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## Political.

FROM THE (PHIL.) TRUE AMERICAN.  
POLITICAL REVIEW.

Day Francis, the great, that prince of jugglers, never cheated a gaping throng with his "hocus" poems, "his here and 'tis gone," often or more barefacedly, than have the democrats the people, with professions of republicanism and economy. "Liberty, liberty, economy, economy," has been with them a constant cry, as uninterpreted as that of "fine efams," or "hot corn," in our streets and market places. Indeed you would think they had it for sale; and if report whispers the truth many of those professing patriots, being overstocked with the virtue, have a little to dispose of.

For proofs of their love of liberty, enquire of their embargoes, which forbade any merchant the liberty to exercise his ordinary occupation, to the ruin of thousands!—Which prohibited any farmer on the frontiers to carry his wheat to market across the lines, although it was rotting in his barn—lest, forsooth, our vessels should be robbed on the ocean! If in these blessed measures, the curse of which is now felt in every part of the country, you have not proof enough of their love of liberty—go and ask Mr. Monroe for a copy of his conscription bill, which was to tear the husband from the arms of his wife—the son from the embraces of his father—to be marched to recruit the armies for the conquest of Canada. Should you still doubt of their love for the independence, and the sacred rights of the people, enquire at the shops of the mechanics, whether the band of degradation has not lain heavily on them. Were they not compelled to render an account of all their private concerns, under oath—discussing what articles they had manufactured—to whom sold—and for what price. And were they not subjected to various other most oppressive and vexatious regulations never before heard of in a free country? And will not the same measures be resorted to again, the first moment of foreign difficulty? and is not that difficulty threatening from more than one quarter.

Gentle spirits! Amiable men! How Admirably do your professions and practice accord! And because the Disciples of Washington have dared to doubt your patriotism—they are stigmatized as Tories! They are told, because they dare to advocate, as they ever have done, and as they ever will do, the rights of the people, that they are contemptible factionists—that it is their business to pay taxes and obey!

But for proofs of democratic economy. "A wise and frugal government," said Mr. Jefferson. "Fair words butter no parsnips," my dear Sir. If professions were proofs, there would be no doubt.—I pray you gentlemen to devise measures for the expenditure of the surplus revenue." Was a nation ever before insulted by such mockery?

Entangled in disputes by his misconduct with half the nations of Europe—On the verge of war, without the preparation of a ramrod or marlin-spike for the threatened contest, and yet called upon, gravely to devise means to dispose of our surplus revenue! Yet this proposition had its effect. It obtained ten thousand votes for the democratic ticket. The people were honest, but deceived with these everlasting hypocritical professions of "easy and cheap" measures of government.

And what is the performance? How has this economical spirit, that threw in scorn its obloquy upon the plain, practical measures of Washington and Hamilton, how has it proved itself in practice?

Eighty dollars have been borrowed, and our note given for an hundred, bearing six per cent. interest, and this to the amount of millions and millions! A war was entered into without preparations—without arms—without men—without any of the ordinary steps being taken which the plain, common sense of every man would have suggested, and of course, Twenty Millions were squandered, from this single act of suicidal folly.—The whole war presented one wide waste of profusion, imbecility and folly on the part of the administration.—Thanks to the redeeming spirit of the people, the country was saved.

"Captain," said a cabin boy, "is the pot lost, if you know where it is?" "No you fool," replied the captain. Then said the lad, "the pot isn't lost, for it has just sunk to the bottom of the ocean."—So with our money—it is not lost. We can tell where it is. Do you wish to know reader? Go ask your late army contractors. Ask the brothers, cousins, second cousins of the administration and its parasites! Inquire who at Washington city has grown poor by the war, even though that place was taken by the enemy? Ask if the pressure of the times has compelled Mr. Monroe to sell his fellow men, who, though born equally free by the constitution, are nevertheless, owing to his superior rights, born slaves. Send out to Mr. Pinkney to know whether democratic economy has placed any of the money wrung from the sweat of the mechanic, at his disposal? Or if you may be admitted into his presence, ask the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, and his family and friends, whether the war has left a burthen of gold or penury upon their shoulders?

