such it will continue to be, while selected by the present system. Surely there needs little to be said, to shew the necessity of an Executive reform. Every consideration, whether of theory or practice, of persons or things, of reputation at home or abroad, recommends it.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

*Borrowing Money for Posterity to Pay.*—In the downhill road to ruin, the first step gives a kind of impulse to the second, and that to the third, and so on, till irretrievable ruin is consummated. This remark holds and particularly in regard to running deeply in debt, and equally respecting nations as individuals. The interest of a nation, in which the supreme power is lodged in the people is called a *commonwealth*, or an estate in common. If this estate in common, be in debt and under mortgage, it is with every member of the great community the same thing as if his private estate were in debt and under mortgage. If it cost an individual one quarter or one third of his clear income to discharge the interest of the debts contracted by the government of the commonwealth of which he is a member, it is just the same to him and his children, as if his private estate were under a mortgage to the amount of one quarter or one third of its value. Nor does it make any real difference whether he has to pay the interest of the public debt by direct taxes, or indirectly by duties enhancing the prices of his necessary raiment and food; except that in the first instance he pays annually, and in the last daily.

In old times not even the most despotic monarchs in Europe were able to carry on their wars any longer than they had cash in hand to defray the expenses; and of course, their wars, generally speaking, were of short duration. Necessity was laid on them to desist, as soon as the expenses had become too heavy to be borne by their subjects or assails; the art of accumulating public debts for posterity to pay, not being then known. For this invention the world is indebted to the little republic of Florence. In the year 1344, Florence adopted the policy of throwing the burthen of the national debt upon the shoulders of posterity—by bor-

rowing every year the sums necessary for the current services of the state, and creating thereof a *transferable fund*, they imposed no more taxes than sufficient to pay the interest of the sums borrowed.

The Italian policy was presently adopted by France, and some other of the governments of Europe; and it enabled them to subvert the liberties of the nations under them, by enabling them to keep up and maintain large standing armies. But the government of England, awed and restrained by the jealousy of the people, did not adopt this policy till late; having, however, once adopted it, that government has been wading deeper and deeper into the ocean of debt.

In the year 1698 the British debt was but little upwards of one million sterling.

In 1697 it was about 24 millions and an half. In 1739 it was but little short of 47 millions. In 1763 it was 139 millions and an half. In 1782 it was 262 millions. In 1802 it amounted to 531 millions and an half nearly. And at the present time it is thought to be 800 millions at least.

It is obvious to remark, that if the present war be continued three years from its commencement, the expenses of it will of themselves create a debt of about equal amount to the British debt as it stood in the beginning of last century. It is also obvious to remark, that this war in less than four years will increase the American debt as much as the British debt had been increased in the whole course of 42 years; that is to say, from the year 1697 to the year 1732. And when would such a debt be paid? Probably never. To pay merely the interest of it, would require heavy and infernal taxes, yearly, and without end; unless the whole burden be laid upon trade, which would crush and destroy it.

In short, posterity will be in a condition similar to that of the heirs of a wealthy prodigal; they will come into the possession of an estate encumbered with a prodigious debt, its interest amounting to a considerable part of the whole income. These are not idle speculations, they are truths which will be deeply felt, ages after the madmen who had created this debt shall be laid in their graves.

NEW HAVEN, (CON.) OCT. 14.

This day the legislature of this state commenced their fall session. The session was opened by the following Speech from his Excellency the Governor:

*Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.*—The severe pressure of war upon the people of this state, gives unusual importance to the present session of the General Assembly.

As I have conceived it necessary for the public safety, to avail myself of the enlarged powers delegated to the executive by the resolutions of the last legislature, it is proper that I submit to your consideration a brief statement of the circumstances under which those powers were exercised.

When the U. States' squadron took refuge in the harbor of New London, it was at once perceived that the decayed and feeble state of the fortifications afforded a precarious defence. The menacing appearance of the hostile squadron at the entrance of the harbor, and the strong probability that the town would be destroyed in the conflict which was hourly expected, produced amongst the inhabitants the greatest consternation. In this moment of alarm, the major-general of the third division, and the brigadier general of the third brigade considered themselves justified, at the earnest entreaty of the citizens, in summoning the militia to their assistance. Having issued orders for that purpose, they immediately dispatched at express to me with intelligence of these transactions, and requested my particular directions. On this occasion I could not hesitate as to the course which it became my duty to pursue.

