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Mr. BOYLAN,
By Publishing the following Address you will oblige a
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To the CITIZENS of FAYETTEVILLE DIVISION.

Fellow-Citizens,

THE approaching Election for a Representative to Congress, ought to command your most serious attention—The present is a solemn crisis—A period fraught with importance—A time fraught with the most alarming forebodings—Negligence or apathy in the exercise of your duty as Electors, may be productive of uncalculable evil—Four Candidates solicit your patronage—As Members of Society you can judge of their merits from their private characters—Of their politics from their public addresses and declarations—Out of these your National Representative is to be chosen, and without a dereliction of principles the choice will be judicious—Could I believe your politics altered, or your sentiments changed, respecting the administration of the Federal Government, I would spare no pains to reclaim you; I would labor to convince you of your error, and endeavor to remove your infatuation.—But when I see your Constitution violated,—your Government disgraced—your Country degraded—your Chief Magistrate timid, fickle and ex-parte without energy, magnanimity or resolution—without the manly fortitude of Virtue, nor even the heroic temerity of Vice. When I see these and a thousand other facts which stare you in the face, I cannot doubt your fidelity, altho' I think it proper to rouse you to exertions. The superiority in point of talents and virtue, in the Federal over the Democratic Characters throughout the continent, is not reversed in your Candidates. It is measures and not men I advocate—I shall spare no incommensurate on your federal, and suppress any censure on your anti-federal Candidates—altho' the former could not lose, nor have nothing to fear, from contrasting his character with the latter, and altho' his merit might eclipse that of some of his opponents as the light of the sun does that of a glow worm, they have an equal title to solicit, altho' not an equal right to receive your suffrage—their Characters are known to the most of you, with you rest the necessary comments—you have no reason to pause—no cause to hesitate, out of four candidates there is but one federalist—with the distinction of of parties in this country you are acquainted, this difference among others is worthy of notice—that altho' federalism may not make all Vicious men Virtuous, Democracy tends to make all Virtuous men Vicious. The one may not be a Virtue in all, the other is a crime in any. The professing the one may not be sufficient to recommend in all cases; but the avowal of the other is sufficient to disqualify in all instances. It is known to the world (and a change would surprise) that your former decisions have been uniformly federal—you have hitherto acted with integrity, with judgment and honest perseverance; exchange not these Virtues for Apostacy.—Turn not your backs on the cause of your Country.—Let not personal respect nor friendship, the influence of connections nor the drowsy laudanum of Adulation, swerve you from your principles.—Under the former administrations what were the state of your Country? Your agriculture, your commerce and manufactures flourished with unprecedented rapidity—your revenue more than equal to the exigence of Government—your Constitution respected, your Government revered, your Country with firmness repelled foreign intrusion, redressed its wrongs and commanded the admiration of Nations—your infant Navy triumphant after feats of valour on the Atlantic—your Judiciary independent and secure, distributing equal justice, subject to no power but the Constitution, and floods of wealth and happiness like the beams of the morning sun diffusing its beneficence and influence over all.

Painful the alternative, reverse the picture and you'll see the situation of your Country now. Behold the meagre the humiliating state of your Nation—insulted at home and degraded abroad—your treaties violated; your rights in-

truded with impunity, your supplicating Government spurned and treated with contempt, your National honor consumed to a skeleton; your magnanimity, your dignity of character chained with infamy at the footstool of your President; your Constitution violated and perforated to the heart; your Navy crippled in its infancy; sold to supply the place of a Salutary Revenue, repealed for the express purpose of increasing Executive patronage.—View the Judiciary, the third pillar in your Constitution dependant on the caprice of intoxicated power.—On the delerium of a sanguinary faction without energy, without stability, without force—imacinated to a shadow, reduced to a shape without substance—a sound without meaning—a prostituted title without respectability or honor. Do not these evils need a corrective, apply the necessary antidote—give the balm of federalism to heal the canker'd wounds of your injured Country. Chace away from your shores that spectre of Democracy—that magic power—that fascinating charm which has convulsed Europe—inchained France, and is now pointing to your ruin like the needle to the pole, but with less variation.

The credit you obtained on former occasions in supporting the honor and averting the ruin of your country, you are called upon now to maintain. When Virginia is bursting her chains—When Democracy is hiding its head in confusion—When the most anti-federal states are electrified with the vivid flash of federalism, are you then and not 'till then to turn your backs upon reason and shut your eyes against truth—forbid it Heaven—--forbid it Virtue.

Reflect on the duty you owe your Country, yourselves and posterity; your all is at stake; your liberty endangered; the religion of your fathers besieged and assaulted from the tower of infidelity.—Invoke the banished genius of your Constitution to return.—The Guardian Angel of your Nation to spread her protecting wings around your liberties, and support with a mighty arm your falling Republic. Supplicate the Majesty of Heaven (whose throne Democracy like fallen Lucifer has assailed) to direct your councils and save America from impending ruin.

