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Political.

FROM THE FED. REP. AND BAL. TELEGRAPH. DUANE DEFENDED.

The Democrats, who have for some time past, been smarting under the unmerciful scourge of Duane, find no other comfort amidst such unmerciful chastisement, than by calling this man a federalist downright. They do not even attempt to reply to his strong and pointed charges; but they think if they can brand him with the name of Federalist, they can make his charges suspected, and by impeaching his motives, render his hostility against the cabinet innocuous. President Madison, and his party, can invent no other means of saving their own reputation, than to enroll the name of this editor in the columns of their old political enemies. Our cabinet and their dependents, do not blush to adopt this dirty artifice, since anything is better than a plain open honest acknowledgement of their guilt. They are well aware, that if the charges made by Duane are believed, they will lose, not only their reputation; but, what, in their view, is infinitely of more importance, their salaries also. That Duane belongs to the federal party, is a calumny, which our political opponents know that we do not deserve. Let this editor speak for himself, and in his own language, on this subject. The following is an extract from the pages of the last Aurora—

"The federalists appear to earn the motto of queen Ann—*always the same*—in and out of power, their folly is as conspicuous as their disregard of professions; and in both positions, without one rational purpose to be obtained by the object they pursue; the same folly which drove them from power continues to govern them, and demonstrate that they never ought to be trusted with power, acting as they do.

The federalists continue out of power to perpetuate evil as much as when in power, and do what is even more pernicious; they induce thousands to submit to the abuses of the rulers, who are under the impression that it is preferable to be ruled by *sheep* than by *wolves* by mischievous monkeys than by bears or tigers.

One of the follies of federalism is to cast the odium of the abuses of men entrusted with power, upon the principles of popular government; and another is to identify the measures of good and bad men, and to bring a reproach upon good measures, because bad measures have been pursued by another set of men. Several articles are copied from this paper by the paper called the Baltimore Federal Republican; it is *par excellence* called *Goody Harper's paper*, or the *lathing hatchet subscription paper*. Those copious extracts, made for some time past from the *Aurora*, are not to serve public purposes; but to serve the uses of faction; and blended with a portion of the accustomed colouring and falsification of faction, have eked out a few columns, with some frivolous and some contemptible commentaries.

The sole aim of the *Aurora* is measures and principles in accord, those principles representative and democratical; it matters not what name men or factions assume—it is by principles and measures corresponding, that they can be entitled to confidence or respect. Whether it be the intolerance of federalism towards every thing liberal and free; or the perfidiousness and treachery of those who are now in power, it is not of so much importance; either sort of public violence or corruption, is the just object of censure of a free press; which ought to know no persons; but to be independent alike of all—equally disposed to do justice where honor is earned, or public distrust authorised.

In the *lathing hatchet* paper of Baltimore, of the 17th inst. we find an article, which digs up from the tomb, into which the public judgment has for sixteen years consigned them, the falsehoods under which they were buried by their own hands in 1799 and 1800.

A rational mind would suppose that Goody Harper had seen enough of the wretched effect of those state calumnies for twenty years past, to prevent their reiteration, or to invite their further exposure at this time, lies so long forgotten, and cast up at this time, exhibit in those who do it the most stupid folly."

Now we hope that we have given decided evidence, that this editor does not belong to the federal party; that there is no secret collusion or intercourse between them; and further, that Duane is as hostile to this party as he has ever been. Our administration are therefore left, by this declaration, entirely without defence. Here is positive proof, that between Duane and the federalists there is no bond of sympathy whatever, and consequently that this story, promulgated by the defenders of our cabinet, is a foul calumny on the federal party. After having seen that there is no such connection as our administration have supposed to exist, we solicit President Madison's attention to the following passages from Duane's last *Aurora*. Speaking of the President's party, he says—

"This is the instinct of unclean animals—You point your finger at the skunk, he exposes his posterior, and you are diverted from the

view of the animal by the necessity of avoiding the effluvia.