So then this boasted economy has come to this—

A National Debt of an Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars!

A Direct Tax to the amount of Three Millions and more annually!

No man can put a note in bank without paying a tax for the liberty to do so!

No man permitted to keep a Store or a Public house, without a heavy Tax for liberty to do so!

The mechanic still smarting under the load of Taxes, removed for the present, but which will assuredly return as these brawlers for economy are continued in power.

And yet—O wonderful insolence, if any man doubts their possessing all the virtue—all the patriotism, and all the economy in the country, he is denounced as a Tory!

FROM THE FED. REP. AND BALT. TELEGRAPH.  
Huzza! for Duane and Madison and Dallas, &c. &c.

Duane in his last Aurora, is all in a blaze—and seems when he arose from his bed, to have muttered the words "surgo ut prosum" with uncommon emphasis. He has, indeed, arisen to enlighten us. He has employed his last paper, with a most furious attack on our administration—on the democratic party of Pennsylvania, attached to their politics—on Mr. Dallas and—and—the Federal Republican. After this furious cannonade, the general's brow relaxes from its severity, and he casts one of his most radiant smiles on Mr. Gleason, the geographical lecturer, and the Ladies of Philadelphia.—Of each of these in their due order, we will now speak of the administration. The Aurora, after having applauded the proceedings of the Delaware county Republicans, quotes the following passage from their address:—

"True it is, indeed, that the American people behold 'the fairest and best system of civil policy ever exhibited to the world, rapidly verging to ruin in its infancy, through the avidity and corruption of men raised by their fellow citizens on purpose to be its guardians.'"

Of which paragraph the general expresses himself in the following laudatory language: "Solemn, sacred, truth—never was it better told, never told at a moment when the tale should make so deep an impression as at the present moment."

He then proceeds to ask a variety of questions of the following character, to shew the exception of the general government:—

"The act of the last session of congress changing their per diem compensation to an enormous salary?"

"These are the instances quoted in the Delaware county proceedings; emphatic enough it is true; but are these the only instances?"

Is not the unconstitutional erection of a thirty million bank, by the very men who annihilated as a monster one of ten millions, another instance?

Is not the open bargain made between the government and the bribed plunderers of the Yazoo lands, another instance?

Is not the notorious prostitution of the public post-offices to purposes of gambling speculations, another instance?

Is not the opportunity secretly given to favorites of the administration to take stock at 85 cents in the dollar, when 98 could be got in the market, another instance?

Is not the palpable violation, of the spirit at least of the constitution, in nominating a president in congressional caucus, one of the instances?

This we think, very much resembles an attack on our administration.

2. Duane's assault on that portion of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, favourable to the politics of our administration. Of these illustrious characters, he says:—

"It has been long since your paper could afford as much hope, as it contained this morning. Our prospect clears before our view; and we are cheered with the hope that the people are awaking from their deep sleep, to resume their own rights. But, Oh! what a prospect is there to the impious, profligate wretches who were pouring draughts of sweet, though poisonous qualities, into the gaping mouths of their deluded fellow-citizens. Thank heavens! ere the poison had worked its fatal end, the people have aroused; and, though at the eleventh hour, not too late to come forth in their native might, to assert themselves freemen."

Further on, we find these remarks applied by the writer to the same section of the Democratic party:—

"Fellow-citizens! come forth honestly; and dare assert your privileges. Nominate for yourselves. Hundreds who like myself, have purposely abstained from the polluted abuse of elections, will eagerly press to the polls to vote the people's ticket. Down with the packed ticket; it will bring packed juries upon us, by and by; as it has already a packed horde of immoral knaves and public swindlers."

This, we think, very much resembles an attack on that portion of the Democrats in Pennsylvania, who favour the politics of our administration.

3. Duane's attack upon Mr. Dallas. Mr. Duane speaks of this smiling secretary in the following terms:—

"The Cat out of the Bag."

"Ah! I thought so. I knew the compensation law had a father behind the scenes. Now

the secret is out. Mr. Dallas had his eye to a seat in congress. Fifteen hundred dollars! vastly convenient to the pasha; and necessary to help to pay the expenses of a court dinner. No, no; Mr. Dallas: your plan will not succeed. Deep laid enough! But honesty sees further than villainy. Honesty is awake, and villainy is down! down! down!!! derry down.—Six dollars a day."