MONITOR.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

LONDON, MAY 19.

DECLARATION.

His Majesty's earnest endeavours for the preservation of Peace having failed of success, he entertains the fullest confidence that He shall receive the same support from his Parliament, & that the same zeal and spirit will be manifested by His People, which he has experienced on every occasion when the honor of His Crown has been attacked or the essential interest of His Dominions have been endangered.

During the whole course of the Negotiations which led to the Preliminary and Definitive Treaties of Peace between His Majesty and the French Republic, it was His Majesty's sincere desire, not only to put an end to the hostilities which subsisted between the two countries, but to adopt such measures, and to concur in such propositions, as might most effectually contribute to consolidate the general tranquillity of Europe. The same motives by which His Majesty was actuated during the negotiations for Peace, have since invariably governed His conduct. As soon as the Treaty of Amiens was concluded, His Majesty's Courts were open to the people of France for every purpose of legal redress; all sequestrations were taken off their property; all prohibitions on their trade which had been imposed during the war were removed, and they were placed in every respect, on the same footing with regard to commerce and intercourse, as the inhabitants of any other state in amity with His Majesty, with which there existed no treaty of commerce.

To a system of conduct thus open, liberal & friendly, the proceedings of the French government afford the most striking contrast. The prohibitions which had been placed on the commerce of His Majesty's subjects during the war, have been enforced with increasing strictness & severity; violence has been offered, in several instances, to their vessels and their property; & in no case, has justice been afforded to those who may have been aggrieved in consequence of such acts, nor has any satisfactory answer been given to the repeated representations made by His Majesty's ministers, or ambassadors at Paris. Under such circumstances, when His

Majesty's subjects were not suffered to enjoy the common advantages of peace within the territories of the French republic, and the countries dependent upon it, the French government had recourse to the extraordinary measure of sending over to this country a number of persons for the professed purpose of residing in the most considerable sea port towns of Great Britain and Ireland, in the character of commercial agents or consuls. These persons could have no pretensions to be acknowledged in that character, as the right of being so acknowledged, as well as all the privileges attached to such a situation, could only be derived from a commercial treaty; and as no treaty of that description was in existence between His Majesty and the French republic, there was, consequently, too much reason to suppose, that the real object of their mission was by no means of a commercial nature, and this suspicion was confirmed, not only by the circumstance that some of them were military men, but by the actual discovery that several of them were furnished with instructions to obtain the soundings of the harbours, and to procure military surveys of places where it was intended they should reside. His Majesty felt it to be his duty to prevent their departure to their respective places of destination, and represented to the French government the necessity of withdrawing them; and it cannot be denied that the circumstances under which they were sent, and the instructions which were given to them, ought to be considered as decisive indications of the dispositions and intentions of the government by whom they were employed.

The conduct of the French government with respect to the Commercial Intercourse between the two countries, must therefore be considered as ill suited to a state of peace, and their proceedings, in their general political relations, as well as in those which immediately concern His Majesty's dominions, appear to have been altogether inconsistent with every principle of good faith, moderation and justice. His Majesty had entertained hopes, in consequence of the repeated assurances and professions of the French Government, that they might have been induced to adopt a system of policy, which, if it had not inspired other Powers with confidence, might at least have allayed their jealousies. If the French government had really appeared to be actuated by a due attention to such a system, if their disposition had proved to be essentially pacific, allowances would have been made for the situation in which a new Government must be placed after so dreadful and extensive convulsion as that which has been produced by the French Revolution. But His Majesty has unfortunately had too much reason to observe and to lament that the system of violence, aggression, and aggrandizement which characterized the proceedings of the different Governments of France during the war, has been continued with as little disguise since its termination. They have continued to keep a French army in Holland against the will, and in defiance of the remonstrances of the Batavian Government, and in repugnance to the letter of three solemn Treaties. They have, in a period of peace, invaded the territory, and violated the independence of the Swiss Nation, in defiance of the treaty of Lunéville, which had stipulated the independence of their territory, and the right of the inhabitants to chuse their own form of Government. They have annexed to the dominions of France, Piedmont, Parma, and Placencia; and the island of Elba, without allowing any provision to the King of Sardinia, whom they have despoiled of the most valuable part of his territory, though they were bound, by a most solemn engagement to the Emperor of Russia, to attend to his interests, and to provide for his establishment. It may indeed, with truth be asserted, that the period which has elapsed since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, has been marked with one continued series of aggression, violence, and insult on the part of the French Government.

