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Political.

GLANCE AT EUROPE.

The following remarks, under the above head, are from the New York American of the 18th.

Our attention has been, some time past, occupied by the singular state of things which appears to have grown up among some of the nations of Europe since the general peace.— Though all is quiet and smooth without, there are occasional indications of a deep-seated spirit of discontent, particularly in the North of Germany and in England; which would seem well calculated to arrest the attention even of the transatlantic politician. As to France, though still somewhat distracted by parties, by her ultras and her liberals, her constitutionalists and anti-constitutionalists, she is, at this moment, after all her humiliations, her costly triumphs and most signal defeats, the richest, the happiest, the least oppressed, and, if need were, the most efficient nation of Europe. At the cost, indeed, of torrents of blood, and of unspeakable misery and crime, she has attained to a degree of freedom unknown to her before. Her people are infinitely improved in knowledge, the property of the nation is more equally distributed, the oppression of feudal rights is completely abolished; and if the present King survive, as, for the interest of the world as well as of France, it is most desirable he should, for some years longer, the constitutional liberty of Frenchmen, and the compact and mighty power of France will be established upon the most solid foundations. In Germany, and particularly in Prussia, the scene is far different. The great diffusion of taste for knowledge which distinguishes the people of the North of Germany, their habits of deep reflections and love of metaphysical abstraction, which they tend to keep almost distinct from the ordinary political struggles of monarchs and statesmen (in which, for the most part, the interests of the people are not at all considered, or unhesitatingly sacrificed,) eminently qualify them to act a distinguished part in any struggle, where their feelings and prejudices shall once be fairly enlisted. Such a struggle was that, in which, after having seen their country overrun by the horridous hordes of a foreign invader and its inhabitants made to drink the bitterest dregs of the cup of humiliation, they were invited by their sovereign to take part in 1812 & 13, with an assurance from their prince that the overthrow of the enemy should be the signal of their own more complete emancipation, and that, on their return from the field of victory, they should return to the rights of freemen at home; they rushed to the contest with the most enthusiastic ardor; so long the idol of their secret worship, a worship nourished and confirmed by the deep streams of classic lore—liberty was held forth as the reward of battle; and the despoilers of their country, the insolent strangers who had degraded and scoffed at their nation, and insulted their high-spirited and lovely Queen, were the foes whom they were called upon to encounter. In such a contest, so solicited, they could not, as they did not, fail—but they are yet the subjects of a despotic military government—theated in their hopes, betrayed in their dearest interests, looked upon with suspicion, if not with hatred, can it be wondered at, by those who understand the highly excitable and enthusiastic character of the Germans, that a most portentous ferment should exist among them, or that, existing, it should occasionally vent itself in such feelings as led to the assassination of Kotzebue, by the fanatic Sandt. We shall, indeed, be surprised, if much more serious scenes are not yet to follow.

In England, the causes of dissatisfaction have none of this depth of moral feeling. They are, there, the mere ebullitions of ignorance, poverty, and vice; and consequently, threaten much less serious consequences. The immense debt and consequent expenditure of Great Britain require the continuation of enormous taxes, when the monopoly of commerce and manufactures, which mainly supported them, can no longer be maintained. The competition of foreigners, in diminishing the extent of English commerce, and the circulation of English manufactures, must necessarily deprive those, whom the excess of these branches of industry formerly employed, of occupation and support; and these outcasts, together with the numberless seamen and soldiers whom the return of peace has thrown, without means of support or habits of industry, upon an already surcharged community, con-

stitute, together with a few profligate and designing leaders, the chief actors in the scenes of riot and confusion which have recently disturbed, and still seem to menace, the people of England. That these threatening appearances, however, are little regarded, either by their government or the people at large, is to be inferred from the unconcern with which the former beheld the late numerous assemblage in Smithfield (in the centre of London,) and the unopposed arrest, by a few peace officers, from the midst of this multitudinous people, one of their leaders.—and as to the latter, it is clearly evinced, by the progressive improvement in the stocks, and by recent large investments of money in the various public funds, that which there can be no surer criterion of the confidence of the people at large in the stability of the government, and of the very slight impression which the popular tumults occasion among those who are ever the most sensitive to approaching changes, the moment interest.

