

THE MINERVA.

TWO & A HALF DOLLS. PER
ANN. Payable half Yearly.

PUBLISHED (WEEKLY) BY WILLIAM BOYLAN.

TWO DOLLS. PER ANN.
Payable in Advance.

Vol. 13.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1808.

{No. 637.

NEW YORK, May 30.

Interesting.—To the politeness of a respectable Friend, we are indebted for a Boston paper of Saturday last, in which it is stated, that on a joint vote of the two Houses of the Massachusetts legislature, the Hon. Messrs. Joseph Leland, Theodore Lincoln, and Ami R. Mitchell were declared Senators by a Majority of 30. The two former fill the vacancies, and the latter is in the room of Mr. Hubbard improperly declared elected by the governor and Council. Thus the Federal Majority in the Senate is Six.

From the same paper, we copy the following.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WHEATON, of Norton, after a number of pertinent remarks on the situation of our common country, and the proceedings of the Legislature at the last session, in adopting certain resolutions approbatory of the Embargo, & other measures of the National Administration, moved for and had leave to lay the following resolutions on the table:

Whereas the present critical and alarming situation of our national affairs, renders it peculiarly necessary and proper that our rulers should be correctly informed of the sentiments of the People, who are the only legitimate source of power; and whereas certain resolutions passed at the last session of the legislature, before means had been afforded to consult their Constituents, may have led to a misapprehension of the state of public opinion.—And whereas, the people of this commonwealth are placed in new and extraordinary circumstances, interdicted by the National Government from the use of the Ocean, and from the habits and occupations to which they and their fathers have been accustomed from the first settlement of the country—and at the same time the surplus produce of their fields and fisheries is perishing on hand, from the want of a market, and the ruinous consequences which must ensue from a continuance of the present system of measures cannot be exceeded by the losses and dangers to be apprehended from any information which has been officially communicated to the public:—Therefore,

RESOLVED, by the Senate and house of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled,

That the citizens of Massachusetts have a natural, necessary, and immediate interest in the preservation and prosperity of Commerce, Navigation and Fisheries; to the successful extension of which under the late administrations of the national government they are, with the blessing of Providence, principally indebted for the rapid improvement in agriculture and the arts, and for the unexampled increase of their domestic resources.

That to secure protection and encouragement to these most important and unalienable interests, was a primary motive for the accession of this Commonwealth to the Constitution of the United States:—

That we therefore view with anxiety and alarm the operation of an Embargo of an unprecedented extent and unlimited duration, by which not only foreign commerce is annihilated, but the most grievous restraints and embarrassments imposed upon the intercourse between different States, and even between different parts of the same State:—That although a temporary Embargo may be on some occasions expedient as a measure of precaution, and the right to impose it may be admitted as incident to the powers of the National Government to regulate Commerce:—Yet the power to create a permanent Embargo upon foreign and inland Commerce, which a majority of Congress cannot repeal against the consent of the President, was not, it is believed, contemplated by the framers of the Constitution; and the adoption of this measure, with a view to coerce foreign nations, is, in our estimation, a novel and dangerous experiment, which discourages industry, by destroying its rewards, disturbs the natural relations of the citizens, is equally repugnant to the national honor and interest; and while its effects in counteracting the oppressive policy of any other nation is at least doubtful, is pregnant with disastrous consequences to our own:—

That if this unexampled prohibition of commerce could rightfully be enforced by Congress, yet the delegation of an authority to the executive, to regulate the coasting trade, and the ordinary intercourse between the citizens of the same state, and to grant exemptions and dispensations at his discretion to individuals or districts, would be not less dangerous and extraordinary, as it might become the foundation for oppressive monopolies and exclusive privileges, and prepare the country for the habitual surrender of the Legislative power into a single hand:—

That while the true policy of the United States points to the cultivation of peace and amity with all nations, yet if these blessings be unattainable by means consistent with national honor, the people of this commonwealth

will be ever ready to sustain all privations and to make every exertion requisite to support the dignity, and enforce the reasonable pretensions of the nation; and it being certain that no degree of forbearance and moderation will exempt neutral nations, at all times, from insult and aggression, and that the claims of military ambition can be satiated only by universal dominion, it is the duty of government to prepare for events, which may be impossible to avert: That the spirit and resources of the country are fully adequate to the protection of its maritime and territorial rights, and ought to be directed and employed in such preparations as the experience of ages demonstrates to be alone safe and effectual. We cannot therefore, but deprecate a system of measures, which instead of providing for the defence of our ports and frontier, by usual and obvious means, has impaired our naval force, and left us exposed to every invader:—

That in the estimation of this Legislature, a naval force is highly important for the defence of this country, and the protection of commerce; and that it is the duty of the senators and representatives of this commonwealth in congress, from time to time to use all due means for the gradual creation of an effective navy:—

That the General Government, having been instituted expressly to provide for the common defence and general welfare, and to preserve to us and to posterity the blessings of liberty, must be supported at every expense and every hazard, while it secures these inestimable objects by an equal and paternal solicitude for the various parts and sections of the union:—but that government must not be confounded with the administration as the latter can only be entitled to the confidence of the people, when by a fair and frequent display of their purposes and policy they rescue themselves from the imputation of partiality, and prejudice, and undue fear or affection in the conduct of our foreign and domestic concerns.

