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Political.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EXAMINER.

It was wittily enough replied by M. Serurier, when a lady expressed her abhorrence of Bonaparte in his presence: "Madame! my master shall be ver' w'appy, if he hear you 'ave such bad opinion of him."

But when Don Ferdinand Whiskerandos, the majesty of Spain, shall learn, what the National Advocate has said about him, last Saturday, he will be outrageous; most incontinently outrageous. I am not, however, without a notion, that this well timed chastisement, was intended to have, in the end, a salutary effect upon his said majesty. Because, if it was not intended, it is scarcely to conceive why the article should have been written: for it is not possible, I think, that the federalists, even such of them as are Roman Catholics, can be suspected of a design to establish the Inquisition, in this country.

Upon the supposition, however, that it may not have been written with an intention to enlighten the superstitious mind of Don Whiskerandos, nor because the establishment of an Inquisition here, is apprehended, why was it written?

All for the same old purpose for which every thing that goes wrong in Europe, is caricatured in the democratic prints: to make the federalists of the United States responsible for it!

Thus, after thrashing Don Whiskerandos about, with the most pious severity imaginable, so that you would expect nothing less than a recommendation of a general crusade against him, including all "good and virtuous Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Quakers and Jews," who, says the Advocate, are "all equal in the sight of heaven"—instead of such a crusade against his most Inquisitorial majesty, we find that all this ink and gall has been wasted for the very important purpose of abusing the federalists! For the rhapsody winds up with saying, "we should like to know from some of his advocates"—and who, think you, they can be, gentle reader? "the federalists."

Their opinion of this beautiful composition. The federal prints, the advocates of Ferdinand and the Inquisition! why, thou most egregious dog! thou most unbecomable quizzer! thou most incomparable Naphtali! When, I beseech thee, did those heretics, the Editors of the Post and Courier, discover any greater reverence for the Inquisition, than thou hast for christianity? Why, thou varlet, thou deservest to be beaten black with thy own ball! How canst thou justify such printing as this?

The proofs of these enlightened United States are indeed enfolded in a most ludicrous manner, by the "slang-changers" of administration. Hardly a word can get out of them in defence of that administration, nor of the debts and taxes under which their own poor country groans. But England, and Europe, and the legitimate, these are topics upon which they descend most infinitely. And having established that King George is Stultus III. that the Prince Regent is no better than he should be; that Ferdinand is a bigot; Alexander a bear; and Bonaparte an angel; it follows, most logically and incontrovertibly, the embargo was a most sublime effort of philosophic wisdom—that the war was as expedient as it was necessary, and the late treaty of peace the most brilliant bargain in all the annals of diplomacy—that the "national debt is a national blessing"—that heavy and never-ending taxation is a most sublime improvement of the happiness of society; and, finally, that James Madison and James Monroe are the only fit candidates, among all the great men in the United States, for running—for the presidency!

Let us see how it will look in the shape of a dialogue:

Dupe. I do think upon the whole, it was wrong to go to war when we did.

Demagogue. But reflect what an old dotard that Emperor of Austria must be.

Dupe. That's very true. But why was peace made without providing for sailors' rights? The British took care of their Indians, in the Treaty; why was not something done in it for our sailors?

Dem. You may rely upon it, there is not a more cruel, corrupt and faithless government on earth than the British. And the Prince Regent is the Prince of Devils—and the tory party are all devoted to him: you may depend upon it.

Dupe. Well, that's very bad indeed. But when do you think taxes will stop, and the public debt be paid?

Dem. My dear friend! how my heart bleeds for the poor people of England! They have so much debts and such taxes! It is well we have kept the Tories out in this country.

Dupe. So it is. Did you ever hear who started first, and who ran the fastest at Bladensburg, Madison or Monroe?

Dem. There never was a greater general in the world than Bonaparte. You shall soon see how he will thrash that Irish braggadocio, Wellington.

Dupe. Well—I hope he may. But how long do you think the standing army is like to be kept up? You know we didn't use to like "standing armies in time of peace," no more than we did debts, and taxes, and navies.

