

# The Raleigh Minerva.

Vol. 19.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1817.

No. 1114.

## RALEIGH, (N. C.)

PRINTED WEEKLY, BY A. LUCAS.

Three dollars per year, one half per quarter. No paper to be counted for less than three months after a year's subscription has expired, and unless there shall have been given to the printer, not exceeding 10 lines, are inserted for one dollar, for twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion; and in the proportion where there is a greater number of lines than fourteen. The cash must accompany those from persons unknown to the printer.

Advertisements in any case be received without payment of at least \$1 in advance; and no insertion without payment of arrears, unless at the request of the editor.

## POLITICAL

THE STATE OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States have been free and independent for 40 years, and they have made great acquisitions in territory, in population and in wealth. Their growth has been extraordinary; they embrace an immense surface, and the principal of spring which produces the increase still continues in full vigor; and their progress, such has been their progress, that a more rapid nothing equal to it among a young people, either in ancient or modern times.

The United States have been free and independent for 40 years, and they have made great acquisitions in territory, in population and in wealth. Their growth has been extraordinary; they embrace an immense surface, and the principal of spring which produces the increase still continues in full vigor; and their progress, such has been their progress, that a more rapid nothing equal to it among a young people, either in ancient or modern times.

The United States have been free and independent for 40 years, and they have made great acquisitions in territory, in population and in wealth. Their growth has been extraordinary; they embrace an immense surface, and the principal of spring which produces the increase still continues in full vigor; and their progress, such has been their progress, that a more rapid nothing equal to it among a young people, either in ancient or modern times.

The United States have been free and independent for 40 years, and they have made great acquisitions in territory, in population and in wealth. Their growth has been extraordinary; they embrace an immense surface, and the principal of spring which produces the increase still continues in full vigor; and their progress, such has been their progress, that a more rapid nothing equal to it among a young people, either in ancient or modern times.

The United States have been free and independent for 40 years, and they have made great acquisitions in territory, in population and in wealth. Their growth has been extraordinary; they embrace an immense surface, and the principal of spring which produces the increase still continues in full vigor; and their progress, such has been their progress, that a more rapid nothing equal to it among a young people, either in ancient or modern times.

The United States have been free and independent for 40 years, and they have made great acquisitions in territory, in population and in wealth. Their growth has been extraordinary; they embrace an immense surface, and the principal of spring which produces the increase still continues in full vigor; and their progress, such has been their progress, that a more rapid nothing equal to it among a young people, either in ancient or modern times.

The United States have been free and independent for 40 years, and they have made great acquisitions in territory, in population and in wealth. Their growth has been extraordinary; they embrace an immense surface, and the principal of spring which produces the increase still continues in full vigor; and their progress, such has been their progress, that a more rapid nothing equal to it among a young people, either in ancient or modern times.

The United States have been free and independent for 40 years, and they have made great acquisitions in territory, in population and in wealth. Their growth has been extraordinary; they embrace an immense surface, and the principal of spring which produces the increase still continues in full vigor; and their progress, such has been their progress, that a more rapid nothing equal to it among a young people, either in ancient or modern times.

arrest it; the circumstances which created the first million will create the last; and these circumstances are, the ease with which subsistence is obtained, and the occupations of commerce and industry, which will augment for them those productions which will benefit all the nations of the globe. By the laws of communication established between them, every advantage, which each one acquires, will become common to all the rest. Thus, when independence shall have vivified Spanish America, the United States will associate themselves to its prosperity, by taking part in her commerce, and will direct towards that section of the American continent thousands of vessels, which are excluded by its present state of dependence. For example, the more that Russia prospers, the more the United States will convey thither and bring from thence, and they will prosper with her. It is in this action and re-action, this flux and reflux, of relations and exchanges, which multiply the activity, and, by that means, the population and riches of a country. The United States, therefore, will profit of the prosperity of the world at large, and will know how to turn it to account. The source of her growth, as is seen, is great and abundant.

If the world has found it difficult to sustain the weight of eighteen millions of Englishmen, seeking every where for power as the means of securing commerce & pursuing commerce as the means of securing power, what will it do under the burden of an indefinite number of Americans, put in motion by the same motives, placed beyond the sphere of those disheartening obstacles which prevail in Europe, and thus freed, in a great measure, from the leading strings, or from ideas which restrain the development of enterprise among the Europeans? The American is not an American of America, but an American of England; an Englishman, pure and purified who retains, in removing from his country, the courage, the spirit, the activity, the aptitude for labour—and for those affairs which, in Europe, distinguish the blood from which he springs. The American is directed by instinct towards the ocean; towards commerce and navigation; and it is there that he will open for himself a grand career, which he will carry out towards every maritime and commercial occupation. What has been said of the Dutchman, may be said of the American. The Dutchman, who has increased the Dutchman.