It was then voted, that they be printed for the use of the members; and that the further consideration of them be assigned for Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

We understand the question for printing the above resolutions was carried by a majority of 60.—Com. Adv.

SALEM, May 27.

Respect and Gratitude.—We have seldom witnessed a scene of more rational gratification, than that of Tuesday last, in rendering to an old and venerable patriot a public tribute of respect and gratitude. It is the fashion of the times to calumniate our public benefactors. Col. Pickering has been more particularly singled out as a mark for the destroyers of fame and character, and the arrows have been dipped in the most malignant poison. While his life has been devoted to the service of his country, he has had to stem a torrent of the most cruel obloquy, and reproach, provoked by those steady Roman virtues which have buoyed him up in the arduous struggle. Drawn from his native town and state by the calls of his country, in the early part of our revolutionary war, he has of late returned to spend the evening of his life among his ancient friends. They affectionately welcome him into their society; and at this crisis of danger, when the country has need of the services of its best patriots, and they of an open countenance and support against the stream of persecution that would bear them down, the opportunity which has presented itself of paying this respect to Col. Pickering has been at once an indulgence of the generous affections of the heart, and a service in the common cause of the country.

The handsome manner in which Col. Pickering was introduced into town on Tuesday, comported with the respectful sentiments which gave rise to the entertainment. Two gentlemen of the committee of arrangements were deputed to proceed in a carriage to his seat in Wenham, and accompany him to Salem. In the mean time upwards of 120 young gentlemen of this and the neighboring towns, desirous of contributing to the public manifestations of respect, assembled on horseback, and being formed into regular order, under the direction of Major DEAN and Mr. FAIRFIELD as Marshals, and accompanied by a number of carriages, took a route through Danvers and Upper Beverly, and met the Colonel near the Wenham line, whence they escorted him in a very gallant style into Salem. The houses and streets were crowded with grateful spectators; the vessels in Beverly harbor displayed their flags in compliment to the veteran; and as his carriage arrived at the draw of Essex bridge, a salute was fired from a ship at a few yards distance in the stream. The cavalcade passing on through thousands of spectators on the front reaching General Derby's, the escort opened and faced inwards, forming an extensive line, through which the carriage passed to the General's door, where the Colonel alighted, and was welcomed with a favorite air from an excel-

lent Band of Music, and met by the Committee of arrangements and a large number of gentlemen assembled to receive him. After some time spent in mutual congratulations, in this delightful mansion, the company proceeded to Concert Hall, where a most elegant and sumptuous dinner was prepared in a superior style, of which upwards of 150 persons partook. Here their illustrious Guest was seated amidst many of those who had been the gay companions of his youth, and were now the steady friends of his age. Here he was surrounded also by young men, who had learnt from their fathers the history and character of the man they honored. Among the guests, were the Honorable JOSIAH QUINCY, M. C. several of the Essex Senators, Rev. Clergy, &c. The Hon. Mr. GOODHUE presided at Table; and the Messrs. DERBY, PICKMAN and PRISCOTT acted as Vice Presidents. Fancy was amused in the tasteful arrangement and decoration of the table; the appetite was gratified with the choicest viands;—but it was the pleasing occasion that gave them their true zest—it was indeed the feast of reason, and the flow of Federalism. The sentiments which animated the company are expressed in the toasts which were given.—The following were from the Chair:—

1. The United States: may their government be administered by enlightened, honest and practical statesmen. —U. S. March.

2. Massachusetts: May she recover and maintain her just influence in the councils of the nation. —Massachusetts's March.

3. The memory of WASHINGTON: may the principles by which he governed and was governed, soon be acknowledged the only legitimate American principles.

Dead March in Saul.
4. Agriculture and the Fisheries—encouraged and rewarded by commerce.

Gov. Jay's March.
5. Commerce—protected—not abandoned. —Rise Columbia.

6. Manufactures—Founded on the prosperity of Agriculture and Commerce—not established on their ruins. —Unlucky mistake.

7. The memory of HAMILTON—who possessed the sure criterion of great merit, the uninterrupted confidence of Washington.

Dirge.
8. The firmness of Federal Legislators, unappalled by the leaden arguments of their opponents. —Dog and Gun.

9. Every one in his element: may the sea-men return from the spade to the capstan, and the Philosopher from the chair of state to the closet. —Mind your business.

10. Real & American Ground. —"Equal and exact justice to all nations; entangling alliances with none."

Here's my thumb, I'll ne'er beguile you.
11. The independence of the United States: May those who were instrumental in achieving it, not be forgotten by those who idolize the hand that claims to have penned the declaration. —Gen. Knox's March.

12. In our zeal to encourage Manufactures, may we not encourage the manufacture of citizens from foreign materials. —Paddy Whack.

13. The voluntary tribute to veracity—Belief of plain assertions, unsupported by oaths and attestations. —Gen. Donnison's march.

