



THE YOUNG LETTER WRITER.

Dear Sir, Dear Madam, or Dear Friend,
With care are written at the top;
When those two happy words are penned,
A youthful writer oft will stop,

From the Hampshire Federalist.
SMUGGLED GOODS.—The following is believed to be a substantial statement of facts as collected from the parties concerned.

On or about the 17th February, 1812, a gentleman belonging to Chesterfield had been to visit his parents who lived near Canada line, and had returned in safety to his family. His return being made known to the collector of Northampton, (who is said to be appointed for the ports of Boston and Charleston at Northampton) the collector having arranged the business for search, proceeded in the night for Chesterfield to be in season for Monday morning, (the person having returned the Saturday evening previous) called on said person and notified him, that he, the collector being duly commissioned, had come to search his premises for smuggled goods. The gentleman permitted his house and store to be searched, and no violation of the United States laws appearing to have taken place through the agency of the gentleman, another person suggested to the collector that the person suspected had stopped at a house near the turnpike gate, previous to his arrival at his own house, that the goods might have been deposited there: the collector therefore rode forward to said place. A few minutes after his departure, two persons of a humorous make mounted horses and rode towards said house full speed, and met the collector on his return, who inquired their business. But receiving no satisfactory answer, and seeing one who was in the employ of the gentleman first visited, suspected sufficient search had not been made, wheeled about and returned to the said house last visited; as he rode up one of the men by previous concert, rushed out of the house; the other having been at the barn on the collector's approach, also hastened away, accompanied his horse and rode full speed. There existed no doubt in the mind of the collector that goods were on or about the premises—caused considerable way to be removed, barn floor, stable floor, &c. but no smuggled goods as yet found. The collector returned again to Northampton with a flea in his ear. On the evening of the same day to have a little more sport, word came to collector that a person living near the person first visited, had a cellar in his barn, and that boxes, &c. had been seen in said cellar. The collector having little sleep on Sunday night, and now Monday night offering so fine a prospect to secure the game, bid adieu to the sleepy god—started again for Chesterfield with his clerk, and calling upon a sheriff in Chesterfield for assistance, about four of the clock in the morning proceeded towards said barn; but the owner having prepared fastenings for the door of the cellar, previously hearing their approach, waited their arrival; they having a lantern discovered him, and he with Scotian voice, demanded their business at his barn. The collector making known the object of his visit, he marked entrance into the cellar, which the owner resolutely refused, saying he had only fresh meat deposited there, and two horse blankets, which were not of British manufacture, nor smuggled from Canada, but were in his family, and that if the collector persisted in his demand that he could prove it by the family, and was ready to call them to testify. The collector desired that he would enter the cellar, the owner in addition to his positive refusal advised him not to go in; but as no argument or entreaty can prevent a custom house officer from doing his duty, the owner charged the officer with intentions of depriving him of his meat, and said he strongly suspected him, as there was no probability of any goods being there. However the door was opened, and in rushes one of the informers, the deputy sheriff and collector, the owner then closed the door and fastened the same, then turning to the collector's clerk, demanded his business upon the premises, giving him a toss across the floor, the clerk took to his heels and fled for life and safety, and was seen no more that night; but rallied four persons to go to the collector's relief; during his absence, the collector undertook to argue the case with the owner and requested to be let out, saying that if he could not convince the owner of his innocence he would return again to his dungeon. "I don't know says, the owner, about that, there is no trust to democrats, you are now safe, and I may as well keep you there." Says the collector, how long do you intend to keep us here? the reply was until after the election, and then I shall have the pleasure of stopping two democratic votes.

