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Political.

The two following articles are from a democratic paper of some standing. We think them entitled to the attention of those who maintain that all the charges urged against our rulers, are nothing but federal slanders—*len*. At least they may now learn, that the infallibility of congress and the President is not so firmly believed in by their own party as it used to be.]

FROM THE WHIG.

To the Honorable the Members of both Houses of Congress.

GENTLEMEN,—I shall make no apology in sending you the following thoughts and observations, as a Christmas Gift—not that I presume to think myself capable of informing you of your duty, or that you need such information—or would accept it from me—but I intend to shew my good wishes to my countrymen, and to prepare them to expect the blessed effects of their disinterested choice; having in a former communication informed them of the persons I thought worthy to be invested with that honor and dignity.

You have now, gentlemen, the political power of all the United States delegated to you; and, as I doubt not you will make an honest use of it, so you will have their physical strength too at your command: that is, you will have their thanks, their wishes, their prayers, and their persons, as well as their purse. This is the greatest trust that can be committed by men to one another—it contains all that is valuable here on earth—the lives, the property, the liberties of your countrymen, and your own present and future happiness and fame. This great trust is not committed to you for your own sakes; but for the protection, security, and happiness of those whom you represent. You are accountable to your own consciences, and to the high tribunal of Heaven for the just execution of this great authority—not to mention the applauses and blessings of millions of people, which will attend the faithful discharge of your duty; and the detestation, reproaches, and curses, which their other worse consequences, which ought to pursue a contrary course, but which I am sure you will never deserve.

You have, gentlemen, the best form of government in the world to cherish and support; its interests, its security, and its glory, to guard and defend. You have a great populous nation, abounding with men of understanding, integrity and courage, (requiring your care) whom you are obliged, by all the ties of gratitude, justice and generosity, by all the laws of God and man, to protect and preserve. A people plundered, insulted and undone, unless they can receive prompt and effectual help from your healing hands. Here is a sense of glory, an opportunity put by gracious heaven into your hands, to exercise your virtues, and to obtain a reputation far above the tinsel triumphs of fabulous and imaginary heroes. Virtuous men could not ask more of Providence, nor could Providence bestow more on mortal man, than to give them the honour of restoring to their rights, liberties and property, a people abused, oppressed, insulted and contemned. I cannot doubt, but those strong and forcible motives will call up all your virtue, generosity and public spirit, and inspire you with resolution to redress all these grievances—and make us once more a great and happy and independent people. It is in your power to do so—and from your endeavours we expect it.

Every man whom you represent, has a right to apply to you for protection and redress, and to complain of his own or his country's sufferings; and, by virtue of this undoubted right, I address you in my own behalf, and in behalf of millions of my fellow citizens, who, next to God, are to receive their liberties & happiness from your breath. You can make no law, countenance no corruption, nor bring or suffer any mischief upon your country, but what must fall upon yourselves and posterity—and for those reasons, I assure myself, that you will not forget your own and the public interest.

Surely, gentlemen, some of you cannot hope that neighbouring nations will sit still, and not take advantage of our weakness—even those nations by whom and for whose sakes we have been brought into this forlorn condition.—Consider too, what a figure several of the members who composed the 10th and 11th congresses, and to whose imbecility, (not to give it a harsher name,) we owe the continuance of most of all our present misfortunes. See! what a despicable appearance they make in their several counties and districts—among their neighbours, their acquaintances, & former friends! How have they been hunted and pursued with just reproaches, I had almost said by every honest and upright republican in America!—have been rejected in their several districts and populous counties. Let them set against all these evils a good conscience—a clear reputation—and being members, happy members of a free, powerful and happy people. This was once their case, and might have continued so, had they acted with that prompt American spirit becoming their station. The bow is stretched so far that it must break if it goes far. Avarice, like all other things, has its bounds, and must at last destroy itself, or destroy every thing else. Do you believe, that those who bro't your misfortunes upon you will pay the reckoning at last, or save themselves by endeavoring to complete their wickedness? There is no way gentlemen, to prevent all these misfortunes and evils I

have been enumerating, which lower upon you & us—but by preventing or removing the causes of them—and I hope that you will think it worthy your best considerations and most vigorous endeavours to do so, rather than to suffer under, and be undone by them.

