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## Political.

FROM THE TRENTON FEDERALIST, JAN. 16. The Legislature of New-Jersey convened in Trenton on the 11th inst. A quorum was formed by both houses in the afternoon, and the Governor's Message, as usual, sent for.

After the reading of this communication and the customary order for printing—

Mr. Bayard rose and made sundry remarks upon the Message. He said it contained statements and inferences, not warranted by any evidence, and imputing motives and views to gentlemen of high respectability in another section of the union, that to say the least of them, were indiscreet and not to be justified to that house; that the Governor had certainly been premature in his remarks, and had he waited but a few days he could have read the whole of the proceedings of the formidable combination he alluded to, and seen what were their true designs.

Mr. B. spoke of the report of the Convention at Hartford as a state paper of great wisdom and moderation, and regretted that it had not been read by the Governor before sending his message to the house—And as the message was principally occupied with matter having little or no relation to the business of the Legislature, and contained assertions not supported by fact, he therefore moved that it be referred back to his excellency for re-consideration.

The vote on this motion was called, and about to be taken, when several of the democratic members, discovering that there was a majority against them on the floor, left their seats and went outside the bar of the house.

The Speaker stopped and remarked that there was not a quorum within the bar. He was desired to call the members to their seats—he called, and called—But the more he called, as the Irishman said, the more they went out. It was then moved that the sergeant at arms be required to compel the attendance of the refractory members. Upon this they seized their hats and over coats and fled the house.

This queer scene afforded no little sport to the persons who happened to be present. The minority was left to command, and the wretches ("scattered the people that delight in war") were dispersed and fled in all directions. It was then moved that the house adjourn—the motion was negatived. However, after sitting a while longer, and no prospect appearing of rallying Mr. Madison's troops, so as to bring them again into the field for action, an adjournment was moved and carried.

It was odd to see Aaron Vansyckel pulling John Opdyck and Edw. Yard, out of their seats, merely to save Gov. P. from receiving a just rebuke, when it is remembered with how much delicacy his excellency treated the whole West-Jersey delegation at the close of the last sitting, in the compliment he paid to their talents and standing in society. However, it is all well enough. Some men know that they ought to have masters and be treated accordingly.—Orry, it is said, afterwards sneaked back to his seat and insisted that he had not refused submission to the rules of the house, however obstreperous Opdyck and Yard may have been.

On Saturday the house, in committee of the whole, took up the resolution of Mr. Bayard, in relation to the Governor's message.

It was supported by Mr. B. in a speech upon the subject, in which he proved the unwarrantable lengths to which the governor had gone in his message, in relation to the conduct of the eastern states, by quotations from the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, and by contrasting them with the declarations and charges contained in the said message.

Mr. Simpson also spoke upon the subject, and compared the proceedings in the eastern states with those of the Legislature of Virginia in the year 1800, of which legislature Mr. Madison now President of the United States, was a member, an approver and principal supporter. He asked how it was that those who then so much approved the proceedings of Virginia, were now so open in condemning conduct founded on principles which were then considered orthodox, and he further asked, whether it was the men or the principles that had changed.

The Governor's message was defended by Messrs. Wilson, Richman, and Thomson. They seemed however to admit that it was intemperate and improper—but Mr. Richman and Mr. Thomson justified the charges contained in it by asserting that the proceed-

ings of the Hartford Convention were such, as was there represented! Mr. Pennington also spoke against the proceedings of the convention.

The question on the resolution passed in the negative, and the house agreed to the report of the committee of the whole thereon.

After the question on Mr. Bayard's resolution was decided,

Mr. Pearson moved to strike from the minutes the exceptionable part of the Governor's message. It was certain, he said, that the language made use of in the message was indecorous and highly improper. It could not be sustained by the house consistently with what it owed to its own dignity. The language and charges contained in the message ought not to appear in any document, or public proceedings, in relation to our sister states—they were unbecoming and of evil tendency, and he hoped the house would so far manifest its own independence, as to reject them, however the executive might be disposed to characterize his communications.

This motion was also negatived. Mr. Rutherford then moved to strike from the minutes the resolution proposed by Mr. Bayard in relation to the governor's message, but after some remarks from Mr. Pearson and Mr. Bayard, a motion was made to adjourn and the house adjourned to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

FROM THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY. THE TAXES.

Nearly all the various tax laws have now passed Congress. These laws not only greatly augment all the taxes of last year, but impose new ones upon whatever was before left free. In fact, Congress have almost filled up the measures of taxation, for scarce an article we either eat, wear or drink—or that is kept for profit or pleasure, but is now taxed, in one way or another. In truth may the editor of the National Intelligencer say, "the friends of an energetic and vigorous system of taxation will soon have no reason to complain," on this subject.

DISTILLERS. Pay 20 cents on every gallon of Whiskey they distil, in addition to their present license.

AUCTIONEERS. Pay an addition of 100 per cent. to their present license.

