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### Religious.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.

**Madame De Krudener.**—It is wonderful to witness by what small, and apparently by what insignificant means, divine providence sometimes works the most important changes in the moral world. Mighty monarchs and the humblest peasants are sometimes indiscriminately used as instruments in the hands of God for the accomplishment of his own ends. We were forcibly struck with the justice of these remarks on perusing the following extract from a Paris paper:

"**Bulle, Aug. 16.**—Several petty States have given importance to the preachings of Madame de Krudener, by prohibiting them, and by employing public force to disperse the numerous sects attracted by them. Some German papers have not failed to make of them an object of political conjectures; they have even said, in positive terms, that Madame de Krudener was the missionary of a political sect. Nothing is more false. This lady has often been placed in the highest circles, so as to be able to satisfy the most exalted ambition, if she had possessed it. But, sincerely devoted to her pious meditations, she has never endeavored to exercise any influence over the councils of monarchs, who, charmed by her wit, delighted in frequenting her assemblies. It cannot be denied that, without thinking of it, she gave rise to that celebrated compact called the *Christian and Fraternal Alliance*, in which all the Kings in Europe have become contracting parties.

"It was not by flattering sovereigns—it was on the contrary, by addressing to them the severest sermons, that she gave the first idea of that Holy Alliance. She never ceased to represent the usurpation and victories of Bonaparte as a punishment which providence inflicted on the avaricious dynasties of Europe for having suffered themselves to be drawn into wars of ambition and politics. Madame de Krudener has again exercised her moral & religious influence in an astonishing manner upon the personal affections of a great Sovereign. This Prince, who in many respects resembles Henry IV, and Louis XIV, has found a Gabrielle, a Lavalliers; Madame de Krudener by her sermons, was able to extinguish in two hearts the warmest passion, and, more extraordinary still, to replace love by pure and virtuous friendship. After this moral miracle, it would not be difficult for Madame de Krudener to create herself an empire in a powerful court; but she preferred traversing in bad weather, in rainy seasons, the mountains of Switzerland and Suabia, preaching evangelical morality to a crowd of persons whose curiosity had made her followers, but who do not by any means form a new sect."

Now it is probable that when this lady was discovered preaching the doctrines of her Redeemer to the proud and magnificent potentates of Europe, she was denominated an enthusiast, laughed at for her folly, or despised for her temerity and presumption; it is probable that she was made the jest of wits and the banter of the profane. What was the consequence of all these exertions! Despising the sneers of profligate malice, she boldly seeks an interview with the sovereign arbiters of Europe, and amidst the dindens that sparkle in their crowns, she rears the triumphant cross of her Redeemer. What an answer is this to the jests and ribaldry of profligate wit, and to the sneers of infidel malice! She becomes a feeble instrument in a mighty hand for the accomplishment of the designs of her Creator. So true is the fact that none can tell how much benefit may follow even the humblest exertions when engaged in a just and glorious cause. Madame de Krudener must now be astonished at the success of her own exertions, which eventuated in the treaty now denominated the Holy Alliance. Now if we contemplate this humble, solitary, and unprotected woman in the streets of Paris, preaching the doctrines of her Redeemer, with the august potentates of Europe solemnly recognizing his empire in a formal treaty, and acknowledging him, and him alone as entitled to homage, what proportion does there exist between so trivial a cause and so mighty an effect! We need not all the licentious infidelity of Rousseau and Voltaire, by a strange misnomer called philosophy—all their wit, and all their genius, all their literary confederacies and cabals in the service of infidelity, prostrated by the exertions of a single unprotected woman in the service of her Redeemer. The result is consoling and animating to the humble christian believer. It shows how vain and ineffectual is human learning, wit, and genius, when opposed to the designs of our Creator; it is a salutary, though a humble lesson to the pride of letters and to the sneers of infidelity; it further admonishes the christian never to tremble at the pride of his opponents, and to believe that the very hour when the glooms of infidelity obscure the moral horizon, it may be but a preliminary darkness to the full splendor of a Gospel day.