The United States have acquired Louisiana; they have extended themselves prodigiously beyond the Appalachian mountains, and stretch towards the coast of the South Sea. On the one hand, the English have not been able to push the frontiers of Louisiana to the great river del Norte. When England possessed the United States, she was careful to join to them Acadie (or Nova-Scotia) by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713; and Florida, by that of 1763. By this double annexation, England completed the occupation of all the eastern shores of America, from the Gulf of Mexico to the river St. Lawrence, and at the same period she gained the dominion over Canada. She thus removed the inconvenience of having, upon the two extremities of her colonies, the possessions of a foreign power, or an enemy; she reunited these two arms to the body of her provinces, and fulfilled the design traced out by nature.

The same plan will not escape the vigilance of the United States. They have already begun to occupy the Floridas; and with respect to Acadie (Nova-Scotia) and Canada, the United States always keep in view two things—either their separation from England by independence, or by conquest. The slender population of the United States has hitherto preserved these possessions; but when its increase shall have placed at their doors an enormous mass of American citizens, how will England defend herself against them? The day on which the United States shall be able to set on foot an army of fifty thousand men, Acadie (Nova Scotia) and Canada, will cease to belong to the English. These latter will find themselves, with respect to the Americans, in a situation similar to that in which, in former days, they found themselves with regard to France. The English will be in Canada as they were in France, whilst they retained possession of Guienne or Normandy; as the Swedes were in Finland, after the foundation of St. Petersburg; but with this difference, that Guienne and Finland are situated at no great distance from England and Sweden whilst the United States are adjacent to Canada, and England is a thousand leagues off.

We must add to this first consideration that of the relative expense which a war would occasion to the two countries: it is obvious that every war in America, in Canada, will cost England infinitely more than it would the United States. It would be matter of curiosity to ascertain what the last Canadian war cost the British government.

It is, then, demonstrated, that the United States, or American confederation, will govern all the north of America.

In this condition, what will become of them? Will they remain united and republican? Are they destined to falsify the principles of antiquity, which assign a period to the existence of all republics of such immense extent? The government which is well adapted to a territory undivided and compact, is it equally suited to a population and an extent much more vast? When a great portion of the uni-

on finds itself placed beyond a long chain of mountains, such as the Appalachians, will not all that exists on one side of these mountains desire to exist together, and to live independent of that portion which will occupy the opposite side?

The contiguity of the United States in their original formation, their situation upon the borders of the sea, which facilitated their reciprocal communication, contributed to their union in a single political body; but now, that these same states have spread themselves over the interior, that the distances have become immense, that to communicate with each other, roads must be cut through the mountains, the states of the confederation will be, among themselves, as Italy and Spain are with respect to France. Their connexion will be weakened by the force of circumstances. However strong a cable, of iron or of steel, it will yield to the weight of the great Atlantic. The United States are not a commonwealth fixed and formed; they continue to grow: this is all we can say of them with certainty; but to what will this growth attain, and what will it produce? Who is able to point it out? The American population displaces itself with facility, and transplants itself to undefined spaces of territory. They examine all the points which they reach, in order to procure the spot that will suit them the best, and where they may set themselves down. The frame of the United States is not yet shaped; but it will shape itself, and fill up; and it is precisely when they are filled up, that they will separate. Upon places that are now a wilderness, there will be erected cities, the rivals of Philadelphia and Boston; they will form themselves as these were founded, one hundred and fifty years ago, in the neighborhood of the Indians. The inhabitants of these last, finding in their vicinity all that the inhabitants of the former found with their grasp when they were inclined to separate themselves from England will dissolve their connexion with Philadelphia as Philadelphia dissolved her connexion with London; they will not go far to seek for that which they have at the finger's end. Such enormous states as Russia, Spanish America, and the United States only remain in one body because they are not so thoroughly peopled. People them, and they divide themselves!—Where is the eye capable of following the motions of such an immense mass, and which shall be able to direct it? The day when Russia shall attain to a dense population, she will divide herself, and the great progress which she has made in the topographical arts of civilization, will only be a preparation for her separation.

In an extreme case, and when there is no probability of preserving the union, the government will surely change; or rather, it will be the notion of a nation who are accustomed to government, that it should be changed; and it appears very likely that the United States will do what England ought to have done—by erecting a throne in America, in place of expending a hundred thousand men and millions of money to preserve her dominions there, against a treason and contrary to every prospect of success. It is indeed very apparent that the United States will do what France, at a certain period, should have done, by establishing a French prince in Canada; in which case that province would have remained French instead of becoming English. The United States may profit of these two mistakes. The American confederation has put royalty in great jeopardy, by a limitation of its congress which extends its power over all America: it has caused the shipwreck of Spanish power; and this grand spectacle, so dazzling to the eyes of the universe, exhibited by the country from whence the world draws its wealth, is of a nature to make an impression on the minds of men, which all the cures of wisdom declare should be prevented, and at any price.