RETAILERS. Pay an addition of 50 per cent. to their present license.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. The act laying a tax on Carriages and harness used therefor, provides the Carriage with their harness not exceeding

\$ 50 value pay	\$ 1
above 50 and not exceeding 100	2
above 100 and not exceeding 200	4
above 200 and not exceeding 300	7
above 300 and not exceeding 400	11
above 400 and not exceeding 500	16
above 500 and not exceeding 600	22
above 600 and not exceeding 800	30
above 800 and not exceeding 1000	40
above 1000	50

The valuations to be made agreeably to the condition of the carriage and harness at the time the entry is made.

Carriages exclusively employed in husbandry or for the transportation of goods, are exempted from the operation of the law.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES AND WATCHES.

The act laying duties on Household furniture; on horses kept exclusively for the saddle or the carriage, and on gold and silver watches, provides that on all household furniture, kept for use, the value of which, in any one family, with the exception of beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, and articles made in the family from domestic materials, shall exceed 200 dollars in value, a tax shall be laid, according to the following scale:

If not exceeding 400 dollars,	\$ 1 00
above 400 and not more than 600	1 50
600	1000, 3
1000	1500, 6
1500	2000, 10
2000	3000, 17
3000	4000, 28
4000	6000, 45
6000	9000, 75
If above 9000	00

One dollar on every horse kept exclusively for the saddle, one dollar and 50 cents for every horse kept for use in a carriage liable to be taxed; and one dollar and 50 cents for every horse kept for the use of both saddle and carriage.

Two dollars on every gold watch, and one dollar on every silver watch, kept for use.

MANUFACTURES. The bill laying duties on wares and merchandise manufactured within the U. States, lays the following duties:

- On Pig-iron, per ton, 1 dollar.
- Castings of iron, per ton, 1 dollar 5 cents.
- Bar iron, per ton, 1 dollar.
- Rolled or slit iron, per ton, 1 dollar.
- Cut-nails, brads and sprigs made wholly or in part, by machinery, per pound, one cent.
- Mould candles of tallow or of wax, per pound, 3 cents.

Hats, caps of leather or fur, and bonnets, except made entirely from wool, silk, cotton, or linen, or in part from each, or which, if made from other materials, shall not exceed in value one dollar and fifty cents, eight per cent. ad valorem.

Paper 3 per centum ad valorem.

Playing and visiting cards, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Saddles and bridles six per centum ad valorem.

Boots and booties, exceeding 5 dollars per pair in value, 5 per centum ad valorem.

Beer, ale, and porter, six per centum ad valorem.

Tobacco, segars and snuff, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Leather, including therein all hides and skins, whether tanned, tawed, dressed, or otherwise made, on the original manufacture thereof, 5 per centum ad valorem.

## DIRECT TAX.

The bill "to lay a direct tax upon the United States," divides among the states the sum (6,000,000 of dollars) proposed to be raised as follows:

New Hampshire	\$ 193,586 74
Massachusetts	632,541 96
Rhode Island	69,404 38
Connecticut	236,385 41
Vermont	96,687 42
New York	859,263 24
New Jersey	217,743 66
Pennsylvania	730,958 32
Delaware	6,432 50
Maryland	303,247 58
Virginia	738,360 88
Kentucky	337,857 32
Ohio	208,300 28
North Carolina	440,476 56
Tennessee	220,173 10
South Carolina	303,310 95
Georgia	189,872 98
Louisiana	56,590 22
	6,000,000 00

The act constitutes a board of principal assessors to revise and equalize the taxes among the different counties of each state, taking for the basis of their proceedings the valuations heretofore made. The tax to commence on the first day of February next.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

State of the Nation.—On Saturday, Mr. Dallas sent to the house another elaborate letter upon the state of the Treasury.

## ABSTRACT.

The charges on the treasury for the year 1814, are fifty-seven millions and a fraction.—

The actual receipts at the treasury, from revenue, loans and treasury notes for the same year, amount to the sum of forty millions.— The disbursements for the same year, he sets down at 38 millions, being less than the debts, the difference between the debts and the disbursements. The Secretary adds, "To these views, however, 1st. of the general charges on the treasury, and of the ways and means designated by law for the revenue of 1814; and 2d. of the actual receipts and disbursements at the treasury, during that year, it is proper to add a statement of the result showing the condition of the treasury at the end of the year 1814, in relation to the unsatisfied demands and the unexpended ways and means."

These unsatisfied demands consisted of the balances of appropriations for the following objects:

Civil Department	\$519,967
Miscellaneous services	1,285,682
Diplomatic Department	230,930
Military Department	9,458,898
Naval Department	4,468,251
Public Debt	3,457,231

which gives an amount of nineteen millions of dollars due by the government, and which it was, and is unable to pay, exclusive of the unliquidated war debts.

The unexpended amount of ways and means provided for 1814, was \$25 millions and upwards. Of this there was on the 1st January, 1815, estimated to be cash in the treasury, \$1,734,042 25. Uncollected and outstanding 1,500,000—

The residue of unexpended ways and means, consists of unexecuted authority to borrow money and to issue treasury notes, which to be sure is a vast source of wealth and credit.

Speaking of the unsatisfied demands and unexpended ways and means, Mr. Dallas gives alouse to his frankness:—"It must always be recollected that the demands are positive and urgent, while a great portion of the ways and means rest on a precarious foundation."