This has been the usual course of divine providence in its most important dispensations. Twelve poor fishermen founded all the learning of Greece and Rome, and erected over the

prostrate temples of their magnificent idolatry the cross of Jesus Christ. Yet, infidels say, that that this mighty change was wrought about by the means of imposture! What the Grecian and Roman sages dimly beheld in the severe recesses of philosophy—what they saw and proclaimed in their writings rather as a dream of fancy than as a practical good, was revealed in noon-tide effulgence, to twelve illiterate fishermen of Judaea. All the admired sages of antiquity, Plato, Socrates and Cicero, the lights of philosophy and eloquence, trembled at the thought of changing the idolatry of the ancients. They considered the unity of the God-head as a philosophical point of investigation, and to be discussed with extreme timidity and delicacy even by philosophers. What they deemed impracticable, was brought about by twelve fishermen of Judaea, who had never heard of the names of those philosophers. And by what means did they bring about a change so miraculous! They told of those things which they had seen, and heard, and felt; they exerted persuasion, stripes, imprisonment, and death in its most awful forms; they poured their life blood in defence of their doctrines, and their tombs breathe at the present hour, the lessons of our own immortality.

### Political.

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

**Our late embargo laws.**—The arrivals with corn from the West Indies, have, with reason, attracted the attention of the people of this country. In this circumstance the effects of our embargo laws begin to develop themselves in glaring colors. It begins now to be seen that the predictions of the opposers of those laws were dictated by reason, and that the supporters acted in despite to her dictates; or that they were men utterly devoid of that foresight which is requisite to the proper administration of the affairs of a country which depends upon her commerce for support.

It was a grand object with the Federal administration, to encourage commerce, and avoid all entangling alliances, and unnecessary quarrels, which might operate to its discouragement. They conducted our country safely through a period the most difficult. While Europe was deluged with blood and groaning under the weight of the French revolution, we enjoyed through their wise policy, a season of the most unexampled prosperity. Attempts were frequently made to engage the European contests, but the engagements were studiously avoided; and, at the time Mr. Jefferson took the chair of state, he found the nation "in the fall side of successful experiment," notwithstanding the many difficulties that had been encountered.

The unparalleled insolence of the French Directory, encouraged by Mr. Monroe, the present candidate for President, involved them, for a while, in difficulties, from which the best exertions of the wisest men were alone sufficient to extricate them. But a sufficient degree of energy, adopted in time, prevented all those unhappy consequences in which the undetermined conduct of modern legislators has involved us. Had their conduct, at that time, been similar to that which has since been pursued, or had the advice of the then opposition been attended to, we should have been engaged in early war, and the season of prosperity which the nation enjoyed would have been unknown in the annals of our country.

These observations are made in consequence of the frequent use of the remark, that to expect that commerce should flourish during the late administrations, while the European powers were practicing their impositions upon us, as it did from 1791 to 1800, would be folly. To this remark I would reply, that if these difficulties did exist during the period of the late administrations, it was also the case while Washington and Adams presided; and moreover, that the troubles of which the complaint is made might have been avoided with less difficulty, had proper measures been adopted, than those which were imposed by the tyranny of the French Directory. Then, as the different administrations were placed in similar circumstances in this respect, the soundness and propriety of their measures ought to be judged of by the results which have followed.

Of what use is it to urge that in consequence of the occurrence of certain particular circumstances, that losses have been sustained, when those circumstances were produced by previous ill-advised measures? To be more explicit—it proves nothing in favor of the administration that the commerce of the country is in a less flourishing condition than it was in former years, because of our difficulties with other nations, when it is notorious that those difficulties have arisen in a great measure, from the mismanagement of our own affairs. A part of the complaint against the present administration, and the one immediately preceding it, ought to be, that they have so long suffered this state of things to exist.

There is no unfairness in comparing the state of commerce at different periods, and praising or reproaching the measures of the men under whose administration those measures have been adopted; when at those different periods, the country was in similar circumstances, excepting unnecessary connections and contentions. In the two different periods to which allusion has been made, the nation was in those similar circumstances. In one instance, such measures were adopted as produced prosperity; but, in the other, the reverse was pursued, and consequences have arisen of which I now mean to take some notice.

