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EDINBURGH, October 1.

The expedition against Holland was undertaken for the avowed purpose of restoring the ancient order of things, and of securing the United Provinces from the influence of the French. This effect was to be produced by the active co-operation and assistance of the Dutch themselves, who, we were assured, were impatient to throw off the yoke of France. The military force that was sent, was strong enough to have induced the people to have expressed their impatience, and to have declared themselves—Have they done so? It is absurd to say that they were repressed by the French force in the country; because, in the first place, we are assured by the Ministerialists themselves, that the French are only in the proportion of one to three to the Dutch troops; and in the next place, it is allowed that the great majority of the men who have fought against our's were Dutch. Have there been serious insurrections in any part of the Provinces? We have not heard of one. We have read indeed of a partial attempt of the Orangists, on the side of Guelderland, but no force joined them, and the insurgents themselves were dispersed and dispersed by the Prussians, who informed the Dutch commandant of Arahelm, that they would take care that such scenes should not be repeated.—This is a most important fact. It shows not only the anxiety of the Prussian Cabinet to preserve its neutrality, but it proves that any attempt to invade the provinces on that side will be resisted.

Is the force we have sent, strong enough to conquer Holland, or is it meant to persist in the expedition, even after it is clearly ascertained that the sentiments of the Dutch are not with us? Every man who considers the difficulties which the nature of the country, and the resistance of the people, would oppose to such an enterprise, added to the waste of British blood and treasure, which must be the inevitable consequence, will, we are persuaded, answer that we ought not.—Now we can abandon the enterprise without disgrace, we can say to the Dutch, "We conceived you wished to be released from the influence and power of France. We afforded you the means—you reject them—we leave you to yourselves."

From the expedition against Holland, we turn to the general objects of the war against France. Every thing tends to prove that the emperor of Germany has no intention of employing his forces for the purpose of effecting a change in the government of France—of this, ministers are, we believe, fully convinced. His Imperial Majesty too confesses it. Through the medium of the Archduke Charles, he says, in the circular letter addressed to the Princes of the Empire, that if all the states furnish their contingents, the French will be forced to the conditions of peace laid down as a basis in the resolution of the empire in 1793. If these conditions then could be obtained, which had not in view any change in the government of France, he would make their peace with the French Republic.

The most important and interesting parts of the Paris papers relate to the debates in the council of five hundred. The anti-directorial party are by no means subdued. On the 13th inst. a motion was brought forward in the council of five hundred, for declaring the country in danger. A most violent debate took place which lasted two days. The Jacobin party, headed by Jourdan, Lamarque, Quirot and Bertrand, of Calvados, were for the motion. Lucien Buonaparte, Chenier, Dannon and Boulay, of la Meurthe, against it. The directorial party at length triumphed, and the motion was rejected by a majority of 245 against 171.

During the discussion, large groups assembled round the Thuilleries, and when the rejection of the motion for declaring the country in danger was known, many of the deputies who had voted against the motion were loaded with reproaches. Another trial of strength between the two parties is expected to take place; for the Jacobins, though defeated on the 12th and 14th, appear to be still in considerable strength.

In this very important debate, the following sentiments were delivered by Boulay of la Meurthe. They are the more interesting, because Boulay is intimately connected with the directory, and is supposed to speak their opinions. The speeches of Lucien Buonaparte and other leading men on the same side, were to the same effect. The moderate politicians of France now rebounce conquest as equally impolitic and unjust.

"No, says he, the country is not in danger.—Treason and misconduct may have contributed to the reverses of our arms; but disaster was almost inevitable. We had extended ourselves a great deal too much. To have preserved what we had acquired, 12 hundred thousand men would have been necessary, for it is much more difficult, it requires many more men, to retain than to conquer. The coalition itself will lay the foundation for its discomfiture in its first suc-

cess. This is the unalterable law imposed by the nature of things; by its victories it will be divided, extended, exhausted, worn down.—Resist its efforts with constancy,—oppose to the torrent a powerful bulwark, and the torrent that now bears against you will retire broken and dispersed from your impenetrable frontier. The present coalition is monstrous. It is not in the nature of things that it should subsist; it must dissolve by the discordancy of its own elements.

"But yet this very coalition would never have existed, had it not owed its birth to your own false views and extravagant pretensions. Britain has successfully employed the argument of your conquests to alarm the fears of surrounding powers. Britain has propagated the idea that you wished to republicanise all Europe, and to attack the independence of other states. Would you destroy the most powerful engine of the coalition? declare solemnly that it is your object to live free and independent within yourselves (*chez vous*) but that you do not wish to interfere in the government of any other nation—that you do not expect the propagation of republican principles from any thing but the force of example. Then you will withdraw from the coalition its most powerful weapon. Then it will fall to pieces of itself. For my own part I entertain the most thorough conviction that the French people will never submit to receive a law from a foreign power. Let our force be exerted with ability. Let us not exhaust our means and resources, but employ them in a manner that wisdom and prudence will justify. Let the efforts of our gallant youth be directed by skillful generals, and the country will be saved."

The cartel which arrived on Thursday from Denkirck brings an account, that great rejoicing took place there, on receiving the news of the battle of the nineteenth, and that troops are pouring into Holland from the Netherlands.

