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MR. BOYLAN.

As a citizen of this country, and a republican, an appellation still more honorable, I feel deeply interested in every proposal which has for its object the glory and prosperity of the United States, more particularly I am anxious to a degree of infinite solicitude, for the propagation of true genuine republican principles and measures; and am ready to devote, not merely half an hour in each day, which according to Godwin, that virtuous enlightened republican, is each man's proportion of public labor, but every hour and every day for the public good.

That the community in general, and my republican brethren in particular, may duly appreciate my zeal and talents, I submit to their consideration, the result of my half hour's work. To the last description of persons I am confident the plan will be highly acceptable, and my hopes are sanguine, that the hardened and impenitent Federalist, if he does not approve, will at least agree, that no measure could be more happily devised, or that will so completely tend in its operation to the extension of pure unadulterated republicanism.

I propose, sir, that there should be erected a national University at the seat of government or Monticello, or some other suitable place, as may be agreed upon by commissioners hereafter to be appointed; as to situation, my opinion is, it should be at the seat of government, for then our republican members in Congress will always have it in their power to observe the progress of the students, and at the same time furnish in their own persons the most proper examples of imitation. And in order to endow this University with sufficient funds, I propose that the monies which heretofore were appropriated for the building and support of a navy, should be applied to this purpose. Two important objects will be attained by this—in the first place the funds will be ample, and in the second we shall in a great measure get rid of the navy; which only protected our commerce, and procured us glory and renown; and according to the opinion of the best modern writers upon the subject, republics have nothing to do with either—they should be poor, simple and virtuous.

As celebrated professors necessarily give a name and character to every college committed to their care, the next important consideration will be, to procure some eminent person to preside at the head of this institution—not a man learned in the dead languages; which the sooner we forget the better—not skilled in the arts and sciences, which are of no manner of consequence in these days—but a true genuine republican, and a modern philosopher—And when I mention these qualifications, every republican with one voice will declare, that Tom Paine is most eminently entitled to fill this high and important position.

Having placed this great character at the head, there will be no difficulty in filling up the professorships, and providing subordinate tutors and officers, &c. Volney will make an admirable professor of modern divinity, as Godwin will of political philosophy; his wife, the late Mary Woolstonecraft, were she alive, would have charge of the young ladies, for the purpose of teaching them modern virtue. Abraham Bishop shall be professor of oratory—Duane, printer to the University—and Cal leader professor of biography.

My design in founding this college and providing such teachers, is that genuine modern republicanism flowing from this fountain, may, by different channels, be conveyed throughout the whole country, & abundantly refresh every part of the community.

In this University will be taught the Rights of Man, as defined by the best writers now in France, and exemplified in that happy country, the region of peace and rational liberty—the doctrine of true equality—that all is regulated and governed by all, so beautiful in theory—that no man is superior to another—that every person has an unalienable right to think, speak, and act in any manner he may think proper, subject to no controul, and without the least restraint whatsoever. At stated periods public lectures will be delivered, shewing that religion is a farce, and nothing more ridiculous than all social ties, such as marriage, &c.

Public economy, upon modern republican principles, will form one important branch of education—take an example in

order to illustrate my meaning: Suppose a student of this University, having obtained a diploma, should be elected to Congress, and on a motion to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Washington, the whole force of what he had imbibed from his able teachers, upon the article of public economy rising fresh in his mind, he would hold forth upon the waste of public money, and the barbarity of taxing the miserable people of this country to defray such an useless expence, and demonstrate that it would cost each person at least one cent and an half—in lieu of a monument, he would propose a leaden house, which would answer the purpose as well, and might be procured for one hundred dollars perhaps. I lay a person properly instructed in these doctrines, at this seminary, would at all times be ready with these arguments to combat principles of profusion so hostile to the interest and character of this country and republics in general.

This Sir, in a few words, is the outline of my grand design—subordinate thereto, are many measures necessary to be pursued in order to aid and give effect to the plan of converting this whole country into one pure republic. And I further propose that the few national vessels we possess, should be entirely employed in conveying to the United States, from every part of the world, those men who have at any time, and in any manner signified themselves, tho' in the smallest degree, in the cause of republicanism.

Besides adding to our population, which Godwin declares to be one of the greatest means of advancing the public good, we shall fill the country with patriots and true republicans; and I am happy beyond the power of expression, to find that the Executive, in this respect, entertains the same sentiments with myself, having offered a frigate for the conveyance of the future president of the University.