Instead of leaving commerce as much unshackled as possible, which was the practice of the two first administrations, the two last have endeavored to regulate every thing by their restrictions upon it. With their non-intercourse, non-importations, embargoes, &c. the commerce of the country had very nearly become a non-entity. First, by our non-importation which operated exclusively, almost, to the disadvantage of England and ourselves, both England and France were to be compelled to accede to our own terms; this failing the non-intercourse was next adopted, and this in its turn being found to fail in the accomplishment of its object, the embargo was adopted. This it was thought, would be a sovereign remedy, by which the whole world would be compelled to bow at our feet and beseech us, in the strains of humble supplication, to grant them a relief from the cravings of nature. After fourteen months' trial it was abandoned, and its advocates found themselves so far from the accomplishment of their object, as when the project was first thought of.

This season of experiment lasted for about five years, and brought us to the eve of a destructive war. After having impoverished the country by cutting off her resources, and ruining individuals who depended upon their shipping business to meet their engagements, the administration at last found themselves engaged in war without funds to support it; all of which might have been avoided, the commerce of the country, preserved in its flourishing condition, and consequently the resources extended, had they chosen to profit by the example of wisar and better men.

By comparison of the exports at different periods, it will be seen what was the immediate loss of the government by these measures.

In 1791 the exports from this country amounted to	\$19,912,041
In 1800 they were	70,971,780
Increase in ten years,	51,959,739
In 1809, the middle year of their favorite measures of restriction, they were	22,430,960
Which being deducted from the amount in 1800,	70,971,780
Leaves a decrease of	48,540,820

Let us then add for a proportionate increase. Say if the increase in 10 years was \$51,959,739, how much should it be in 8 years?

10	\$51,959,739	Years
8	?	Years
This sum, then, of		
41,567,791		
being the increase that might have been expected in the 8 years of democratic rule, we will add the decrease thereto,	48,540,820	
And it will then make	90,108,611	
If the increase, for those 8 years, should have been	41,567,791	
Let us add the amount in 1800,	70,971,780	
Then the actual amount of exports, in 1808 ought to have been	112,539,571	
From which we will deduct what was exported,	22,430,960	
The deficiency then, is	\$90,108,611	

There can be nothing unfair in this estimate, for it is but reasonable to expect that the exports should increase with the increase of the nation; especially as we have seen it do so for the ten years immediately preceding the democratic administration. And as to allowing for the restrictions upon commerce, as is sometimes demanded, I must answer those who make the demand, that those restrictions were avoided at a time quite as trying as the one in which they were imposed. They were not adopted during the administrations of the first two presidents, excepting a 60 days' embargo, when if any thing could make them necessary, the conduct of the French Directory did. It will then be found that the embargo cost this country an immediate loss for one year in exports of ninety millions one hundred and eight thousand, six hundred and eleven dollars.

This, to be sure, was expected. It was embraced as a present evil for a future good; but still this made it no less an evil than if it had been used without this view to futurity, especially as it failed of producing that good, and left us possessed of the evil.

It is not possible to form an idea of the remote evils that have resulted and will result to this country from those measures. The destruction of shipping produce; the change of business by individuals who had been engaged in pursuits that brought wealth to themselves and the nation; and the different views it enabled other nations to entertain of their commerce with this country, will constitute losses that exceed all computation. Of the last however, I will take a little notice in another number.

HAMILTON.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We publish to-day an account of the Public Meeting at New-Orleans, respecting the late attack on the Firebrand by a Spanish squadron. It would be unandid, if not unjust, in us, to omit stating, at the same time we publish these proceedings, that we have private information from New-Orleans, that there were circumstances attending this transaction, which serve to palliate its apparent atrocity. The information we have received we should not pretend to oppose to official information; but it has the sanction of a name, and appears to us to require a suspension of opinion until more full information is received. The particular facts stated to us by our correspondent we should say

before our readers, if we could do so with propriety before we receive confirmation of them.