Dem. There is no doubt that the people of France are all, to a man, united in favour of Bonaparte, let the tories say what they will about it.

Dupe. Do you think there is any likelihood that the Virginians will ever let us have a president here at the northward?

Dem. "It is the march of mind—the liberation of the human intellect—the enfranchisement of the body and soul from the thralldom of tyrants, that interests our feelings and our passions. These titled dignitaries—these royal or imperial mockeries, who fret and stride away an hour in all the pomp and pageantry which corruption bestows, and who—

pressed in a little brief authority,
Play such strange tricks before the face of Heaven,
As make 'em Angels weep,"

are contemptible objects of consideration—it is the liberation of their subjects from ignorance, barbarity, and superstition, and all the vices and all the woes that they engender, which is foremost at our heart. And we anxiously sigh for that hour when the encircling chain of corruption, which, by its magic influence, fetters the human will; and which may be traced to the overwhelming and mammoth debt of England, shall be rent in twain; at that hour shall the world know peace, and the mind of man be emancipated to remotest regions."

Dupe. Well, I declare, I don't know but the Republicans have the right side of the question, after all. Your arguments have been very convincing.

* Taken from the Advocate of Saturday.

SPECIE.—Four thousand five hundred Spanish Dollars, were sold on Saturday last, at a premium of thirteen and a half per cent. This alarming depreciation is calculated to arouse the attention of every thinking person in the country. There appears to be an uncommon degree of reluctance to investigate this subject, and it would seem that many imagine that by shutting their eyes, the evil will be avoided. For our part we are persuaded, the sooner the subject is investigated the better.

In what manner the mischief is to be arrested we are not prepared to say; but it appears to us, that preparatory to any general measure that may be adopted, a delegation from all the principal Banks from New-York, South, should forthwith meet at some central place, and adopt some general plan that may restore confidence to their paper. We can see no objection to their paper. We can see no objection to their paper. We can see no objection to their paper. We have no hesitation in declaring it as our solemn conviction, that if some measure is not speedily adopted, the difference between paper and specie will in less than twelve months become so great that an explosion will take place more fatal than can be imagined.

It has been foreseen and foretold, that the increase of Banking Capital in the United States, would have a mischievous tendency; this increase has not kept pace with the increase of commerce, but strange to say, in an inverse ratio. It is equally true, (but not strange) that the system of Banking, once so violently opposed by those in power, has become a favorite object of their policy; but this we can account for, because it is a means of strengthening their power, by placing in the management of those institutions persons devoted to them.

Norfolk Ledger.

Literary.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING POST.

Literature.—A publication in the form of a Novel, has just made its appearance, translated from the French, and said to be the production of Louis Bonaparte; the name of the author alone, is sufficient to excite curiosity and interest, for it is difficult to imagine the brother of a Napoleon, calmly sitting down to indite a fiction, a mere tale of amusement, perhaps a simple representation of the scenes of quiet and domestic life! If a Bonaparte wrote at all—even if he wrote a romance, you would expect that it should be of an heroic description; that he should fix its era in the days of chivalry; that it should breathe flames, and tell only of battles lost or won. No such thing—all is calm as a summer's eve, yet possessing all the brilliant coloring of its skies, and all the tender warmth of its atmosphere. If indeed it be the production of the brother of Napoleon, (and we have no good reason for doubting that it is so) we may with truth say, that the man who could write thus, is well worthy of a better kindred. This little work, besides being interesting and affecting, is highly amusing; and because we would not forestall the pleasure of the reader, by giving him an extract which might convey a confused idea of the plot, we shall simply confine ourselves to one, which offers a most lively, and no doubt just idea, of French scenes and manners:—

"In reality, the French run in search of amusements, with a blindness and fury not unfrequently ridiculous. Their pleasures are no other than motion; and gaiety is their ruling sentiment. They follow the charms, and not the solid and essential of life. They affect great nicety in matters of morals and yet adultery is no where less shameful; and all who cry out against this state of things, follow nevertheless in secret the example of the rest.