The demands, "positive and urgent," in their nature amount to \$19,420,971

The cash in the treasury, and the outstanding revenue, amount only to 6,234,042

Mr. Dallas goes on to estimate the expenses for the year 1815. His result, which we believe will fall short of the reality, is Fifty-Six Millions. To meet this enormous sum, he gives the following estimate of ways & means:

An excess of appropriations for the year 1814, over expenditure, (that is to say) if all the powers to loan during 1814, shall be executed, there will be for the service of 815

\$3,975,929 85	
Impost duties on goods imported	1,000,000
Direct tax collected in 1815	2,000,000
Internal duties	7,050,000
Sales of public lands	1,000,000
Miscellaneous receipts	100,000

These sums added, make the existing sources of supply 15,125,929 85

Making a deficit in the current year of 40,906,124 86 which is proposed by the secretary to be provided for by additional taxes, loans and treasury notes.

The taxes he proposes are, one dollar on every barrel of wheat flour.

Income tax.

On inheritance and devises.

On bequests, legacies and statutory distributions.

On all testamentary instruments and letters of administration.

On legal proofs and proceedings in the courts of the U. States.

On conveyances, mortgages, &c. &c.

These additional taxes are to yield five millions.

Treasury notes to the amount of fifteen millions dollars are to be issued, and the remainder to be provided by authorising a new loan for \$25,000,000

Such is the state of the finances of the nation. Bankrupt for 13 millions, and 37 millions more to be provided for the present year.

FROM THE SAME.

There is a being who has written sundry numbers, lately in the Intelligencer, under the signature of the "Spirit of the Times," addressed to the minority. He seems to be fond of writing, and as he is so, I wish him to answer the following questions; for all the acts the question allude to have been done, and I want to know by whom, and whether the minority are guilty of them; if so, they are undeserving of my esteem.

## AN ENQUIRER AFTER TRUTH.

I wish the Spirit of the Times will be so kind as to answer the following questions.—

Who was it that supported the first insurrection in Pennsylvania?

Who supported the second insurrection in the same state?

Who opposed the system of neutrality?

Who opposed a National Bank?

Who opposed the system of finance and measures of government, during the Presidency of Washington?

Who advocated peace and union with the French republic and war with England?

Who justified French abuse of our rights?

Who approved of the enormities of revolutionary France?

Who rejoiced in the mighty Bonaparte and now mourns his fall?

Who headed the Virginia assembly in the days of Adams, and sent forth a protest, far more traitorous than any that has come from any eastern public body?

Who has supported the unblushing man that rejoiced at the resignation of Washington?

Who supported Callender, and paid him for abusing Mr. Adams?

Who was the man who assured the rapacious French republic that the citizens of the United States would cheerfully be taxed to accommodate the French republic?

Who were they who gave general abuse to all the measures of the federal administration, and this regardless of the truth?

Who were the advocates of embargoes?

Who were the advocates of non-importations?

Who were the advocates of non-intercourse?

Who have destroyed commerce?

Who have destroyed the finances of the nation?

Who have brought war on our nation?

Who are the advocates of conscription, like unto Bonaparte's.

And who rejoiced in the wickedness of a Baltimore mob?

When the Spirit of the Times have answered, in the spirit of truth, these questions, we can go on with his address to the minority, and if he pleases he may quote the words of the Father of our Country, but a writer of his stamp had better select from his friends Jefferson and Duane—and if he has time he will please to inform me, whether he thinks it right in President Madison to send his Secretary of the Treasury, on a foreign mission, and to keep his place vacant, for at least six months, and is it now right the nation should be without a Secretary of State—would the Father of his country so have done?

## Foreign.

SKETCHES OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

By the Editor of the Boston Centinel.

No. 1.

"Europe has bade her woful Contest cease— The Nations seek renown in arts of Peace."

The disconnected manner in which European advices have been received, since the commencement of the war, and the difficulty of testing, by public or authentic documents, the truth of innumerable reports and speculations received from time to time—have made a desirable object in the American public, in order to form any thing like correct ideas on the subject, to see some Digest (however feebly executed) of the condition of the Nations of Europe, as settled at the important epoch of the late Pacification. Of some leading occurrences they have had sufficient evidences—but no other way remains of ascertaining the truth of many reported transactions, than comparing them with cotemporaneous events—discrepancies such parts as are contradictory to known facts—and judging the accuracy of the remainder, by their coincidence with those facts, and the undeviating nature of things.

From ingredients of this species we propose again to attempt the delineation of "Sketches of the political situation of the Nations of the Eastern Hemisphere," at the most recent dates—connected with their statistical and commercial relations. We shall continue them as soon and pressure of numerous other duties will permit. Whatever faults may mark them, deviation from IMPARTIALITY and TRUTH shall not, intentionally be one of them.

It perhaps may be objected to an essay of the kind, at this time, that events are still in embryo in Europe, which in their development must essentially change the condition of some of her Great Powers, and probably involve them in new wars. To this we reply; it is our decided belief—formed after the best views we have been enabled to give the subject—that the result of the deliberation of the congress of Vienna, will not hazard but confirm