This friendly advice you will please to receive from one not unknown to you, and who if God spares him health and strength, will send you a New Years Gift in the same spirit of kindness and philanthropy.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect and esteem your obedient humble servant.

Capital Hill, Dec 16, 1811.

LATEST—FROM THE SOUTH.

TREPIDATION ALLAYED.

“Scar'd at the sound which he himself had made!”
Fragment of a DIALOGUE between a Great Man and a Sycophant.

Great Man.—It's true, I spoke boldly in my message—that was intended for the people, and for foreign parts—but the *Hatspurs* in congress are likely to go too far.

Supple.—So they are in faith—the fools mind the word and not the *wink*. But, don't tremble so much. I'll fix the business.

Great Man.—How? My dear friend Supple—how! how! how!

Supple.—Be calm, and I'll tell you—“between ourselves” mind ye. Let some of your favorite interpreters gang into *baith* houses, and explain your words awa; let them swear, that though your words seem to imply war, you meant peace. [Aside; I'm not sure of the senate.]

Great Man.—Excellent! But...

Supple.—No bus; give yourself no farther trouble. A large body is most easily managed, as its members go in droves like sheep after a leader; we'll touch them smoothly in private—damp their spirit; postpone; talk; move to reconmit; and when they disperse in the spring, like *scap goats* they will bear away executive sins into the woods. Do you see!—Eh! Ha! ha! ha! ha! Rely upon me; I'm yours to the very shoe strings, and farther; I adore you—an—

Great Man.—I am conscious of your sup relative worth, Mr. Supple, and that of all your tribe. But, don't blab the project. When the Hornet returns, I expect a good *pretext* for submission.

Supple.—[Bowing low] Farewell and heaven defend your peerless excellency & all your bairns all doomsday.

Great Man.—Stay a moment, Mr. Supple; one thing alarms me—

Supple.—What's that, my lord?

Great Man.—The nation are becoming sick of words, and I fear they'll vomit up long speeches, as squeamish children throw up nauseous drugs. They, you know would destroy our talking plan.

Supple.—Your excellency's objection (like all your say) is very ingenious. I admit; but, trust me, I'll move it. We'll change names, alter labels, and so work the business, that like vendors of quack-medicines we'll make whole communities gulp down the very same sort of doses they already puked up. Your excellency will recollect, always, that our people are most easily hoodled of all people on earth. A resolution, a toast, a speech, makes a man famous; all three render him immortally renowned. If the English government grant us but “half justice,” we will talk still louder, magnify it into more than a complete stone-ment, swear they have knocked under to our valorous resolutions and your message. Then the whole country will resound with huzzas for you and us; and our statues, like Roman priapi, shall be erected in every garden and cornfield from Maine to Mexico.

Great Man.—Your words and looks are cordials to my heart. Oh! Mr. Supple your goodness overpowers me.

This declaration was made by a writer some time ago in the N. Intelligencer. If we had not so publicly and repeatedly told England (by words and actions) that we would be content with half justice” from her, it is very probable she would have rendered us whole justice long ago.

The calculation on the compliance of the House, we hope, will prove erroneous.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Washington, Dec. 16, 1811.

MR. LEWIS,—

As the public will probably be gratified, in knowing more of the causes of the Indian war upon the Wabash, I furnish you with the following statement, which is contained in a letter from a gentleman of respectable character and fortune at Vincennes, to a respectable member of congress from the western country—written before the late battle, in answer to inquiries made by the latter gentleman:—

DEAR SIR,

To answer your inquiries, concerning the cause of our difference with the Indian nations of the Wabash, would be a task which would require no small portion of labour to accomplish in full, as it would require a history of the Indian agency for eight years. The Indian agent of this district, wishing to be tho't a great diplomatic character, and having a field to display his abilities in his negotiations with the Indians, did by his intrigues astonish those children of nature. They found their lands sold without consent, and themselves paid for those lands without knowing how. By repeating the same tricks too often, these simple people have begun to understand them; but

not having read and studied chancery law, as administered in the territory, they cannot understand how one nation can, of right, and without their consent, sell the lands of another and receive the pay for them. This was the case in the treaty of 1795 in the year eighteen hundred and