And, it may be added, from the ease with which a handful of cavalry dispersed 70,000 of the mob, at Manchester some, & wounding thirty or forty others, at Manchester

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The writer of the following letter, which has appeared in a London paper, understands his subject well.—*Nit. Int.*

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

Extract of a letter from Washington, June 23.

"The government of the United States is perfectly aware that Ferdinand may not ratify the treaty, and is taking measures accordingly. Not only the Florida will be taken possession of by the United States, in a military form, in a few months, but a part of Louisiana which the government, previous to the treaty, claimed will also be occupied. You will perceive by the conditions of the late treaty, that the boundaries of Louisiana were agreed on; but as these boundaries do not embrace within 40 square miles of territory, what the American government had before claimed as being within the cession of Louisiana, is obvious that if the treaty is not ratified, the question of boundary is engaged. It was prior to said treaty, a treaty by the partition of the line between the U. S. and a very considerable part of Mexico, an attempt, headed by the existing administration, according to the construction of the government of the United States, was made, in the spirit as well as the letter, of the treaty of cession. You will therefore perceive, that, in the event of the non-ratification of the treaty, the American government would exactly accomplish what it has endeavored to do, to know the true and dignified way of the Spanish government.

Many of the English and French editors of newspapers have given some strange ideas on the grasping ambition of the United States, and on the tremendous consequences that may follow if the Florida are allowed to fall under the dominion of this Republic. These writers appear to have taken a view of only one side of the question; and in a manner that can only be accounted for by want of information on the subject, or owing to national prejudices. The plain matter of fact is, that if any one of the civilized nations of Europe had received one-tenth part of the injuries which the United States have received from Spain, and had possessed the same means as the United States to take ample, prompt national redress, they would unquestionably have declared war.

It is now above 24 years that the United States have been in a constant state of diplomatic controversy with Spain, without having obtained any other satisfaction than many solemn promises, which, in no one instance, have been performed. Prior to the cession of Louisiana, the United States made a treaty, which gave them the right of a commercial depot at New Orleans. The condition was most flagrantly violated by the Spanish government, and immense injuries were thereby incurred by American citizens; whose property was confiscated sans ceremonie. Treaties have been made with Spain, and particularly the construction of 1802, but almost every article touching the interest of the United States, in those treaties has been violated by the Spanish government.

American property, exceeding twenty millions of dollars in value, was confiscated and sold in Spanish ports, by a direct infringement of an existing treaty. It was expressly stipulated that any American vessels or property captured on the high seas, by any belligerent, and sent into the ports of Spain should be immediately restored to the owners, in contempt of this specific regulation, French cruizers, during the period of the famous Berlin and Milan decrees, bent in as prizes a large number of American vessels and cargoes into Spanish ports, where they were condemned and sold.

In the Pacific Ocean several vessels, under the flag of the United States, were captured by Spanish cruizers, and taken into port and condemned, on the most absurd pretexts, such as that the whole Southern Ocean and all the islands therein, were the property of His Catholic Majesty; and that all vessels found in any part of that ocean, without his majesty's license, were liable to confiscation, and the crews to be sent to work in the mines, as smugglers. This is a literal copy of many of the decrees of the late Spanish admiralty courts of Lima and Chili. During the late war with Great Britain, Spain permitted the neutrality of the Florida territory to be violated, in a

manner so notorious as to render it unnecessary at present to say any thing further than merely to state the fact.

The long list of grievances remained total, without redress or any satisfaction, on the part of Spain, until the treaty that has been recently made by the Chevalier Onis, in conformity to the positive instruction of his government, and which now, forsooth, appears to give the Spanish government so much satisfaction that they hesitate about ratifying it. Be assured, however, that, if Spain does not ratify it within the time prescribed, the government of the United States will settle the points in dispute by some summary and decisive steps. There is no event, perhaps, that would so very materially accelerate the emancipation of every part of Spanish America from the dominion of Spain, as an open quarrel between the United States and Spain, because the Americans would not then only be exonerated from a system of neutrality in the present struggle between Spain and her colonies, but would be left at liberty to promote a cause congenial to the feelings of their citizens, and highly important to the future interests of the United States. The independence of the Mexican empire would be the first and inevitable fruit of a rupture between Spain and the United States. Mexico independent, would speedily declare the fate of all the rest of Spanish America.

