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STATE PAPERS.

Speech of Louis 18th to the Chamber of Deputies at the opening of the Session 5th Nov 1817.

Gentlemen—At the opening of the last Session I spoke to you of the hopes which I cherished for the marriage of the Duke of Berry. If Providence has too quickly withdrawn from us the blessing she granted us, should victims this bereavement a pledge of the future accomplishment of our vows.

The treaty with the Holy See, which I mentioned to you last year, has been concluded. I have charged my Ministers in communicating it to you, to suggest the outline of a law necessary to give the legislative sanction to such points in it as may require it so that they may be in accordance with the Constitution, the laws of the Kingdom and the rights of the Gallican Church; that precious inheritance of our fathers which St. Louis and all his successors have considered equally as dear and important as the happiness of their subjects.

The harvest of 1816 by its bad quality has in a great measure destroyed my hopes. The sufferings of my people have pressed heavily on my heart. I have however remarked that they have almost uniformly supported them with the most pious resignation; and in some parts of the country the people have been seduced into seditious acts, they have without difficulty been promptly reduced to order and obedience. I felt it my duty to make great exertions to heal the distresses of the country and have made extraordinary demands upon the treasury for this purpose. A statement of the requisitions made, will be submitted to you; and the zeal which animates you for the public good, will not for one moment permit me to doubt but that these unexpected disbursements will meet your cordial approbation. The harvest of this year is more satisfactory in a large portion of the Kingdom; but on the other hand some local calamities and the plagues (fleues) which have visited our vineyards call loudly for my paternal solicitude for their wants, which without your kind co-operation, I shall not be able to relieve.

I have ordered to be laid before you an exhibit of the appropriations that will be required to support the demands of the coming year. If the charges growing out of the treaties and the deplorable war which they have terminated should not permit us to diminish the taxes imposed at the last session; yet I have at least the satisfaction to think that the system of economy which I then recommended will obviate the necessity of augmenting them, and that a much smaller appropriation than that of the last year will be sufficient to meet all the exigencies of the present.

The Conventions which duty compelled me to subscribe in 1815, having evinced differently from what were then considered as the results, have made a new negotiation necessary. I have every reason to anticipate that its issue will be favorable, and that some conditions, to comply with which would greatly exceed our ability, will be replaced by others in stricter consonance with equity, and which will not exact from my people a continuance of those extraordinary sacrifices which they have borne with such a patient constancy, that though it cannot increase my love, yet gives them new claims to my gratitude, and to the esteem of all nations.

I had the pleasure to announce to you during the last session, that the expenses of supporting the army of occupation, have diminished one fifth part, and the period, I trust, is not far distant, when we may be permitted to hope, thanks to the wisdom and strength of my government, to the love and confidence of my people, and the friendship of the Sovereigns, that these expenses will entirely cease, and that France will resume among the nations, that rank and distinction to which she is entitled by the valor of her citizens, and the noble firmness of their attitude, in the midst of the most trying and oppressive seasons of adversity.

To arrive at this result, I stand in more need than ever of the union of my people around my throne. Without it, my authority would be impotent—the mere shadow of government. The stronger this authority is, the less is the necessity for exhibitions of its severity.

The manner in which my authority has been upheld, by the persons invested with power by our laws, realises my confidence. Upon the whole, I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that I do not judge it necessary to continue the provol courts, beyond the time fixed for their duration in the law by which they were established.

I have had revised, agreeably to the constitution, a law for levying soldiers. I wish that no privilege heretofore enjoyed, may be called in question; that the spirit and intention of this constitution, our sure compass, which calls indifferently every Frenchman to rank and prement, may never prove illusory; and that the soldier may never have any other bounds to

his honorable career, than his talents and his services. If the execution of this salutary law required an augmentation in the budget of the minister of war, you, who are the organ of my people's sentiments, will not hesitate to sanction these beneficial objects which ensure to France that independent dignity, without which, a King, and a nation, would become a scoff and a by word in the earth.

I have unfolded to you our difficulties, and the measures required to surmount them. I now, in concluding, would direct your attention to objects of the most mild character. Thanks to the peace rendered to the Church of France, Religion, that everlasting basis of all felicity, even on earth, is, I doubt not, about to flourish among us; tranquility and confidence are renewed; credit has re-established itself; agriculture, commerce, and industry are in active operation; new master-pieces of art excite our admiration. One of my children is at this time travelling over a part of the Kingdom, and as the return of the sentiments are well engraven on his heart, and manifested in his conduct, he is loaded with benedictions from all quarters. For myself, who have but one ruling passion—the happiness of my people; who am only zealous how I shall best exercise my authority for their welfare, against the assaults of all who would attack it; I feel that I am beloved by them, and I feel an additional conviction in my breast, that this consolation will never fail me.

HAYTIAN STATE PAPER.

Address of his Majesty, Henry the first King of Hayti, to the Haytians on the anniversary of the 29th of November, 1803.