In this noble employment, our ships will be occupied for years. How many republicans of the first water may be obtained from France—and what vast numbers from the galleys of Spain and the different galls in Europe. Newgate will furnish annual supplies of republicans, who are as fully impressed with the idea of equal rights and equal property, and the absurdity of one man's possessing more than another, as if they had already taken their degrees at my proposed College. And surely the King of Great Britain, when informed that that portion of his subjects who reside in Newgate, studying the public good, have received affectionate letters from our government, with pleasure will permit them to leave their own country for the benefit of this. They will be welcomed on their arrival with loud shouts in those states who fortunately have been the chosen asylum of persons of this description. Such citizens no doubt, have a fellow feeling for all characters of the same class, and perhaps it is owing to their descent that they are such eminent republicans, for these principles go down in the families, from father to son, like entail ed estates.

DANTON.

From the N. England Palladium.

THERE are few propositions in commercial politics more frequently repeated and perhaps none less accurately considered, than that "free ships should make free goods." If the arguments urged in favor of this doctrine were traced to their origin, it would be seen that they generally proceed from jealous ambition in great States, and without much examination are adopted in smaller ones, whose mistaken avarice grasps at the incompatible benefits of two opposite systems.

Every sensible merchant, and indeed every sensible man who has reasoned upon the nature and operations of Commerce, knows that the certain effect on free undisturbed competition is to reduce the profits of every branch of trade to the lowest rate at which it can be supported;—so that, after a few years of general peace, the income from Commerce is as moderate, and all its supplies as regular, as those from agriculture or any branch of industry that is free from fluctuation and risk.

Great maritime powers are necessarily commercial, and when war breaks out between them, the whole state of commerce is instantly changed—the trading ships of the parties at war are subject to great delays, heavier expenses and frequent losses, while all their property on the sea is seizable as

fair prize by the known riches of war.—All these new and accumulated charges on their commerce must be eventually borne by the people at war, and they are in fact paid in the increased price of what they buy from foreign countries, and the diminished value of many things they sell.—In this situation of trade the competition of some is weakened, as that of the English in the present war, while that of others is destroyed, as that of the French, Spaniards and Dutch. In all competitions those who are free derive an advantage from the checks of their rivals, and in commerce this advantage is a useful stimulus to exertion, by which the greatest wants are always the first supplied, and they who are the foremost to furnish them are the best rewarded.—These advantages naturally accrue to neutrals, whose competitors either quit the field, or keep it on equal terms, by which the neutrals are enabled both to buy and sell at, almost, their own prices.—Our enterprising merchants since the year 1793, have contributed largely to enrich every description of men (except salary men) and to add to the value of every species of property.—The capital they have created has been diffused over the whole country, and animated the industry of the remotest cottager; they have been chiefly enabled to do this by purchasing on their own account from the European Colonists or subjects in both the Indies, an immense amount of their productions at prices lower than the ordinary level, and selling to them and to their parent States a similar amount at prices above that level. This double operation, of selling unusually dear, and buying unusually cheap, is an advantage that necessarily results to neutrals from that sort of monopoly which they virtually enjoy a gain belligerent States, and is some compensation for the vexatious interruptions & injuries they suffer from nations at war, even when those nations are not disposed to offend.—This great profit of neutral commerce, however, would entirely cease if the flags of neutrals could protect the property of belligerents; for in that case nothing more would be necessary for those at war than to transfer the apparent ownership of their vessels to individual citizens or subjects of a neutral State, and every thing would proceed as if there were no war.—Such was the Genoese practice to guard against the cruelties of the Barbary States—those states, in their treaties with the English, agreed that free bottoms should make free goods—this stipulation was required by the English to preclude all question concerning the cargoes of their own vessels, but the Genoese easily converted it to the protection of their richest trade, by hiring for each vessel a single English subject, who passed for the owner and captain, and who, in the language of the Mediterranean, is denominated *E! Capitain de Bondera*, or Captain of the Colours.—Thus it happened, notwithstanding the rigorous care of the English laws, the trade of Genoa was protected by the English flag at less expense than their own, and the English lost probably some trade as merchants, while their ships could not even enjoy the freight which is unquestionably the lowest part of profit in all trade.