A threat was made of demolishing the wall of the cellar, and as resolutely forbid by the owner;

however a hole was made in the wall, and the barn standing upon a side hill, an opening there made would give opportunity of escape—a hand was thrust out of the wall, and received a few brisk strokes from a horse-whip, and the turtle's claw was soon withdrawn. In this Purgatory the three persons were confined about half an hour, when up comes assistance and seizes the owner about the waist, and gave him a vehement cast across the floor, and fell upon him with a horse-whip; but the owner also having a horse-whip at hand entered the lists in his own defence, the prisoners were let go free, and now the collector said there should be no more fighting, and complimented the owner of the premises upon his invention for sport, and said it was a good trick—in reply the owner said as the night had been a cold one, he would invite the collector into the house and take a little stimulus, the invitation was accepted, and the party drank freely, and in good cheer. 'Tis said that before the collector's departure, he said he knew the owner would make sport of the affair at his expense, and begged that the owner would not urge his suspicions of an intention to steal his meat. The owner replied, that he could not doubt that such must have been his intention, as that he knew his assistant the deputy sheriff had meat enough, and that he could not be supposed in his own situation and circumstances in life, to have either smuggled, or secreted smuggled goods, that the sole object of the collector, under the circumstances of a nightly visit, must have been to steal his meat; that he was sorry to suspect him, but circumstances were so strong that he could not divest himself of the belief—but that when the day light arrived, if upon examination he should find that none of the meat had been taken, he would not report that it was stolen. During the collector's stay in the cellar, the owner ordered the boy to get a pail of water suitably mixed with rye bran, and pour the same down upon the captives, and make some buckram of the garments of the prisoners, as the article of buckram was a prohibited article, and might be useful in the family.—So we go.

The following particulars respecting a transaction which appeared in the papers a short time since, have been sent us as correct.
A tin pedlar was lately travelling with his cart near the Canada line, when he was accosted by one of Mr. Madison's land-ice waters, who demanded of him what he had in his cart? The pedlar replied that he had some old pewter, some tin ware, and some rags. I must examine for myself said Mr. Gallatin's representative. The tin-man very readily threw open his cart, and the treasury officer mounted the wheel, thrust in his head and shoulders, and tumbled over the pedlar's cargo, to find whether there might not be some contraband merchandise hidden under the rubbish.—Finding at least one half this faithful servant of the United States within his cart box, the pedlar concluded it might be as well to put in the other half. Accordingly he clapped his hands gently underneath his hind quarters, and by what we New England men call a boost chucked in the residue, put down the lid, fastened the padlock, mounted the box, and drove off at full speed to a neighboring town about six or eight miles distant, much to the comfort of the officer of the revenue. Upon coming to a tavern, the travelling merchant hitched his horse to the post, went in and ordered some hay for his horse, and a dinner for himself, at the same time proposing to the tavern keeper to take pay out of his cart. The host enquired of him what he had to sell? The pedlar replied, that he had some old pewter, some tin ware, some rags, and one of Mr. Gallatin's custom house officers. The bargain was struck, and when the tin man had finished his meal and the horse his hay, the tavern keeper proceeded with his guest to the cart when upon unlocking it and opening the lid, the tide waiter crawled out from among the contents of the cart, with his ribs well bruised by the old pewter pots and tin kettles, and manfully tooted his way back to the place from whence he came, to make report of his doings to the secretary of the treasury, and watch for smugglers.

Table with 2 columns: Description of goods and Amount. Includes items like 'Capture by the British', 'The British have re-captured from the French', and 'Saved to the Company'.

Notice.
LOST, sometime in December last, 1811 (say about the 19th or 20th) a Note of fifteen hundred and ninety dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest thereon from the 29th of May 1810, which Note was made to me Willie Fort, Guardian to William Fort, by John Cotton and Henry Cotton, and witnessed by Benjamin Dickinson.—The above description is to the best of my knowledge; I therefore forwarn and caution any person against receiving or in any way or manner trading for the said Note, as it is my property and have renewed another for the same.
WILLIE FORT.
February 25th 1812.