HAYTIANS! Behold the anniversary of the expulsion of the French from the territory of Hayti! With what noble enthusiasm ought not the recollection of the brilliant exploits which led to this glorious event, and thus crowned our arms with success, to inspire and animate you. Fort La Fayette, the Fanery, Cruis Pavillions, La Caze, Cardineau, Sainte-Suzanne, les Ecuivis, seigne Crete-a-Pierrot, the delles of Bardon le Grad, Gittes, le Bonnet, the bridge of Gerard, Blanchard, Petit, Guave Boquin, Corback, Cagot, Mazeret, Haut du Cap, Vertieres; and as many more places ennobled by victory, and which the far famed splendour of the French arms, as sullied and eclipsed before the victorious banners of people resolved either to perish, or achieve the conquest of their liberty and independence! Imperishable monuments—eloquently do ye proclaim the skills, the valor, the patriotism and the perseverance of the Haytian soldiers.

Having expelled tyrants who had too long polluted with their crimes this soil of freedom, we secure the independence of our country, and labor to establish public affairs upon a solid and stable foundation.

A testimony of national gratitude and respect was due to the memory, not only of those gallant heroes who fell, covered with glory, in defence of the sacred cause we maintain, but to that likewise of our less fortunate brethren, who expired amidst the unheard of tortures and cruelties of the butchers. For this purpose we have ordained a solemn service to take place precisely on the anniversary of our deliverance: for although the first tribute of our gratitude be due to the God armies for the blessings of this day, the chief object of our joy, it cannot be a misnomer to blend, with the aspirations of our tribute to the gifts of grace, a tribute of respect to the memory of our fellow citizens; and to offer up our vows to Heaven in unison with our prayers for the souls of those of our fellow laborers in the field of glory, who have cemented with their blood, the fabric of their country's independence. To these let us likewise add the tribute of praise for the virtues they displayed, the fortitude they evinced, and the example they have left. It was not till after we beheld the great part of our population chained and tortured by our oppressors; it was not till after we had full experience of their perfidy, and beheld a majority of our army disbanded and disarmed, that indignation, vengeance and despair animated us in order to shun total destruction, a vigorous and successful resistance.

Frequently reduced combat with our foes troop for troop, and those such weapons as chance threw in our way, we had not calculated their force. Exhausted by privations, after a thousand battles, dipping the ground inch by inch, often defeated, but never dismayed, we maintained ourselves by our courage and perseverance against the example efforts of our foes; surmounted every obstacle, and at length succeeded in expunging our oppressors, triumphing over the impence of their rage, and rearing upon their dismal the lovely super-structure of our liberty and our independence!

Gratitude this day fills hearts, and in spires our accents. How then—immortal honor be to the deathless memory of those generous asserters of our freedom who are no more, having nobly fallen in defence of the most upright, the most just and the most holy of all causes. Honor be to those martyrs of patriotism! who combating the deadly abettors of slavery, have approved the justice of their claims to freedom. If, in this noble struggle, their lot has been to fall, their eyes, in closing, have had the satisfaction of beholding the discomfiture of the oppressors of their country—those vampires who sucked her blood, and fattened on her vitals—if it has been their lot to fall, glory has shed her brightest tre upon the moment of their dissolution—they have

carried with them to the depths of the tomb the consolatory hope of vengeance, and the fond anticipation of their country's emancipation. Whilst then these heroes slumber in the night of death, let us who have survived in the common race, pour forth the song of praise to their memory, and offer upon the hallowed altar of their tombs the mournful homage of an approving country, and an admiring army.

But the tribute of our regret is not bounded to these heroes who thus signalized themselves in the field of battle and sought repose on the gory bed of victory—our sorrow extends likewise to the melancholy shades of those who fell victims to French perfidy and French ferocity; for they were our relatives, our friends, our brethren. If in the deep recesses of the tomb—if in the holy place of their abode with the divinity, they can hear the hymns, or regard the prayers which we offer up to the Almighty disposer of events upon this memorable occasion, they cannot but feel satisfaction.

The blood of these unhappy victims has founded liberty, while their bones have given birth to independence. They have bequeathed to us important duties to fulfill—first, to imitate their bright example—and next, to visit their butchers with interminable execration, and ceaseless vengeance.

Let us then, on this ever memorable day, rekindle the torch of that inextinguishable hatred which our hearts have vowed—let us graft it in the hearts of our infants—let them suck it in with their maternal milk—let them inhale it with the air they breathe—and let them ever manifest its effects by their actions, upon the sight of a Frenchman!

May the rising warriors of Hayti ever bear before their eyes the generous sacrifice made by those heroes whose loss we this day deplore, and may they from their bright example take a lesson how to die for their country!

HAYTIANS! amidst the other virtues which it is our duty to practice, let us never forget that we carry arms in our hands solely for the protection of our fellow citizens, and the defence of country, and our rights. Arms alone can effectually guard our liberties when the dictates of reason cease to be efficacious. Our tyrants still cling to the forlorn hope of re-enslaving us—yet however illusory and chimerical it be, and how regardless soever you may feel of its effects, bear incessantly in mind that it is only in a strict observance of discipline, a due submission to the laws, and such a harmony and unanimity among yourselves as prevailed in those days when we first asserted our freedom, that you can find the strength requisite to the defeat and punishment of your oppressors—should they again assault you.