The government of Connecticut, the last to invite hostilities, should be the first to repel aggression. In my view, it was not a time to enquire into the character of the enemy, or the causes which made him such, when our territory was invaded and our citizens were demanding protection; and when no inconsiderable portion of our gallant navy was exposed within our own waters, to instant capture or destruction. I made no delay, therefore, in signifying to those officers my entire approbation of their conduct. The necessary supplies were immediately forwarded, and generally such measures of defence were adopted as the emergency evidently required. Information of these proceedings, and of subsequent operations in New London, was duly transmitted to the general government, and the instructions of the president, in relation to this important subject, were requested. I received assurances from the National Executive that measures would be taken to put the fortifications, on the eastern side of the harbor of New-London, into a respectable state of defence; that the wages of the militia thus called into service under the authority of the state should be paid from the National Treasury; and that provision would be made for liquidating and discharging the accounts of the Commissary and Quarter-Master Departments.

The cause which first occasioned the array of a military force at New-London, has not ceased to operate. Accordingly, at the request of the general government, a considerable body of troops has been kept at that station. I have endeavored, conformably to the advice of the council, to divide the duty between the militia and the military corps, and to spread detachments of the former over the several

brigades. To men, however, who are accustomed to different pursuits, the service could not be otherwise than burdensome. The remark is particularly applicable to the regiments in the neighborhood of New-London. From their proximity to the scene of action, they were of course first brought into the field; and although they were dismissed as speedily as circumstances would permit, yet the frequent alarms produced by sudden augmentation of the enemy's force, as frequently compelled them to return.—They have therefore suffered losses and privations which could be equalled only by the patience and magnanimity with which they were endured. Their hardships were unhappily increased by an occurrence, which, as it is intimately connected with these events, ought not to pass unnoticed. An order from the war department for the dismissal of all the militia, then on duty, arrived at the moment a detachment from the distant brigade was on the march to relieve those who had been so repeatedly called into service. Believing the general government had the right of determining what degree of force would suffice to protect the national property, and unwilling to obtrude the services of our citizens upon the public when they were not desired, especially in a season so very important to our husbands, I issued instructions giving full effect to the order. Scarcely, however, had the disbanded troops reached their several homes, before a request for the militia was renewed, enforced by an urgent petition from the principal inhabitants of New-London and Groton. This combined application I felt no disposition to refuse. The requisite aid was immediately ordered; but from the necessity of the case, men who had been just discharged, were obliged to repair again to the post of danger, and to remain, until a new detachment could be levied and brought to their relief. The ground of this procedure is hitherto unexplained.

The patriotism displayed by the officers and privates, both of the military corps and of the militia, during the whole of this anxious period, merits the highest commendation. Whilst their ready obedience to the first summons of their government has shown them to be the best of citizens, their strict attention to every part of military duty has proved them to be the best of soldiers. They have given the state indisputable evidence of their attachment to its institutions, and of their ability to defend them.

The British forces stationed in our waters, having occasioned great inquietude along the whole of our maritime frontier, every precaution, consistent with a regard to the general safety, has been adopted for its protection.—Guards are placed at the points most exposed.

In many towns on the coast, the citizens exempt by law from military service animated by a laudable zeal, have formed volunteer companies of artillery, pursuant to the act, and the quarter master general has received directions to supply them with ordnance. The resident militia, whether infantry, cavalry or artillery, have been excused from other duty, and are allowed to remain as a local defence; and sufficient quantities of ammunition are distributed, suited to the various descriptions of force. In our present state of preparedness, it is believed that a descent upon our coast will not be attempted, or if attempted, a well grounded hope is entertained that it will be attended with little success. Unfortunately we have not the means of rendering our navigation equally secure. Serious depredations have been committed even in our harbors, and to such an extent that the usual communication through the sound is almost wholly interrupted. Thus whilst anxiously engaged in protecting our public ships, we are doomed to witness the unrestrained capture of our private vessels, and the consequent suspension of commercial pursuits.—These it must be admitted, are necessary effects of a state of war, but they are not the less to be deplored.

In obedience to a resolution of the assembly, passed at the last session, I made immediate application to the government of the United States, for the proportion of arms to which the militia of the state are entitled, under the act of congress making appropriations for that object, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that two thousand stands are received. By the act just mentioned, it is made the duty of the legislature to provide by law for their distribution.

The various military supplies authorized by the resolves of the last session, are for the most part procured.—The wisdom of the legislature in these preparatory measures became sufficiently evident from the events which soon after followed. As the U. States were not in a condition to provide tents, camp equipage or the suitable ammunition, our troops were furnished in these respects, and for a considerable time with subsistence also, by the Quarter Master General and Commissary General of the state.