The population of the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, and Louisiana, would most cheerfully furnish 20 or 25,000 volunteer riflemen, for the liberation of Mexico, at any moment the government of the United States may think proper to authorize such an enterprise. These men have been bred in the woods, accustomed from their infancy to the rifle, inured to hardship, and would consider an excursion to the Mexican territories as little more than a hunting party.

The inhabitants of all New Mexico are most anxious to shake off the Spanish yoke; and the people of Old Mexico, notwithstanding all we hear of their present submission, are ripe for breaking their chains. It is not the insurgent banditti, as they are called, who are the enemies of the Spanish government, throughout various parts of the Mexican empire, but the enemy exists among the higher as well as lower orders of society, in every city and village in the country and will display itself as soon as ever a proper occasion offers. Can any thing, therefore, display more palpably the folly of the Spanish cabinet than the adoption of a course calculated to excite a rupture with the United States at so critical a moment as the present.

A President should permit in his ostentatious I shall be induced to believe that he is become the instrument which the Supreme Director of the Universe thinks proper to use, for the purpose of effecting those important changes in the destinies of nations, which otherwise would be effected by ordinary means."

Foreign.

BY LAND.—REFUGEE AND SOCIETIES.
Formed in forming Society of Stockport.

FROM A MANCHESTER PAPER.
On Monday evening, 12th July, the second meeting of the members of this institution took place in the large room at the wind-mill in Stockport, when Mrs. Stewart moved that Mrs. Hallworth be a resident; she knew from her well-learned principles, that she was the most proper person of any other she could propose; her acquirements duly qualified her for the office, and if she accepted, she was conscious she would give every satisfaction.

Mrs. Hodgson seconded the motion, when it was immediately put, and unanimously carried. Mrs. Hallworth accepted the honor they had conferred, with becoming modesty; she then addressed the assembly.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Before we proceed into the business of the evening, I desire that the Gentlemen will withdraw; it is not done with a view to transmit any thing of a secret nature—for it is so commonly said that women can keep no secrets—but merely with a view, that in our debates, (for it is something new for women to turn political orators,) we should, for want of knowledge, make any blunders, we should be laughed at; to prevent which, we should prefer being by ourselves." [Their male brethren immediately obeyed, and she proceeded on.]

"Ladies: You have this evening placed me in a situation which I never occupied before. I kindly thank you for the honor you have done me, but cannot help observing, that I am a very unfit person for the office, but, as you have placed me here to protect order and peace, I will perform the task as well as I am able. I assure you that I am determined to dedicate to liberty my heart, my body, yes, my very life. (Unbounded applause, with cries of Liberty.) I am young; but, Ladies, young as I am, I can assure you that the borough villains have furnished me with such a woeful life of wretched experience, that I can feel for my injured plundered countrywomen. This feeling is so acute, that an eternal war is waged betwixt us, which will never end but in the emancipation of a distressed and overburdened people from slavery to liberty. (Reiterated applause.) These are sentiments I imbibed when a most a child, and as I grow older the gubbling spirit grows stronger. (Loud laughter.) I thank you Ladies, for your kind attention, but assure you I do not look for your applauses. Applaud me not; it cannot please me; for I consider it is my duty to use every ability in the cause, without receiving any reward at all for my weak endeavors. It is a good cause; it is the cause of

God; we, therefore, are sure to triumph. Being, then, that it is the common cause, let us all unite, and never cease from persevering in a cause so just and holy, until we fully possess our constitutional liberties and privileges which are the birth-right of every English man and woman."

The close of this speech was followed by every demonstration of applause.