Thus, when the corruption of the last session of congress is reprobated, and which has excited indignation and disgust, as extensive and general as any measure since the alien and sedition laws, what is the mode in which the public is reconciled to the mean and contemptible pilfering—why, the defence of the measures is exactly the same as *Fenno* and *Porcupine* twenty years ago, for measures of a similar nature. There is not now any thing about *French* influence, nor *Jacobinism*—the answer now is, that he who resists the corrupt acts of the party, is an apostate—or a federalist—or a block-head. These arguments settle the whole affair—and corruption and meanness at once are sanctified, as if by miracle; for however true it may be in the abstract, it ceases to merit any sort of reprobation or censure. As it was said by *Fenno*, so it is now said—for was it not published in the *Aurora*?

One of those able and convenient vindicators of the party practices, carried it even a little further—the federalists said the *Aurora* was in French pay—a treasury Patriot, or a treasury American, carried the *Aurora* to the other side of the channel, and no doubt astonished the English minister to learn that the *Aurora* was working for *my lord Castlereagh*.

But it will perhaps be remarked, that those *Treasury Patriots*, and those *Enquirers* after wisdom, do not necessarily believe what they say; it is enough for the service in which they are engaged, if the public attention be diverted from the feeble, or the foolish, or the profligate measures of public rulers, by directing all their rhetoric against a printer. No matter whether they know, or know nothing of, the merits of the case, the folly or the depravity of public measures, if the case be very desperate, it may be openly dispatched with a lie, and the simple contradiction may be borne away by a catalogue of imputations or surmises, or innuendos against a printer.

If a general transaction of the party—it is a sufficient proof of its falsehood that the printer has been struck off the rolls of the party.

If it be the transaction of a single public responsible minister, that is exposed for its extreme impudence or the humiliating incapacity or duplicity, or corrupt character of the public agent—to this it is considered as a full justification, a clear demonstration of virtue, talents, and every thing—that the printer who exposes the incapacity and corruption, entertains an inveterate hatred against the public agent.

If it be alledged and held forth to the country that, in disregard of the laws, a public agent amasses an immense fortune—endeavors to impose upon the country unnecessary agencies, to aggrandize himself and his friends at the public expence—if it be certified from the records of the nation, that a most infamous fraud has been sanctioned, under the influence of executive power, even with the acknowledgment of the fraud on the face of the recommendation: how are these things answered? Why the obstinate man who has dared to expose the public imposition—has been refused some fat contract!

The contrast is curious, between the two sides of these discussions—when it is on the side of the party, no sort of evidence is necessary, a surmise or an assumption is enough.

While the records of the government and the notoriety of the corruption, when it is opposed to the party, goes for nothing; this is all invalidated—since the man who exposes the party, is not a party man; and he who is not obedient to the party, can have no one quality to entitle him to credit or even common decency.

But still the party is served faithfully—the country is disgraced—the principles of the government betrayed—the press prostituted—and the business of corruption goes on—the public is diverted from the interests of the nation—from the danger of civil liberty, from the depravity and corruption of rulers—and all the wisdom and talents of the rulers and the party, can find no resource for public information, but that a printer is very obnoxious, or has said or done something, about which the public care, or need care, very little or nothing at all."

His excellency the President of the United States, is desired to peruse these extracts at his leisure. They will furnish him a little comfortable recreation, when he is disengaged from the cares and anxieties of his office. He is desired to remark, with what peculiar spirit and energy Duane writes, when he has truth and justice on his side of the question. We would likewise request his excellency, who is fond of critical researches, to compare the passages which we have now selected, with those which he may find in the pages of the *Aurora*, when Duane and himself were both employed in manufacturing calumnies against the federal party. His excellency will find, we venture to say, a wonderful disparity between the writings of this editor; indeed, the disparity will be so wide as to almost admit the suspicion, that the strictures were not written by the same hand. He will find that Duane has very much improved in style, since he has left his excellency's service, and that his pen possesses a point, which before it never had. This, we conceive, will be an agreeable recreation to the President, when he feels disposed to unbend his mind from business.