To men acquainted with commercial affairs these details may appear superfluous, but well informed persons, of other professions, may be slow to believe that if neutral flags could protect belligerent property, such flags would always be hoisted on board belligerent ships under the sanction of some neutral state; yet nothing is more certain than that such would be the fact, and the expense of the neutralization would be little more than ordinary official fees.—Numerous and striking examples to prove this might be easily adduced.—Let it, however, be supposed for a moment, that arrangements might possibly be formed, and executed in good faith, by which the protection of neutral flags should be confined to property on board vessels truly owned by neutrals; this would be no benefit to neutrals, for if the property be bona fide neutral as well as the ship, such property is as safe now as laws can make it, but if the property be owned by belligerents, they alone would be benefited, so that this system could only promote the interest of belligerent States, and the neutrals, in such case, would be the carriers only for belligerents, instead of being, as they now necessarily are, both carriers & traders, that is, owners of the goods, and entitled to all the profits as buyers and sellers.

By the acknowledged law of nations, a neutral may now carry the property of a nation at war.—He cannot indeed lawfully de-

fer it by force, nor screen it by falsehood, but if he acts honestly and is captured, he is entitled to his freight from the captor.—Nothing more than this could be demanded if he could pass free, as is proposed by the new system—but if the cargo is in truth, owned by the neutral he cannot be lawfully interrupted and will not often be in fact if he is honest, and in addition to the *pitance* of freight, let it be repeated, he will enjoy the great advantage of selling what is much wanted, and buying what superabounds, in a word, he will have the *desideratum* of merchants, to sell extremely dear and buy extremely cheap.—If it were possible to ascertain the advantages which the commerce of the United States could have derived from the mere carriage or freight of goods during the present war, and compare them with the profits actually received from the purchases and sales the superiority of the latter over the former would be found as great as that of the Cornhill shop keepers over their Truckmen and Porters. It is obvious that one of these descriptions receives the simple wages of labour, while the other superadds the liberal profits of well employed capital.

FROM THE BALANCE.

A MAN, because he is a cunning animal, bridle and saddles his horse, and then mounts him and rides upon his back;—and just so, a subtle, intriguing, ambitious fellow, by reason that he is more cunning than the people, will bridle and saddle and ride them. Every skillful jockey knows how to manage a restive or high mettled horse. He first strokes, soothes and coaxes him; then with a sudden leap, he seats himself well on the saddle—after which the poor animal is at his mercy, and, by means of the bit, the spur and the thong, is made to know and submit to his rider. Thus, a fly demagogue will flatter the people, till he has riveted his yoke upon their necks or has mounted snugly upon their shoulders, and then he curbs and reins them with a bridle, whips them with his thong, or even plunges his spur into their sides, as best suits his purposes.

Marat & Robespierre professed unbounded friendship for the people. Marat in the beginning of his political career, was the editor of a newspaper, which he entitled "The Friend of the People;" and which is said to have been stuffed with flattery to them, as well as with invectives against those men in authority, whom he wished to supplant. The very title of that newspaper, "The Friend of the People," was enough to give it unbounded credit and currency. We will have Marat's paper, (say the multitude) for he is our friend—he says so himself.—"Success to Marat's newspaper," bawls another.—"Huzza for Marat, exclaim the whole multitude, Huzza for Marat, the friend of the people." In the mean time, the cadaverous, lantern-jawed Marat, observing how well his plans succeeded, "Grinned horribly a ghastly smile."

Robespierre was a noted speech maker; and his speeches were generally filled with the cursed hypocritical cant of ardent and boundless love to the people, who, duped by this artifice used to testify their approbation and gratitude by loud shouts and plaudits. In this way, those two fiends, those incarnate devils rendered themselves universally popular and acquired unlimited confidence and authority.—And let the tears, the blood, the agonizing groans of millions of those deluded people tell the rest.—This method of gulling the people by the horrid professions of great friendship for them, no new thing; it is not a modern invention, but was practised by cunning, ambitious men, even in the earliest ages of the world. There is a remarkable instance of this nature, and of a very early date, in sacred history.

Abalom, a son of King David—a young man of an unprincipled, depraved mind, but possessing great external accomplishments, was banished for the murder of his brother, and lived some time with the King of Geshur, his grandfather. At length, his indulgent father, recalled him from banishment and restored him to favor. This paternal indulgence he requited by forming the horrible plan of usurping the throne, though, he well knew, that in stepping up to it, he must dip his feet in his father's blood.—And what method did Abalom pursue in order to obtain this advancement? The very same that has been pursued by ambitious demagogues ever since; that is, he won the hearts of the people by flattery. The history of his political intrigue is very