Blank Checks and Notes,
Of the forms adopted for doing business in the State Bank and its branches, may be had at this Office.
Printing
Executed at the Minerva Office, with neatness and dispatch.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
March Term, 1812.
WE the GRAND JURORS of Cumberland County, in discharging the trust reposed in us by the Public, cannot forbear noticing an act of the last General Assembly, vesting in future Legislatures the right of choosing Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States. This right has heretofore been vested in and exercised by the People, the only legitimate source of all power, and never has been abused by them. We consider the act taking this right from the People as unwarranted by any existing necessity, as repugnant to the principles of our republican institutions, and as dangerous to the liberties of the people. No expression of the public will had ever been made, which called upon the Legislature for such a change; no necessity existed which can justify such a daring and dangerous assumption of power. We can view this act of the General Assembly in no other light than as a bold attempt to wrest from the people, a right which constitutionally belonged to them; as a stepping stone to bolder and more dangerous usurpations of power; as an entering wedge to other measures which will eventually overthrow our free institutions.

JOHN BLACK, FOREMAN.
WILLIAM AVERA,
HENRY MORGAN,
THOS. RICHARDSON,
RUGM LEAN,
ROBERT HALLIDAY,
DAVID MATTHEWS,
DAVID RAY,
NEILL M NEIEL,
NEILL SHAW,
ARCHIBALD BLACK,
ELISIA STEEDMAN,
ANGUS RAY.
By the Court Ordered. That the Clerk transmit a copy of the said presentation to the Editors of the Minerva, to be inserted three weeks.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the Minutes.
ROBINSON MUMFORD, Clerk.
Cumberland County Court.

State Bank of North Carolina,
Notice, 21st February, 1812.
AT a meeting of the Directors of the Principal Bank of the State Bank of North Carolina, on the day aforesaid,
RESOLVED, that subscriptions for five hundred and eighty eight shares of capital stock be received at the branch Bank at Newbern; for seven hundred and ninety shares at the branch Bank at Wilmington; for three hundred and eight shares at the branch Bank at Edenton; for three hundred & eighty eight shares at the branch Bank at Fayetteville; and for one hundred and fifty seven shares at the branch Bank at Salisbury, under the superintendance and direction of the Presidents and Cashiers of the said branch Banks respectively:—That the books be opened on the 18th of April and kept open for sixty days, unless the shares shall be sooner taken. One third of the amount of each share to be paid for at the time of subscribing; one third on or before the 18th day of June, and the remaining third on or before the 18th day of August next.—Payment shall be made in specie, or in paper money, at a discount of 5 per cent.—And in case of failure of any subscriber to pay the said instalments, within twenty days after the same become payable, each and every such share shall be forfeited and vest in the president and directors of the Bank, and such share or shares shall be by them or their order sold at public auction for gold or silver coin, and transferred to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. The proceeds of such sale shall be first applied to the payment or payments which shall appear to be due to the Bank upon such share or shares, together with the interest thereon, and the costs and charges of sale, and the surplus, if any, be paid to such stockholders or his representatives.
WM. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

State of North Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.
February Term, 1812.
James Kerr, Esquire
vs.
Wm. Wray's representatives } Original attachment, levied, &c.
It appearing to the court that the Representatives of William Wray, dec. are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Raleigh Minerva, and that the said defendants appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Iredell at the court house in Statesville on the third Monday in May next, and plead to said suit, or judgment will be taken against them.
TEST, JOHN NISBIT, c. c.

New Books.
W. Boylan has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a supply of books, among which are
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
Pocket Bibles, with and without Psalms,
Parkinson's collection of Hymns,
Practical Piety, a late work, by Hannah Moore
Klopstock's Messiah,
Malthus on population,
Lempriere's Biographical Dictionary, 2 vols. late work,
Bozman's history of Maryland,
Morse & Parish's history of New England,
Espino's Nisi Prius, revised edition, 3 vols.
1 copy modern history, late, by the Rev. John Robinson,
Murray's large 8vo grammar,
Ferrand's Wittenhall's English Greek Grammar,
1 copy Brown's classical dictionary, late work,
The Rambler in 4 vols. a neat pocket edition.
Good paper by the ream and quire.