"Voltaire has said, that their language is a bold beggar, to whom one must give charity against one's will; it may be added, that the nation is a finished coquette, of whom at the same time the tone, the language, the pretensions, are of extreme delicacy, and of which the perpetual contrast is consequently ridiculous. I have seen at Paris in the course of one and the same hour, two ladies weep and faint, at the death bed of friend, and set out for a masked ball. I have seen one of the two perish the next day of a burning fever, the dismal effect of her dissipation, and the rage for amusement and the nervous fever, still more mortal than the other; mean while her companion went on as usual. I have seen more than one of those persons whose lives have for the motto short and sweet, enjoy only an existence full of pain, and always lasting too long. Shows, fashionable promenades, balls, great entertainments, routs, are filled only with actresses running after entertainments and sights, with as much seriousness, trouble and toil, as if they were charged with the performance of the task; as if all those whom they found there were their relations, and members of their family; as if a home were not a thing belonging to them. I have seen them play comedy with the dearest affections; I have seen (you will scarcely believe it) infants from the cradle at the doors of masked balls, at 3 o'clock in the morning, crying for their mothers, and waiting till they should have leisure to quit the scene of disorder, and bring them heated and corrupted milk! I have seen a Benedict of a husband assist at an entertainment which his wife alone gave at his house, at which 3000 persons were invited, and where the mistress of the house danced a pas de deux with the first dancer at the opera, herself playing the tambourine, and dancing in a curious and malignant crowd. I have seen her after this, ravished with her imagined triumph, return into her magnificent bed chamber, throw herself upon a sofa opposite the door which remained open, and crowds pressing round her, to offer her assistance, salts and strong waters, while she amused herself with displaying her beautiful hair, and her beautiful naked arms, and contriving a thousand attitudes and contortions. I have seen her unaccountable husband at the moment giving chairs to the lower ranks of the throng; to enable them the more at ease to sneer at him, in regard of his wife, and carry his civility so far, as to spread with his own hands napkins upon the furniture, in order that the spectator might stand upon it without injuring it, and more readily contemplate his hall! They build a Theatre and compose a rhapsody under the name of a comedy, and lowered from the midst of a cloud nursery, and lowered to procure applause and sottish compliments for their mother!"

Here we must pause, leaving the rest to the readers of the volumes.

Advertisements.

Treasury Department, 15th June, 1815.

NOTICE.—Arrangements are making to discharge the whole of the arrearages of the Treasury Note debt, where the same became due and payable, as soon as a competent supply of current money can be obtained, at the seat of the several Loan Offices.

Arrangements are, also, making to furnish a competent issue of Treasury Notes, to assist in the re-establishment of a circulating medium, throughout the United States, but it has been ascertained that an issue of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, and fundable at 7 per cent, cannot, at this time, be employed for that purpose.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as became due, or shall become due, at the Loan Office in Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the following days, to wit:

On the 21st of November; the 1st and the 11th December, 1814; the 1st of January; the 1st and 21st of February; the 21st of April; the 1st, 11th, 21st of May; the 1st, 11th and 21st June; and the 11th and 21st July, 1815; being all the Treasury Notes due, or becoming due, at Philadelphia prior to the 1st day of August, 1815.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the City of Philadelphia, on the 1st day of August next; after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

And notice is hereby further given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at the Loan Office in Savannah, in the State of Georgia on the following days, to wit:

On the 1st of April, and the 1st of May, 1815; being all the Treasury Notes due, at Savannah, prior to the 1st day of September, 1815.

And the said last mentioned Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said loan office in Savannah aforesaid, on the 1st day of September next; after which day, interest will cease to be payable upon the said treasury notes.

And notice is hereby further given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the following days, to wit:

On the 14th and 21st of April; on the 1st

and 21st of May; and on the 14th of June, 1815; being all the treasury notes due at Washington.