"Did they not see in that meeting the son and the son-in-law of Alexander James Dallas, secretary of the treasury of the United States, together with a tribe of dependents, exerting themselves to get that very A. J. Dallas nominated member of congress?"

"Did they not hear men proscribed at that meeting, who had steadily upheld the honor of the state, by voting against the monstrous system of banks, and against the increase of the legislators' pay?"

This we think very much resembles an attack upon the smiling secretary of the treasury.

4. Duane's attack upon the Federal Republican. Of this paper Duane speaketh after this wise:—

"The Federal Telegraph at Baltimore, has after all discovered that the Aurora did know something of the political transactions, secret, as well as public, before the war; and acknowledges not only that the Aurora was perfectly right, but therein declares that the federal assertions of that period (and it would apply with equal truth to every part of their foolish and self-deceiving policy) were totally false and unfounded. They then attributed the declaration of war to the influence of Bonaparte over Mr. Madison; thereby endeavouring to beguile the people two ways, first to beguile them into a belief that 'Britain had done us no essential injury; second that the Executive was directed by Bonaparte! They now confess that all they then alleged was falsehood, mere deceptions invention to cheat the public, premeditated, determined, deliberate falsehood; for they now acknowledge, that Mr. Madison, who they said was then governed by Bonaparte; was opposed to a declaration of war, though he recommended it in his official message! The federalists even refer to Mr. Giles as a person on whom the president endeavored to prevail not to declare war! but let us see, we shall copy the whole paragraph.

"In confirmation of Mr. Duane's opinion, we state as a fact, that William B. Giles of Virginia, the democratic leader of the senate of the U. States, informed a gentleman of this city, and appeared to make no secret of it, that Mr. Madison employed him to endeavour privately to prevent a declaration of war; he urged Mr. G. to vote against the declaration, and to prevent others doing the same thing. Mr. Madison would not, however, permit his name to be used. Mr. Giles informed the gentleman alluded to, that if the president had permitted him to make use of his name, he could have prevented the declaration of war; but the senators to whom he applied, would not agree to vote against the declaration, unless he would assure them that the president wished them so to do. Mr. Giles said, that he voted for the declaration of war, because he saw that war was inevitable, and he thought it best to go with the current. This fact speaks volumes."

Fair and softly, General, don't be in a passion! Keep yourselves cool, gentlemen, for you are not flourishing a sword, but a goose-quill! We stated long ago what we venture now to repeat, that it was by the influence of Bonaparte on our cabinet that induced the declaration of war. After Mr. Madison had pompously recommended such a measure, he wished that all this uproar should end in a message. This would answer all his engagements with Bonaparte, and he could then instruct our ministers at the Corsican court to make known to his imperial and royal majesty, that he had done all that the constitution allowed him to do towards making a declaration of war. He could have instructed our minister to say that by the constitution this power was confided to congress alone; that he could do nothing more than recommend the measure which he had accordingly done; that the emperor would see that congress would not go along with him in that measure, who must bear the shame and reproach of its rejection. Our wily and janus-faced president, therefore contemplated to play a double game; his message recommending a declaration of war would be evidence to Bonaparte that he had advised the measure, and the votes of the senate would be evidence that congress refused to comply with his wishes. Of his secret instructions to the senate, Bonaparte could know nothing, and thus he would reap himself all the popularity of the recommendation, and the senate all the shame of its rejection. This is our explanation, which we gave at the time; whether satisfactory to General Duane, we know not, and with, or without his epaulettes, as little do we care.

We likewise re-assert that Mr. Giles did confess, and to a gentleman of this city too, that Mr. Madison employed him to use his influence with the senate and prevent a declaration of war; that he expressly stated that this could be done, if Mr. Madison would authorize him (Mr. Giles) to make use of his name in his communications to the members of the senate—which our noble president refused to do. That Mr. Giles did hold such language is certain; this we offer to prove in a court of justice, if the agents of our government dare to abide the test. We invite, we challenge a legal investigation. We will not answer the calumnies or charges of men whom we despise—men too contemptible for notice; but we will

do more; we will prove the fact in a court of justice.