The Delawares, who have not owned a foot of land for fifty years, sold to the agent of the United States all the country bordering on the Ohio, from the falls to the mouth of the Wabash, and received the pay. The tract of country belonged to the Weas a tribe of the Miami nation. But the Miamis as I have said not understanding this kind of equity, made such loud complaints, that the agent was ordered by the president of the United States to satisfy them, cost what it would. This he early performed by calling the chiefs of that nation to a council at Vincennes, and telling them that if they did not ratify the treaty and sale made by the Delawares of their land, they would be deemed enemies of the United States, and be treated accordingly; but if they would ratify that sale, they should receive a specific amount as a present from the United States—the sale of the Delawares being good without their consent. The Miamis having thought proper to choose the last, the agent, by giving them a few goods out of his own store, for which he charged the United States an enormous price apparently compromised the difference, and hushed their complaints for a time.

Notwithstanding the Indians have remained silent as respects that transaction, yet they have brooded over it with melancholy regret until a repetition of the same conduct which took place the year 1809, at the treaty of Fort Wayne, had nearly made them desperate. They now say, they may as well die by the sword as by famine, that they are deprived of their lands without receiving any thing like an adequate compensation, for them; that out of what the United States gives as an equivalent, but a small part is received by the owners of the land, and the rest is given to the other more powerful tribes who had forced them to sign the treaty by which they sold it.

The treaty of Fort West has been the immediate cause of the present discontent of the Indians. The Miamis accuse the United States of exciting the Potowatomies to threaten them with war, if they did not agree to sign that Treaty, by offering them such a part of the price of their Land. This charge appears to have some foundation, as by that treaty, the Potowatomies are to receive a quantity of goods.

They also complain bitterly of the second article of the same treaty. They say the United States were not satisfied with giving to the Delawares a great part of the price of the land obtained by that purchase, but have by the before mentioned second article, given to that tribe an equal right to the residue of their land. They also complain of the injustice of the United States in not adhering to the Treaty of Greenville; whereas it is stipulated that the United States, are never to ask them to sell their land, but when they will to dispose of a ny, they are to purchase it. Instead of waiting until they were disposed to part with their lands they have been constantly teased by their agents to sell, and finally forced into the sale. The United States well know, that they (the Indian) are not able to withstand their power, and a request that they would sell is the same as their command to do so. They complain of the quality of the goods they receive, being much inferior to those furnished them by the British traders.

It is said that the goods sent by the United States, to pay the annuities to the Indians, have been opened by their agent, and the best, and such as suited himself and his friends, have been taken, and replaced by goods of an inferior quality, at their own valuation.

It is a fact, that the superintendent (supposed to mean governor Harrison) has been, and perhaps still is, concerned in a store from which the Indians have received the goods due them by the United States. This store commenced without a capital, has, in the term of eight years, netted a profit of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. It may, therefore, be justly supposed, that their customers did not obtain their goods very cheap.

It is a fact, that the superintendent has been in partnership with the contractor, who furnished the Indians with provisions.

It is a fact, that the Potowatomies, who had a kind of claim to the land obtained by the last treaty, did, at the making of that treaty, and in the presence of the commissioner threaten the Miamis who were the owners of the land with war, if they would not sell their land. And you will see by it that the Potowatomies, although they had no claim to the land sold, did receive dollars, and an annuity of dollars. You will also see by that treaty, that the Delawares also received a share of the payment for the land, and by the second article, that they have obtained an equal right to a country watered by White River. This country belongs to the Miamis, who, out of compassion, permitted the Delawares, who had no land of their own to settle in that country, and hunt on their lands.