Abstractedly viewed, the attack on the Firebrand, if she was known to be an United States vessel, was a most wanton outrage, such as the Spanish government would not in common prudence avow or authorize, since it is in the power of the United States at a word to strike to the vitals of Spain in her colonies. It is therefore probable the attack, base and dastardly as it is represented to have been, will be instantly disavowed by the Spanish government, and its authors punished, or delivered up to us for punishment—an atonement, the demand of which must precede, and the concession of which will prevent war. In the much more atrocious case of the Chesapeake, aggravated by every circumstance of cold-blooded malice, this course, pointed out by the laws of nations, and by the rule of reason, was pursued.

But, if there are circumstances not generally understood in this case; for instance, if the Firebrand was many leagues westward of New-Orleans, on the Spanish coast; if she was in company with a vessel loaded with munitions of war from New-Orleans, destined for a Mexican revolutionary province; if one of the most eminent barristers of New-Orleans was on board the vessel (the Gen. Jackson,) then in company with the Firebrand, as a supercargo; if the character of our armed schooner was in that situation liable to be mistaken, notwithstanding her colours, for a Carthaginian or other Republican armed vessel; if there be any foundation for these and other circumstances, of which we are by letter assured, the case is certainly altered, and is involved in some perplexity, which it requires time and evidence to disentangle.

The event is an unfortunate one, in any view, and we greatly lament it. We shall be grieved, however, if, urged on by the exasperation of the people of New-Orleans, who are probably anxious for a war with Spain, our naval commanders should take into their own hands the remedy which it belongs to the government only to apply. A war with Spain is perhaps not greatly to be deprecated, but yet not to be anxiously wished; and, if we are engaged in war with her, let us see our way clear, and be well satisfied of the strength of our grounds.

FROM A KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN PAPER.

**Fondness for War.**—We repeat it without flinching or regarding the sneers of our brother Editors, that it is the ardent wish of a certain set of men, (we hope and believe, a small minority) in our country, unnecessarily to involve us in war. We are now at peace, and may easily content ourselves. Now is the time to husband our resources, to pay off our national debt—to diminish the burdens which oppress our people—to re-establish public credit: to promote union and harmony among all classes of citizens—and generally to fix on a firm and permanent basis the free institutions which bless our country. WAR IS ALWAYS AN EVIL, and should never be resorted to, except on occasions of unquestionable propriety. There may be cases, but they are extremely rare, when a nation, remote from contending powers and uninterested in their disputes, may with justice to itself become involved with them.—We consider it however certain, that undertaking to aid every feeble power, which may appear to be resisting oppression, would be the height of folly, the extreme of quixotism. We wish success to the Patriots of South America, we hope they may establish their independence, and we hope too, though our hopes are intermingled with many fears, that they may prove themselves capable of enjoying their independence and rightly using their liberty. But does it therefore follow, that we ought to precipitate ourselves into the contest—that situated as we are, still sore from the effects of our late engagement, and groaning under a load of taxes, we should buckle on our armour, and engage in a general crusade against the tyrants and oppressors of our fellow men? Are we to be governed by our feelings alone? Are no considerations of expediency to influence us? Shall we not be permitted to count the cost and anticipate the consequences? We have witnessed with regret the evident disposition of certain politicians [who are not however very forward to expose their own persons to the dangers and difficulties of war] to involve our country in constant hostility.

What the motives of these men are, we shall not undertake to say, but we shall conclude this article by repeating the language uttered by the Virginia Legislature in 1798. "We humbly and fervently implore the Almighty Disposer of events, to avert from our land war and usurpation, the scourges of mankind: to permit our fields to be cultivated with peace; to instil into nations the love of friendly intercourse; to suffer our youth to be educated to virtue, and to preserve our morality from the pollutions invariably incident to habits of war: to prevent the laborer and husbandman from being harassed by taxes and imposts, to remove from ambition the means of disturbing the commonwealth, to annihilate all pretensions for power afforded by WAR: to maintain the constitution, and to bless our nation with tranquility, under whose benign influence we may reach the summit of happiness and glory, to which we are destined by nature and by Nature's God."

Western Monitor.

**ALMANACS.**—The North-Carolina Almanac, calculated by Mr. Brooks, for 1817, is just printed at this office, and will be furnished by the quantity or single one at the usual price. Oct. 4.