In the month of October last, His Majesty was induced, in consequence of the earnest solicitation of the Swiss nation, to make an effort by a representation to the French Government, to avert the evils which were then impending over that country. This representation was couched in the most temperate terms; and measures were taken by His Majesty for ascertaining under the circumstances which then existed, the real situation and wishes of the Swiss Cantons, as well as the sentiments of the other Cabinets of Europe. His Majesty learned, however, with the utmost regret, that no disposition to counteract these repeated infractions of Treaties and acts of violence was manifested by any of the Powers most immediately interested in preventing them; and His Majesty therefore felt that, with respect to these objects, His single efforts could not be expected to produce any considerable advantage to those in whose favor they might be exerted.

It was about this time that the French Government first distinctly advanced the principle, that His Majesty had no right to complain of the conduct, or to interfere with the proceedings, of France, on any point which did not form a part of the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens.—That Treaty was unquestionably founded upon the same principle as every other antecedent treaty or convention, on the assumption

of the state of possession and of engagements subsisting at the time of its conclusion; and if that state of possession and of engagements is materially affected by the voluntary act of any of the parties, so as to prejudice the condition on which the other party has entered into the contract, the change, so made, may be considered as operating virtually as a breach of the Treaty itself, and as giving the party aggrieved a right to demand satisfaction or compensation for any substantial difference which such acts may have effected in their relative situations; but whatever may be the principle on which the treaty is to be considered as founded, there is indisputably a *General Law of Nations*, which, tho' liable to be limited, explained, or restrained by *Convention Laws*, is antecedent to it, and is that rule of conduct to which all Sovereigns & States had been accustomed to appeal, where *Conventional Law* is admitted to have been silent.—The Treaty of Amiens, and every other Treaty, in providing for the objects to which it is particularly directed, does not therefore assume or imply an indifference to all other objects which are not specified in its stipulations, much less does it adjudge them to be of a nature to be left to the will and caprice of the violent and the powerful.—The justice of the cause is alone a sufficient ground to warrant the interposition of any of the Powers of Europe in the difference which may arise between other States, and the application and extent of that just interposition is to be determined solely by considerations of prudence. These principles can admit of no exception; but if the new and extraordinary pretension advanced by the French Government, to exclude His Majesty from any right to interfere with respect to the concerns of other Powers, unless they made a specific part of the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens, was that which it was possible to maintain, those Powers would have a right, at least, to claim the benefit of this principle, in every case of difference between the two countries. The indignation of all Europe, must surely then be excited by the declarations of the French Government, that in the event of hostilities, these very Powers who were no Parties to the Treaty of Amiens, and who were not allowed to derive any advantage from the Remonstrances of His Majesty in their behalf, are nevertheless to be made the victims of a war which is alleged to arise out of the same treaty, and are to be sacrificed in a contest which they not only have not occasioned, but which they have had no means whatever of preventing.

His Majesty judged it most expedient, under the circumstances which then affected Europe, to abstain from a recurrence to hostilities on account of the views of ambition and acts of aggression manifested by France on the continent; yet an experience of the character and dispositions of the French government could not fail to impress His Majesty with a sense of the necessity of increased vigilance in guarding the rights and dignity of his crown, & in protecting the interests of his people.

While His Majesty was actuated by these sentiments, he was called upon by the French government to evacuate the island of Malta. His Majesty had manifested, from the moment of the signature of the Definitive Treaty, an anxious disposition to carry into full effect the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens relative to that island. As soon as he was informed that an election of a Grand Master had taken place, under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, and that it had been agreed by the different Princes assembled at St. Petersburg to acknowledge the person whom the court of Rome should select out of those who had been named by them to be Grand Master of the Order of St. John, His Majesty proposed to the French government, for the purpose of avoiding any difficulties which might arise in the execution of the arrangement, to acknowledge that election to be valid; and when in the month of August the French government applied to His Majesty to permit the Neapolitan troops to be sent to the island of Malta, as a preliminary measure for preventing any unnecessary delay, His Majesty consented without hesitation to this proposal, and gave directions for the admission of the Neapolitan troops into the island. His Majesty had thus shown his disposition not only to throw no obstacles in the way of the execution of the treaty, but, on the contrary, to facilitate the execution of it by every means in his power.—His Majesty cannot, however, admit that in any period since the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens the French government have had a right to call upon him, in conformity to the stipulations of that Treaty, to withdraw his forces from the island of Malta. At the time when this demand was made by the French Government, several of the most important stipulations of the arrangement respecting Malta remained unexecuted: the election of a Grand Master had not been carried to effect. The tenth Article had stipulated that the independence of that island should be placed under the guarantee and protection of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia. The Emperor of Germany had acceded to the Guarantee, but only on condition of a like accession on the part of the other Powers specified in the Article. The Emperor of Russia had refused his accession, except on the condition that the Maltese Language should