And the said last mentioned treasury notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the Treasury of the United States in Washington aforesaid, at any time subsequent to the date of this notice; and interest will cease to be payable upon the said treasury notes after the 1st day of July next. And all treasury notes payable at the treasury of the United States in Washington aforesaid, will be there punctually paid, from time to time, as the same shall become due and payable, and the interest thereon will cease on the day, or days, when such treasury notes shall respectively become payable.

And notice is hereby further given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at the loan office in Baltimore in the state of Maryland on the 1st of June, 1815. And that the said last mentioned treasury notes will accordingly be paid, upon application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said loan office in Baltimore aforesaid, at any time subsequent to the date of this notice; and that interest will cease to be payable upon the said treasury notes after the 1st day of July next. And all treasury notes hereafter payable at the loan office in Baltimore aforesaid, will be there punctually paid, from time to time, as the same shall become due and payable; and the interest thereon will cease on the day or days when such treasury notes shall respectively become payable.

And notice is hereby further given, that funds in current money cannot at present be obtained at Boston in the state of Massachusetts, to pay such of the treasury notes as become due and remain unpaid, at the loan office in Boston aforesaid, on the following days, to wit:

On the 1st of November; and the 11th and 21st of December, 1814; the 21st of January; and the 1st of February, 1815.

Subscriptions in the principal and interest of the said last mentioned Treasury Notes, will be received to the Loan of twelve millions of dollars, at the rate of 95 dollars in principal and interest, in Treasury Notes, for 100 dollars of six per cent stock. The holders respectively of the last mentioned Treasury Notes may, also, at their option, receive drafts on Philadelphia and Baltimore for the amount of their claims; or they may exchange the old for new Treasury Notes, fundable at six per cent to include the principal and interest now due.

And notice is hereby further given, that funds in New-York, to pay such of the Treasury Notes as became due, and remain unpaid, at the Loan Office in New-York aforesaid, on the following days, to wit:

On the 1st and 11th of December, 1814; the 1st and 11th of January; the 11th of February; the 11th of March; the 21st of April; and the 11th of May, 1815.

Subscriptions in the principal and interest of the said last mentioned Treasury Notes, will be received to the Loan of twelve millions of dollars, at the rate of 95 dollars of principal and interest in Treasury Notes, for 100 dollars of 6 per cent stock. The holders respectively of the last mentioned Treasury Notes, may also, at their option, receive drafts on Philadelphia and Baltimore for the amount of their claims; or they may exchange the old for the new Treasury Notes, fundable at six per cent to include the principal and interest now due.

And finally, notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of August next, instructions will be issued, forbidding the Collectors of duties on imports and tonnage, the collectors of the internal duties, and taxes, and the receivers of all public dues whatsoever, to receive in payment of such duties, taxes and dues, the bank notes of any bank, which does not, on demand, pay its own notes in gold and silver, and, at the same time, refuses to receive, credit, re-issue, and circulate, the Treasury Notes emitted upon the faith and security of the United States, in deposits; or in payments to, or from, the bank, in the same manner, and with the like effect, as cash, or its own bank notes.

The Loan Officers of the several states are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power; and the printers authorised to print the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

July 14, 1815.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, 2 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1815
ROWAN COUNTY.
John B. Todd and Thomas Todd, vs. John Trott and Nancy his wife, Henry Trott and Betsy his wife, Samuel Kerr and Polly his wife—Petition for partition of the real Estate of John Todd, (de'd).

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Henry Trott, Betsy his wife, Samuel Kerr and Polly his wife, are inhabitants of another state; it is therefore ordered by the court, that another notice be given for three weeks successively in public notice be given for three weeks successively in the Raleigh Minerva, that the defendant aforesaid, appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third Monday of August next, and in Salisbury, on the third Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

JOHN GILES, C. C.

July 5th, 1815.

FILE OF THE MINERVA FOR 1812.
The file of this paper, for 1812, bound, was borrowed some weeks ago by a gentleman of this paper, whose name is not at present recollected. He will oblige the editor by speedily returning the volume. May 26.