In answer to your inquiry whether the Indians have an intention of going to war, I answer, that in all my acquaintance with them, which has been more than twenty years, I never knew them more disposed for peace, which all their actions testify. Not one single act of hostility has been committed in this territory for many years. It is true, that some horses have been stolen which happens every year by banditti and outlaws, but they have uniformly been returned, as soon as the chiefs could obtain them. Not

long ago several horses were stolen from the Bossoron settlement. The Indians were pursued and overtaken.—They gave up the horses they had taken from Bossoron, but kept two others which they had stolen from a captain Plet, an officer belonging to the troops which have lately arrived here. The persons who had obtained their horses had not travelled far on their return home, before they were overtaken by the Indians and forced to give up the horses, as well those which had been stolen and recovered, as those which they rode, and were obliged to return on foot. This theft was committed by the party of Wenoamoc, the celebrated Potowatomic chief, who professes so much friendship for our governor, and the same who threatened the Miamis with war if they would not sell their lands. This villain is constantly going between the white people and Indians, telling lies alternately, for which he receives presents, and seldom fails to take some horse with him. The reports of Indian hostilities which were so busily circulated this summer are now all found to be lies, and it is now believed that they originated at head quarters preparatory to the present campaign. William Wells the former Indian agent at Fort Wayne, and who had been dismissed from office by the president, was appointed by the governor last spring an interpreter and sent by him to Chicago on private business. Immediately after this embassy, those reports of the hostilities of the Shawanese prophet were sent by the interpreter of that place to governors Howard and Edward, and by them to our governor, who doubt sent them on to the government; but the Shawanese chief has had a council with the governor, where he positively denied the truth of the reports, and challenged any man, either white or red to come face to face and ascertains that they ever heard him advise the Indians to go to war against the United States, and declared it was as much his interest as his wish to be in peace and friendship with the white people—but that it was inevitable that unless the Indians changed their habits, they would become extinct; that his design was to get the Indians to cultivate the earth and depend on for subsistence, to quit drinking spirituous liquors, which had been the cause of destroying more of them than all the wars they have had; to rely on their own industry for their clothing which they can make from the skins of deers, which they must necessarily kill for their meat; and not destroy those animals to furnish the traders with an article of commerce for which they receive comparatively nothing, when at the same time they are destroying their very means of subsistence.

What is the object of the present expedition? The ostensible object is the Shawanese prophet, who is declared a British emissary. But the real object is, to frighten the Miamis into silence and submission, and to recompense the friends of the governor for the dirty work they have done for him. The jurors, who served him in his trial against McIntosh, now come in for their pay. Some of them are quarter master generals, some majors, and some captains, lieutenants, &c. &c. None of his useful friends but are provided for in this expedition. This is done by introducing what is called Duane's new tactics, by which it is necessary to have more officers than common soldiers—experience having proved that the success of an army depends on its officers & discipline, consequently he greater the number of officers, the greater the certainty of success. The great superiority of this system is obvious; as by it, the most raw and undisciplined troops are made to manoeuvre with the promptitude and accuracy of veterans—each officer having but one soldier to attend to; his attention is not divided as by the former system, and there being also a sufficient number of officers in reserve to prevent those who manage the soldiers from running, if they should happen to be cowardly, so there it is a moral impossibility that an army under those regulations should be defeated.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1811.

Dreke Harris, vs Peter Shipton. } Original attachment, levied &c.

It appearing to the court that the defendant Peter Shipton, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication for three weeks be made in the Raleigh Minerva, that the said Peter Shipton, the defendant, appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the said county of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury on the second Monday in February next; and enter his plea to said suit, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

TEST, — JOHN GILES, c. c. c.

19—3w.

A Teacher.

A Gentleman of liberal education, proposes to engage as a Teacher in a family or undertake a School. He has acquired the art of Reading under Mr. Pennell, the first reader of the age; and he recites, or declaims, in the dramatic style, from Shakespeare, Campbell and Walter Scott. He is perfectly familiar with the Classics, and both writes and speaks the French Language with purity and elegance. Several gentlemen can attest that they are indebted to him for their taste in polite literature, their skill in English Composition, and their graces of enunciation.—Apply at this Office.