14. The Clergy of New England, "free from the religion of Pain." —Old hundred.

15. May the people, who support government, never be prevented by that government from supporting themselves.

O dear, what can the matter be.
16. The Massachusetts Body Politic: the election-bulletin proves it to be convalescent, although the head is still out of order.

Sullivan's reel.
17. A steady opposition to despotism, whether in the form of Imperial Decrees, Royal Proclamations, or Presidential Recommendations. —God save America.

VOLUNTEERS.
By the Hon. Mr. Pickering.—The People of the United States: No longer mistaking zeal to maintain power and place, for patriotism, they will distinguish their enemies from their friends.

By the Hon. Mr. Quincy.—The towns of Salem and Boston, united by the most grateful recollections; Perpetual honors to that town, whose inhabitants, when invited to profit by the depression of a commercial rival, magnanimously replied, "that they would not indulge the thought of raising their fortunes on the ruins of their suffering neighbors."

By the Hon. Mr. Thorne.—The constituted authorities of our country:—When their measures tend to promote the public good, may they meet the support of honest men.

By the President, after Mr. Pickering had retired.—The Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esq.—the man who deserves, while his opponents court, popular favor.

Col. Pickering's March.
After Mr. Quincy had retired.—The Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Esq. He will never seal the death warrant of his country, upon executive recommendations.

After the President had retired.—The Hon.

BENJAMIN GOODHUE, a firm and inflexible patriot of the old school.

The Hon. EDWARD ST. LOB LIVERMORE, Esq. the firm and enlightened Representative of Essex, North District. May his late effort in Congress to remove the bars from our commerce, though unsuccessful, be gratefully requited.

Our political chymists: In their experiments to melt down our merchants into manufacturers, may they burn their fingers in the crucible.

JAMES SULIVAN: While any doubts remain of his unfitness for office, may he not want "pen, ink and paper, and a disposition to use them."

The Louisiana purchase, made in the wisdom of the fish, which, when it had swallowed the hook, thought it had caught the fisherman. —Who's the Dupe?

The Navy of the United States: Our "lord high Admiral," on the approach of danger, has ordered the crews to quit their ships, and take to the shore in boats.

The decks were cleared, the gallant hand, &c.

The act in addition to the act entitled an act in addition to the act entitled an act supplementary to the act entitled an act laying an EMBARGO. Surely we do live under a government of laws!!!

Our brethren of Cape Ann: May their Fish break through the Embargo Net, and twist its threads round the neck of democracy.

The Political Pot: May Federalism soon return to seum it, and set it aside to cool and settle. —Molly hang the Kettle on

Extracts from the Address of Matthew Clay, Esq. a Democratic Member of Congress from Virginia, to his constituents, dated

Federal City, 15 April, 1808

We have appropriated one million of dollars for fortifying our ports and harbours in addition to former appropriations, which have been immense; half a million to purchase and manufacture arms; one hundred thousand of the militia are still held in requisition; and the present military peace establishment, consisting of about four thousand troops.

My great reliance for national safety in time of danger is on the militia; whenever freemen commit the defence of their liberties to mercenaries, they are in danger of being enslaved. We know the common soldier is too often the mere dregs of human nature; fit for any thing or every thing, when under the influence of a popular leader; and although some gentlemen may say there can be no great danger in a standing army of ten thousand men, yet remember the thing is begun, and where will it end?

These were in my opinion sufficient for all the purposes of defence under existing circumstances; and here I stopped as to preparations of defence. A majority, however, of my friends, with whom I am in the habit of voting, thought otherwise; and have voted to raise six thousand regular troops in addition to the former four thousand. But in this I could not see my way clear; I did think, and do still think, that four thousand regulars are amply sufficient for all the purposes of garrison duty; to wit: one thousand at New Orleans; five hundred at Detroit; five hundred at New York; the balance at Norfolk, Charleston, and such other points of defence as the President of the United States, and Secretary at war should deem most proper for the safety of the union. A majority of my friends have also voted to build one hundred and eighty-eight gun boats in addition to the former number of sixty-nine, making in all two hundred and fifty-seven. I do not like the gun boat system of defence—to build and man the whole for one year would cost the public about five or six millions of dollars; and even then, in my opinion it is but a sorry mode of defence; they certainly will not answer the high expectation of some gentlemen. I am not singular in this opinion; most of the members from that section of the union, where they are intended for defence, voted with me. But in God's name, how are we to carry on the embargo system? A system of privation—and to raise and support so large an army of regular troops at the same time, without money; where it is to come from I know not.

The American navy at present consists of four frigates, carrying 44 guns each, 3 frigates carrying 36 do. three frigates 32 guns, four brigs carrying 16 guns each, three schooners carrying 14 guns each, one do. carrying 12 guns, two vessels carrying 11 guns each, two do. carrying 7 guns each, and two hundred and fifty-seven gun-boats carrying one gun each, all lying in port, not one daring to move out lest the British navy should pick it up to prevent its falling into the hands of the French. This strikingly shews the folly of contending at sea with Great Britain, a contest too unequal for Americans to engage in at this time."