5. General Duane's smiles on Mr. Gleason and the ladies of Philadelphia, come next under consideration: of these the General thus speaks:—

"We perceive in the Boston papers that Mr. Gleason, who has recommended himself so much by his happy mode of rendering easy and familiar the study of geography, is giving lectures in that place. We have understood that he proposed giving a course of lectures in Philadelphia, which we trust he will do—the taste for that necessary part of a good education has increased very much in Philadelphia within a few years, and it is to the credit of our city, which boasts of so many of the best gifts of God to man, that our ladies unite with beauty the desire to possess a cultivated understanding. It is for them equally honorable and praiseworthy, that it is fashionable to study astronomy and geography and music, which afford so many charming, cheering, and inexhaustible resources of natural and durable pleasure."

With regard to the competency of Mr. Gleason's powers as a public lecturer on geography, or to the beauty of the ladies of Philadelphia, or to the brilliancy of their intellects, or to their proficiency in geography or chemistry, or to their being the best gifts of God to man, we have not one word to object; no, not one word. Before we close this article, however, we will just admonish his excellency or his correspondents hereafter whenever he or they appeal to scripture, not to mistake Sampson's beard for his hair, as has been done in the last Aurora—for we can assure him that between the hair, and especially Sampson's hair and his beard, there is a material difference. The paragraph to which we allude is the following:—

"An indignant and honest people, when once awake to their rights, and advised of the machinations of tyrants and usurpers, are more fearful to the class of public swindlers, than Sampson was, with a long beard, to the Philistines."

## ALGIERS.

We understand that a vessel has just sailed, with despatches for the Mediterranean, which will determine the future relations between the United States and Algiers. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the result of the late negotiation between the Dey of Algiers and Commodore Shaw was that every thing should remain as it then stood, until the opinion of the president could be known respecting the matter in dispute. This opinion, the Dey will now receive.

As far as we have been able to learn any thing of this dispute, it was this. The original treaty with Algiers having been lost on its way to the United States, in the Epervier, the ratification of the president was affixed to an authenticated copy which had been prepared and transmitted with a view to such a contingency. On this document being presented to the Dey, he refused to acknowledge it, declaring that it was deficient in a very important point, inasmuch as his copy contained an article which was no where to be found in this. The reader will be surprised to hear that this pretended article was a stipulation that all the prizes which had been captured from the Algerines during the war, should be restored by the United States, and that a treaty should, hereafter, be concluded on the usual terms. It is, however, difficult to imagine how such a pretension could have entered his mind; seeing that Com. Decatur states that he positively refused to insert in the treaty any such stipulation respecting the restoration of the prizes; and seeing that, if the future compact in the usual terms, meant an agreement to pay tribute in some shape or other, it is declared in the present treaty that no such tribute shall ever be demanded by the Dey.

It was, we are told, under these circumstances that it became necessary to refer to the American government. We understand that the Dey addressed the president a letter written in Arabic on the subject; and we believe that the answer forms a part of the despatches which are now on their way to Algiers.

As we pretend to no familiarity with cabinet secrets, we shall not undertake to state the contents of this correspondence. But, if the Dey has really made the acknowledgement of such stipulations the conditions for his observance of the treaty, we know what answer it would become a president of the United States to make to such a demand. And if the Dey should still be of the same mind, the immediate renewal of hostilities will give him a speedy opportunity of making such better terms as the chances of war may authorise him in demanding.

What will be the determination of the Dey on the receipt of these despatches, is the next question.—We believe the only prize which had not been restored to the Dey at the time of his negotiations with Com. Shaw, has since been given up to him by the Spanish government, by which it was claimed. On that ground, therefore, he will have no substantial ground of complaint; and, unless he should think it due to his honor that a stipulation to give up these prizes should stand on record in the treaty, there can be no difficulty on that subject. The conduct of the Dey will, however, be governed by other and different considerations. He made the treaty merely to avert a hostility which he was not prepared to meet. He will probably, be, now, in a different state of preparation. The menaces which have reached