We shall see how those who have so little forecast will repen events when they have foreseen: but then we shall be assailed with an outcry of the impossibility of the thing.

If there is any circumstance more as crushing than this spectacle, it is the indifference of those who entertain it, who, not having the appearance of comprehending any thing concerning it.

(2) Can it be in keeping with the principles of justice to burden an exception among a people as this? Government is more founded in nature, than in laws, customs than in positive laws; and, as to laws, more is done by habit than by command.

## INLAND NAVIGATION.

FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.  
**Cape-Fear Navigation Company.**—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held in the Town of Fayetteville on the 3d inst. The Hon. Duncan Cameron, Esq. being called to the Chair, the President and Directors submitted to the Company the report of their Proceedings during the last year. This report will inform the public of the progress which has been made in improving the Navigation of the river Cape-Fear. In the commencement of any great work, when materials are to be provided, and plans are to be formed, delay will necessarily take place and the early progress of the work will seldom keep pace with the public expectation, and in a state where few public works have been commenced, and where few men are to be found who understand how they ought to be carried on, peculiar difficulties are to be sur-

mounted. The Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company have surmounted many of their difficulties, and have adopted plans and made arrangements for carrying on with speed the work entrusted to their care; and the public may rest assured that they will prosecute this work with a zeal that will never abate and a patience that will never tire, until it shall be finally accomplished. The Geographical situation of the river Cape-Fear, the Commercial towns which are growing up on its banks, the ports at its mouth, the great extent to which it can be made navigable, and the wealth of these sections of the state which send their agricultural productions to market down this river, all conspire to render the improvement of its navigation an object of the first importance to North-Carolina.

John Winslow Esq. the president of the company having declined a re-election, Wm. Terry was appointed to that office, and P. I. Tillipghast, Henry Branson, John Clark and A. D. Murphy, were appointed Directors and John Wright, Treasurer for the ensuing year. Our best wishes attend their labors.

## REPORT

Of the President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, to the Board of Stockholders, at their annual meeting, on the 3d of July, 1817.

The president and directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company. Report.—That immediately after appointment, they proceeded to exercise the duties of their office: Entering on those duties with feelings warm in the public service, they found no little embarrassment in the selection of the means to be employed to effect the object of their undertaking.

The business upon which they entered was totally new; at all events, new to them: having no path marked out before them, they were under the necessity of exploring their way, guided only by the suggestions of their own minds. They proceeded, however, to make a beginning, and to use such means as were within their reach, to promote, as far as practicable, the grand object of the company, viz. the improvement of the Navigation of Cape-Fear River. Operations were commenced about the middle of August; two flats having been purchased and a superintendent and set of hands hired, to make an essay of what could be done. The Board soon became convinced of the necessity of organizing and establishing permanent means to effect the design of the company. The price of annual labor being excessively high it was discovered, that to continue the practice of hiring hands to work upon the river would be attended with a very serious expenditure of their funds. The Board accordingly proceeded to purchase, from time to time, such effective hands as were offered to them, until their number was found to be sufficient to answer present purposes. They also engaged a superintendent by the year to prosecute the work; procuring also, such materials as seemed best adapted to their purpose, and making such improvements in the manner of prosecuting the work, as experience suggested to them. Considerable time had elapsed last fall before a proper Boat, containing a place of accommodation for the superintendent and hands to live in, could be constructed—mean time, operations were continued with much disadvantage, for the want of so necessary and indispensable a part of our establishment. This was however completed and furnished, together with a machine contrived to raise logs out of the river, and other means of clearing obstructions were provided in the month of October, the work was going on successfully. Before the winter came on, much useful work was accomplished—great numbers of logs removed out of the way—the shoals at Spring-Hill, 4 miles below Fayetteville, so far removed that very little inconvenience has of late been suffered from them. It is presumed the channel there as well as elsewhere, will deepen very much now the logs are removed; indeed, experience is conclusive that this is the case. A good deal of work has been done in the neighborhood of Moorehead shoals, six mile above Elizabeth, where very serious obstructions have been removed, so far that no instance of inconvenience to the passage of boats has been known since.

The river in sundry intermediate points has been vastly improved—immense numbers of logs raised and removed. Many entire-trees, with their roots, were found; some entirely under the water, and rendered almost as heavy as stone, by their long submersion. These laying in such great numbers along the bed of the river, disposed in every possible direction have excessively obstructed, and at times altogether interrupted the navigation of one of the finest and most beautiful rivers of our country.

Without improvement, the navigation to this place from Wilmington must, in future, have been confined, to a few months in the winter, and then, except in wet seasons, have been so precarious, that the evil to the public, in the additional expense required to carry on the navigation, would have been incalculably great. It is now well ascertained, that the principal