W. Boylan
HAS two copies of the General Stud Book of England, price \$ 11
Mawes on gardening, 3
Marshall on ditto 2
Kosciusko's manoeuvres of Horse Artillery,
Macomb on Courts-Martial,
Stockhouse's history of the Bible, 6 vols.
Carne's Bible with marginal notes,
Paley's Natural Theology—Ditto Evidences of Christianity—ditto Sermons,
Faber on the Prophecies,
The Sermons of Blair, Saurin, M'Whorter, Dana, Doddridge, Paley, Davies, Fordyce, Wesley and M'Laurin,
Robeson's Proofs of a conspiracy against religion,
Butterworth's Concordance,
M'Laurin's Essays,
Buck's Miscellany,
Treatise on religious experience,
Davies' Sermons 3 vols. including his last sermons,
John Newton's works, 11 vols \$11
Newland on Contracts,
Antion's Analytical abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries in 1 vol.
Chitty on Pleading,
Selwyn's Nisi Prius 2 vols.
Cruise on real property 5 vols.
Massachusetts Reports 5 vols.
Cavatin's Philosophy,
on Electricity,
Giles' history of Greece,
D'Anville's ancient Geography,
Dobson's edition of the Encyclopedia from 105 to \$ 170.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED HORSE
DION,
WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable in Salisbury. He is fifteen hands and a half high, a beautiful bay, and one of the most powerful and compact horses ever imported. He is now in high health and perfection, and will cover mares at twenty dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of sixteen dollars on or before the 25th day of December next: and forty dollars to ensure a mare to be in foal, which may be discharged by the payment of thirty-two dollars on or before the 25th day of December next. The insurance money will be demanded in every instance when the property of the mare is changed.
N. B. Notes must be sent with the mares for the season or insurance.
PEDIAGREE.

DION was got by Spadille, his dam Faith by Paolet, grandam Atalanta, by Matchem, Lass of the Mill, by Orconoko, Old Traveller, (sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill) Mr. Home's Miss Makeless, by Young Greyhound, Old Partner, Woodcock, grandam of the Lamp on Miss D. C. G. f's Bay Barb, grandam of the Ancestor Stealing, Makeless (Desdemora's dam) Brimmer, Dickey Berson, (son of Dodsworth) Burton Barb mare.
Spadille was got by Highler out of Flora, by Squirrel, her dam Angelica by Snap, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers, &c.
Faith, the dam of Dion, was a mare of the first celebrity as a racer, and afterwards equally distinguished as a brood mare. The Calendars from 1800 to 1805 give the performances of several of her produce, particularly Marcia and Vespa; the former having lost but two out of 15 four mile races, both of which were won by Lord Darnley's celebrated horse Haphazard, whom she afterwards beat for the gold cup at Pontefract—she also beat Agonistis, Alupo, Orville, and many other good runners.
Vesta was only beaten once in 1804 and 1805, which was for the St. Ledger stakes at Doncaster in 1804, where she fell in running. In 1805 she won (among other distinguished races) the great subscription for four years olds at York, beating Sir H. T. Vane's celebrated colt Master octy and M. Mellish's Quind.

The season will commence the first of March and end the first of August. I will pasture gratis a few mares. I pledge myself to have due attention paid to mares that may be sent to the Horse, and such as may be left with me shall, if required, be fed with corn, oats and fodder at fifteen cents per day, or at the market price of these articles. Every attention will be paid to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.
JOSEPH CHAMBERS.
Salisbury, February 22.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Elizabeth Allman
vs.
Drury Smith, adm'r of } Petitions
Richard Allman.
It appearing to the court that Drury Smith is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Raleigh Minerva, and that the said Smith appear at the next April Term of the County Court of Montgomery, answer, demurr or plead to the said petition, that judgment be taken pro confesso.
JOHN SMITH, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.
February Term 1812.
John Stevenson
vs.
Robert Bryson. } Original attachment, levied, &c.
It appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is ordered that publication be made three months in the Minerva, and that the said defendant appear at next court to be held at Statesville on the third Monday of May next, and plead to his suit, otherwise judgment will be taken against him.
TEST, JOHN NISBIT, c. c.
31-3m.