We are sorry to say we could not learn the name of the Lady who next addressed the assembly; she spoke nearly to the following effect:

"Mrs. President and Ladies: I consider it one of the greatest absurdity and presumption on me to attempt saying any thing, after hearing such a display of female eloquence from the chair, in consideration of which, I will not detain you long, but briefly state what I have to say in conjunction with my worthy sister. I will not say it is a good cause; I affirm it in the most positive terms; it is the common cause, and a cause that only requires a little more attention paid to it to make it victorious; yes! the cause of liberty certainly must be from God, and if from him, who can stand against him? If God is for us, who can be against us? Then hail, sweet Liberty! expand thy virtues into the breast of every female in this once happy land! let sacrifice be made in every town and village in the kingdom unto thee, that thou may once more take thy empire in the breast of a brave, but enslaved people. (Applause.) I understand that the intention of this union is to co-operate with other unions for the general cause, and to give relief to incarcerated victims who are suffering, and are likely to suffer. I need not say, that it is to be feared you will have to look to our worthy, patriotic and brave friend, the Rev. Jos. Harrison, who, it is said, has a bill found against him for doing the devil's (themselves do not know what, at the last Stockport meeting."

As soon as Mr. Harrison's name was mentioned, an involuntary torrent of tears was the result. After a few moments of profound silence, cries of "Harrison and Liberty for ever!" proceeded from every part of the room.

The business then proceeded on with the last speaker moving—

"That the Female Union co-operate with their male brethren in relieving those unfortunate individuals now confined in Chester-Castle Messrs. Baggutly, Johnston and Drummond; and all who may in future be incarcerated for advocating the cause of the People;" which was unanimously carried."

Mrs. Hallworth addressed the meeting as follows:—

"Mrs. President and Sisters: I love liberty, and hate slavery; I know too truly the horrors of the one, and the virtues of the other. If a Borough-monger were to come to Stockport, and he compelled to weave for his living, he would more impatiently, when he saw he could get nothing more than a mess of pottage for his labor, cry out for Liberty and its aim! as well as those who are called the incorrigible swine, the disaffected, and the lower orders.—I will not detain you. I have only to say, that I could wish us to have a cup of liberty, and present it at the next Public Meeting, as our sisters at Blackburn did at theirs; and that we form the determination to bring it victoriously back again, or lose our lives in its defence."

The following persons were properly elected to act as Committee for the Union:—

Miss Goodier, Miss Knowles, Miss Lowe, Mrs. Hodgson, Miss Whalley, Mrs. Kenworthy, Mrs. Rhodes, Miss Longson, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Stewart, Secretary, and Mrs. Hambleton, Treasurer.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Lawton, grazer, Hilgate; and to Mr. Sanderson, shoe-dealer, opposite Bolkeley Arms Inn, Stockport, for voluntarily stepping forward to give bail for Sir Charles Wolsey, Bart. Carried by universal acclamation of "Wolsey and Liberty!"

A vote of thanks was then passed to those seven patriotic individuals who have tendered themselves to come forward to give bail for our worthy friend the Rev. Joseph Harrison. Carried by unbounded acclamation of "Harrison for ever!"

A vote of thanks was then proposed to their worthy Presidents, which was carried in the usual way by acclamation.

The President then replied:—

"Ladies: I do assure you, you have so wounded me, by the kind attention you have honored me with, that the load overwhelms me with such a sense of obligation, that I cannot express my thanks. Suffice it to say, that this mark of esteem I will ever dearly cherish in my heart. I can only say, that it will be a fresh stimulus to spur me on with greater avidity in the common cause. Go peaceably home, for fear of furnishing the Borough-mongers with materials for another green bag. A plot is what they are (as Cobbett observes) dying for; and the only plan to frustrate their hellish wish, is to act constitutionally in all your undertakings."

The meeting then dispersed, about half past 10 o'clock, highly pleased with the proceedings of the evening.

FROM THE DUBLIN MORNING POST, ABOUT 23.

MANCHESTER MURDERS.

State of England.—The sensation which has been excited throughout the whole of England by the Manchester tragedy, as it is aptly designated, is deep and general. In this city there is perfect unanimity between men of all parties on this appalling subject. Every one asks, what will the ministers do? Will those who have wantonly shed the blood of their