If the President should, unfortunately, not be furnished with a regular file of Duane's old slanders against the federal party (and we understand that his excellency unfortunately left one behind him in his flight from Washington, which fell into the hands of the English) we are

happy to be able, in some measure, to compensate this calamity. We would advise him to compare these two extracts from the last *Aurora* together—the one of which intermingled with some personal matter, constitute an invective against the federal party, and the other of which is an invective of his own. His excellency may here have an opportunity to discover the disparity of which we have spoken of above—the disparity between reproaches unjustly conferred, and those which are warranted by justice. How awkward and unbecomingly does Duane appear in the former, and how gracefully pungent, how perfectly at home in the latter! Duane, when he reproaches the democrats, seems inspired—he soars beyond himself, and even arrives at the confines of gentleman-like phraseology.

Fellow citizens here is evidence of the depravity of the cabinet, furnished by a man who does not collude with the federal party—a man, who at the very moment when he is producing his charges against the cabinet, avows his hostility to the federalists. Our administration are thus formally deprived of even the benefit of this forlorn—this miserable, this degrading of all apologies for guilty man.—They stand before the bar of their country, stripped of every pretext, and exposed in all their naked depravity! Will you have the proselytes of so degraded a cabinet to rule over us? It can not be; and we venture to predict, that after the first Monday of September next, Democracy will be found prostrated in the dust in this state.

Foreign.

FROM THE LONDON STATESMEN, OF JUNE 24.

We have no foreign news of interest to day—we have in fact not an arrival worthy of mention. That foreign news must indeed be important, which deserves a precedence in attention, whilst the domestic affairs of this nation present such features of appalling interest as they now every day exhibit. The general condition of this country, almost every thing we now have to submit bearing relation to commerce, agriculture, national tranquility and its causes, public morals, the legal jurisprudence, all are marked by such indications as must startle even those who have been in the habit of taking the most melancholy views of the state and future prospects of this nation. The long list of Bankrupts in every Gazette that appears;—that of Saturday last announces no less than 38, without we believe, including any of the numerous failures which took place in the city during the past week—the failures and compositions which are every day taking place, and are at least ten to one to the Bankruptcies; the frightful amount of crime committed through the mere pressure of distress; the result of these crimes; the awful measure of punishment which justice has been under the necessity of meting out to the offenders against the laws at Bly, as exemplified in the account which we give of the close of the Special commission at that place—are "signs of the times," the nature of which, and the lesson they teach, cannot be mistaken by the most ignorant. Parliament we see too is hastening to a close—Parliament from which so much was expected—and in what situation it is about to leave the nation, and the indispensable interests and exhausted resources of the state to the management of that administration which has reduced it to its present lamentable condition? The landed interest has, indeed, been a little relieved by the abolition of imposts which bore directly upon it, but at whose expence has the landed proprietors been relieved? and what measure of the pressure on the general community who subsist by trade has been removed? Not one regulation, we may almost say not one proposition has been made tending to avert the ruin which has been threatening & is now descending with the weight of total destruction on the commerce and most valuable branches of industry in this country. Ministers seem to be wrapped in the grossest ignorance on these subjects, and to regard the distress of the commercial world either as a matter of little importance, or as an evil beyond their cure. Beyond their conception or their power of alleviation we believe it to be. For the men who could make arrangements for nothing but the return and security of bigoted families and the establishment of military despotisms, who squandered the resources and anticipated the future means of this country to put down Governors of States, who had shown themselves in all their acts and on all occasions in the highest degree favorable to British commerce and English interests, and set up Sovereigns whose first acts have been, and whose conduct they ought to have known, would invariably be in direct opposition to the interests of this country, and that policy and those pursuits which gave to England the command and the benefits of the commerce of all the nations of the globe—the men who could do this, and contemplate the shutting out of our trade from every port in Europe, yet suppose that taxes might be levied without limits on a people so excluded—who could see all South-America soliciting a friendly connection with us, and deny our sinking merchants the relief which a confident protection of intercourse with those regions which we used to supply with even the wines and productions of the mother countries of Spain and Portugal—cannot be supposed to have any correct notions on the subject of the commercial and general distress of this country, or of the means of relieving them. They must now however, perceive, and avowt proclaim it in my plain language, that their system is not that which is the natural