It is probable that another attack will soon take place at Alkmaar, because, exposed up as our force is at present, upon a peninsula, it cannot receive assistance or extend protection to those who may be disposed to co-operate. At the same time every moment's delay enables the enemy to prepare their means of resistance, and to reinforce their army. The result of the next attack will enable us to determine whether there be even a chance for ultimate success. If the enemy can so long stop our progress before Alkmaar, how many bloody battles may we anticipate in the conquest of a country where so many obstacles must be surmounted!

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 2.

The house having formed a quorum, proceeded to the election of its Speaker. On the ballots being counted, there appeared for Mr. Sedgwick, 42 votes, Mr. Macon 27, Mr. Dent 13, Mr. Rutledge 2, Mr. Sumpter 1 vote.

Mr. Sedgwick failing one vote of a majority of the members present, another ballot was taken, when Mr. Sedgwick had 46 votes, Mr. Macon 38, Mr. Dent 3, Mr. Rutledge 1.

Whereupon Mr. Sedgwick was declared to be duly elected.—Upon being conducted to the chair, Mr. Sedgwick addressed the house in the following words:

Gentlemen,
Although I am conscious of a deficiency of the talents which are desirable to discharge with usefulness and dignity, the important duties of the high station to which I am raised by the generous regard of the enlightened and virtuous representatives of my country, yet relying myself on the energy of their candid support, I will not shrink from the attempt.

Accept, I pray you, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgements of the honor you are pleased to confer; and with it, an assurance that no consideration shall seduce me to deviate, in the least degree, from a direct line of impartial integrity.

Mr. Condy was elected Clerk, having 49 votes; Mr. Beckley 39.

The Senate having also formed a quorum, and chosen Mr. Livermore President pro tem. a Message was sent to the President of the U. States, informing him thereof. He appointed to meet both houses next day at 12 o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Both houses being assembled in the Representative Chamber, the President of the U. States appeared, and delivered the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
It is with peculiar satisfaction that I meet the Sixth Congress of the United States of America—Coming from all parts of the union, at this critical and inter-

esting period, the members must be fully possessed of the sentiments and wishes of our constituents.

The flattering prospects of abundance from the labors of the people, by land and by sea—the prosperity of our extended commerce, notwithstanding interruptions occasioned by the belligerent states of a great part of the world—the return of health, industry, and trade, to those cities which have lately been afflicted with disease; and the various and inestimable advantages, civil and religious, which, secured under our happy frame of Government, are continued to us unimpaired, demand of the whole American people sincere thanks to a Benevolent Deity, for the merciful dispensations of his Providence. But while these numerous blessings are recollected, it is painful to advert to the ungrateful return which has been made for them by some of the people in certain counties of Pennsylvania; where, seduced by the arts and misrepresentations of designing men, they have openly resisted the law directing the valuation of houses and lands. Such defiance was given to the civil authority as rendered hopeless all farther attempts by judicial process, to enforce the execution of the laws, and it became necessary to direct a military force to be employed, consisting of some companies of regular troops, volunteers and militia, by whose zeal and activity, in co-operation with the judicial power, order and submission were restored, and many of the offenders arrested. Of these, some have been convicted of misdemeanors, and others charged with various crimes, remain to be tried.

To give due effect to the civil administration of Government, and to insure a just execution of the laws, a revision and amendment of the judiciary system, is indispensably necessary. In this extensive country it cannot but happen, that numerous questions respecting the interpretation of the laws and the rights and duties of officers and citizens, must arise. On the one hand, the laws should be executed; on the other, individuals should be guarded from oppression. Neither of these objects is sufficiently assured under the present organization of the judicial department. I therefore earnestly recommend the subject to your serious consideration.

Performing in the pacific and humane policy, which had been invariably professed, and sincerely pursued, by the Executive Authority of the U. S. when indications were made on the part of the French Republic of a disposition to accommodate the existing differences between the two countries, I felt it to be my duty to prepare for meeting their advances by a nomination of Ministers upon certain conditions, which the honor of our country dictated, and which its moderation had given it a right to prescribe. The assurances which were required of the French Government, previous to the departure of our Envoys, have been given through their Minister of Foreign Relations; and I have directed them to proceed on their mission to Paris. They have full power to conclude a treaty, subject to the constitutional advice and consent of the Senate. The characters of these gentlemen are sure pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honor or interest, nothing inconsistent with our obligations of good faith or friendship to any other nation, will be stipulated.

It appearing probable, from the information I received, that our commercial intercourse with some ports in the island of St. Domingo might finally be renewed, I took such steps as seemed to me expedient to ascertain that point. The result being satisfactory, I then, in conformity with the act of Congress on the subject, directed the restraints and prohibitions of that intercourse to be discontinued, on terms which were made known by proclamation. Since the renewal of this intercourse, our citizens trading to those parts, with their property, have been duly respected, and privateering from those ports has ceased.

In examining the claims of British subjects by the Commissioners at Philadelphia, under the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, with Great Britain, a difference of opinion on points deemed essential in the interpretation of that article, has arisen between the Commissioners appointed by the United States and the other members of that board, from which the former have thought it their duty to withdraw. It is sincerely to be regretted, that the execution of an article, produced by a mutual spirit of amity and justice, should have been thus unavoidably interrupted. It is, however, confidently expected, that the same spirit of amity, and the same sense of justice, in which it originated, will lead to satisfactory explanations. In consequence of the obstacles to the progress of the commission in Philadelphia, his Britannic Majesty has directed the commission appointed by him, under the 7th article of the treaty, relating to British captures of American vessels, to withdraw from the board sitting in London, but with the express declara-