It is only through the means of those social virtues which characterises good parents, good children, good wives and good Haytians, that you can taste that happiness which you deserve.

By the wise measure of the sale of the property of your former tyrants, the Haytians will become the proprietors of those estates which they have so long watered with their tears, with their blood, and with their sweat. If they have known how to defend their country for her own sake, what an additional inducement will they have to cherish and preserve her when they have found in her so kind, so tender, and so considerate a mother; and how will they not, in the hour of danger, rally round her standard, as one family—one household—one people.

Learning has shed her wholesome beams upon the mass of our population—she will more particularly instruct them in their duties and in their rights; and thus eminently contribute to the welfare of both the present and the rising generation.

We will punish those tyrants who have conspired against us; we will confound the calumniators of our race, by proving ourselves in no respect inferior in moral and physical powers to other inhabitants of the globe, and that we are capable of acquiring and practising the sciences and the arts and attaining to an equal degree of improvement and civilization with the Europeans.

(Signed) HENRY.

Sans Souci 29th Nov. 1817.

Congressional Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday Jan. 6.

The Speaker laid before the House several reports from the Secretary of War, in consequence of calls from the House, or in virtue of existing legal provisions: which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Robertson, from the committee of Public Lands, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of advancing the price at which the public lands are held for sale, made a report on that subject, concluding with a recommendation to the House to adopt the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is inexpedient at the present time to increase the price of those public lands required to be sold." The report was read; and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, from the select committee appointed to consider the subject, reported a bill allowing compensation to the Members of the senate and House of Representatives of the United States. [The bill fixes the compensation at the rate of nine dol-

lars per diem, and nine dollars for every twenty miles travelling to and from Congress.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, from a select committee, reported a bill to extend the privilege of franking to the vaccine agents of states and territories, whom was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Currituck court house to Knot's Island; also to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Currituck court house to Powell's Point in said county.

Mr. Johnson offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the subject of the militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for organizing the general staff of the militia of the several states, upon the principle of the general staff of the army of the United States, as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the committee on the militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law a system of military discipline for the militia of the several states and territories.

Mr. JOHNSON said, it was generally known that a very great and radical difference existed between the militia staff and the staff of the army of the United States; and he was anxious to bring the subject before the committee on the subject of the militia, that one might be made to conform to the other as far as practicable. There was another subject of great importance, in his opinion, and that was the want of some uniform system of military discipline for the militia of the several states. For, within a very few years, the army of the United States had been governed in its discipline by Streuben, by Duane's Infantry and Riflemen, by Smyth's Infantry, and now by a late compilation by a court martial, which applies chiefly to the infantry discipline. In the mean time, no regular system had been adopted for the militia, and he thought it was time that we should discharge the duty imposed upon Congress by the constitution of the United States, by fixing upon a mode of uniform discipline for the militia of the several states.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ky. moved that the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the salary of the Post Master General.

On motion of Mr. Middleton it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making compensation by law to the Hon. Wm Johnson, jr one of the associate judges of the United States, for extra services he was called upon to perform during the inability of the late district judge of South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Nesbitt, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from York court house, South Carolina, by Homony, G. Garuth's, Rutherfordton, Asheville, and thence direct to the Warm Spring in North Carolina.

JUDICIAL RECORDS, &c

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair, on the bill to prescribe the effect of certain records and judicial proceedings.

The question being on an amendment proposed by Mr. Baldwin, to the bill, as a substitute for the first section, which was given at large in our paper of Saturday last.

The question was taken on Mr. Baldwin's motion to amend the bill, and negatived.

Other amendments were proposed to the bill, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected; in the proposition and discussion of which Messrs. Storrs, Orr, Terry, Beecher, Ross, Pindall, Strong, Forsyth, Spencer, and Livermore bore part.

When the committee rose for the day, a motion by Mr. Forsyth was under consideration to strike out the second section of the bill.

The committee obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Compensation to Members, &c.—After the presentation of or thirty petitions—On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Mass. the several orders of the day, preceding the bill to fix the compensation of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, were postponed, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the said bill.

[The bill, it will be recollected, provides that the daily compensation of the Members, during their attendance on Congress, shall be nine dollars, and the allowance for travelling to and from the seat of Congress, at the rate of nine dollars for every twenty miles of the distance.]

Mr. Ross, of Pennsylvania, by way of trying the sense of the committee on the subject, moved to strike out the word nine and insert the word six, as the amount of daily compensation.

The question on this motion was loudly called for, indicating a disposition to take the sense of the House without debate.

Mr. Desha of Ky. said in rising to make some remarks on this subject, he suspected he should be in the minority; but, if he were, it was no more than he had been used to. The subject had been so long under consideration,