and obvious policy of this country—that it is their thoughtless and extravagant system that has brought the British nation to the state of ruin in which it is, and that when the arm of industry is paralyzed throughout the country; when the fields and towns are deserted for foreign climes, by all who can get abroad, by all but those who are a burthen to such as remain; when trade is no longer the occupation of the people, agriculture languishing, threatening with still more appalling prospects, and the metropolis exhibits thousands of empty houses and shut up shops, and whole streets where there is scarcely an individual but is labouring under commercial difficulties, whilst want has made equal inroads on the mansions of the most wealthy. Ministers we say, ignorant as they appear to be of the means of removing this distress, cannot but be aware that under these circumstances it will be impossible for the nation to yield the revenue necessary for its wants—that, in fact, it is impossible to exist for any length of time in such a situation—that instead of there being seventeen millions of a defalcation in the comparison of the revenue and expence, there must be much more even in the present year, and that this is a state of things very different from what the people of this country expected to attend the return of peace. It avails nothing, to say, though it may be true, that embarrassment are the natural consequences of passing from a state of war to that of profound peace. This was not the prospect held out when the people of England were called upon to pour forth their means for the accomplishment of the objects of the war; and it is false to say that the distresses and distressing events we witness so extensively, are the natural effects of the return to a state of tranquility, for the foundations of tranquility have not been laid, and neither peace nor prosperity can diffuse their blessing over this island, until those interests which are the sources of these blessings, have been better protected and encouraged. It is the system and the principles to which we owe all the evils of the war, ruin and stagnation of trade every where, enormous taxes, and a national expence likely to exceed the revenue by a score, or some scores of millions, that have given us this sort of peace; and it is a natural consequence of such a war—of such a system of expence as accompanied its prosecution, and the profligate profusion that it is still pursued to give its horrid effects the colour of glory, and full, as it would seem, the upbraiding of conscience in the blandishments of deceitful splendour.

Letters from Lancashire mention three more failures in a large manufacturing town in that county, to the amount of 600,000. Two of them traded to New-York, and the other to Boston.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

Our correspondent at Boston has sent us a proof sheet in anticipation of the mail, containing extracts from London papers to the 17th of July inclusive. He has also enclosed us *Gore's Liverpool Advertiser* of July 18. They were received at Boston by the ship *Courier*, in 35 day from Liverpool. N. Y. Ev. Post.

Office of the Daily Advertiser,
Boston, August 26

By the arrival last evening of the ship *Courier*, capt. Prince, from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers to the 19th ult. and London to the 17th.

Lord Exmouth's squadron was preparing to sail immediately for the Mediterranean, with an accession of several additional heavy ships and bomb vessels. Marine artillery, and a company of the rocket corps, were to attend the expedition. The fleet will include seven sail of the line, and it was said that the Dutch fleet were to co-operate with it. Orders had been given for the ships to receive iron cables, and to have bits fore and aft for fastening springs, in case it should be necessary to lie broadside to the enemy's batteries. Several of the ships had already left Portsmouth harbor.

The Duke of Wellington was still in England. The object of his visit had not been announced, but it was reported at Paris that he was the bearer of a treaty signed by Louis 18, on the 27th of June. It was asserted that his absence from Paris was not to last more than 15 days.

Intelligence had reached England of the renewal of the Nepal war, but their advices from India were still not so late as ours by near a month.

Various parts of Holland were suffering greatly from an inundation. Many of the dykes were overflowed, and vast tracts of land were under water. The crops were entirely destroyed.

The pirates, according to an article from Naples, have already felt the vengeance of the christian arm. A Neapolitan ship of the line and two frigates, are said to have had an encounter with a squadron of pirates which they defeated completely. A barbarian corsair has been sunk before Barletta.

The *Express* packet has arrived at Falmouth from New-York and Halifax.

Mr. Gallatin, our minister to France, arrived at Paris, July 12. It was rumored that an exchange of ratifications of a treaty of commerce between the United States and Russia was to be made at Paris.

The following paragraph is copied from the French papers:

PETERSBURG, JUNE 15.

We are assured that our court has concluded a treaty of alliance with the United States. An article in this treaty, it is said, guarantees to us the possession of two ports in the Pacific Ocean.