You will perceive the expediency, gentleman, of carefully reviewing the "Acts for forming and conducting the military force of this state." Several obvious amendments are suggested by the present situation of the country. Amongst others it is desirable that the penalty for refusing or neglecting to perform a tour of duty, agreeably to the provisions of the act, should be rendered more definite, if not more efficient. You will also consider the propriety of prescribing rules for the government of the militia whilst in actual service under the authority of the state. Although recent experience may have shown that an habitual love of order and subordination, supercedes, in a great measure,

the necessity for any new restraints, still you will reflect whether it is either prudent or safe to remain in this respect wholly destitute of some positive regulations.

It will not be expected, Gentlemen, that I should particularly recommend to your notice the various subjects which may properly occupy the deliberations of the assembly. They are confined principally to affairs of a local nature, and will not escape your observation. Our political system calls for no theoretical reforms; nor does our happy state of society depend upon a multiplication of laws. I should rejoice in being permitted to announce to you that our prospects abroad correspond with that degree of quiet and security to be found at home.

Gentlemen, the progress of the war affords little hope that its calamities will soon come to an end. The characteristic bravery of our seamen in whatever service they are engaged, is indeed a just theme of national exultation; and it is devoutly to be wished that our naval triumphs may produce an auspicious effect upon this unhappy contest, the evils of which are seen and felt in whatever concerns the real prosperity of the country. To mitigate these evils you will be disposed to employ every faculty which the structure of our government allows you to exercise; and if any constitutional effort on your part may contribute to remove them, I am persuaded it will not be withheld. The sentiments of the people of Connecticut upon this momentous subject cannot be misunderstood. Their disapprobation of the war was publicly declared, through the proper organ, shortly after hostilities commenced; accompanied with an assurance that the obligations imposed by the constitution, should nevertheless be strictly fulfilled. If no event has occurred to vary their opinion, the highest evidence is furnished of fidelity to their engagements. They have pursued that honorable course which regards equally the legitimate claim of the confederacy, and the rights and dignity of their own government.

It is with peculiar satisfaction gentlemen, that I meet you in General Assembly at this interesting period. I freely submit to your examination those measures which the crisis seemed to demand, and which my best judgment led me to adopt; and I shall cheerfully accept your council and direction, relative to that line of conduct which the executive ought to observe as well under the circumstances which now exist, as in those emergencies which will probably arise.

Whilst we implore the smiles of Divine Providence upon our endeavours to promote the public welfare, let us be thankful that amidst the distresses of war, so much internal tranquility has prevailed, and that notwithstanding the revolutions which agitate the world we still enjoy the privileges of freemen, with dispositions to defend and perpetuate these inestimable blessings.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

October session, 1813.

## Foreign.

### DEFERRED ARTICLES.

PETERSBURG, JUNE 29.

The French emperor, before his departure from Paris in April last said to the deputies of the legislative body, that the integrity of the French Empire had never been endangered, nor ever should be. If he continued to adhere to this declaration, the Congress for Peace at Prague is superfluous. Not only must there be a question of what France has usurped from Germany (the Rhine being considered as the boundary between France and that country); but of the abolition of the Confederation of the Rhine, and even of the kingdom of Italy itself; as also of what has been annexed to France in the South of Germany; or the independence of Germany can never be re-established.

France must return to original principles, and open the Congress with declaring that she is willing to retire within her natural boundaries.—The declaration alone worthy of a great power, will reconcile all the powers of the Continent; and though it contains the confession of past faults, it is the only initiative of a future peace with England. France must now feel, that she has only weakened herself by her acquisitions; she has now an opportunity to repair that error.

In short either France understands the art, at the approaching Congress for Peace, wherever it may take place, to reconcile to herself the power of Europe, and then will she obtain more than she could have expected; or she does not understand that art—and then is the Revolution of the 16th of Brumaire not the last that she may expect. Able physicians to desperate cases, have often recourse to opposite remedies.—There is now only one mean to regain the confidence of Europe, which must be, before the Congress commences, to recall the French armies from Germany and Spain.

Lauenburgh, Aug. 19.—His Serene Highness the Prince of Eekmuhl yesterday caused the position of the enemy, in front of Lauenburgh to be reconnoitred, and it was found to consist of 1300 infantry and some cavalry. The entrenchments and artillery rendered his position very strong. His Serene Highness caused it to be carried last night by the 3d battalion of the 30th regt. with the bayonet, without firing a shot. The enemy, after quitting the town, retired in the greatest confusion across the Stecknitz. We have taken some prisoners, among whom are several Prussian