

THE RALEIGH MINERVA.

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Domestic.

CHILICOTHE, (Ohio) July 25 PATRIOTISM.

Late on Saturday evening last an Express arrived in town with a letter from Gen. Hull, to Governor M'Vey, stating that the army was very deficient in provisions, that Mr. Platt was authorised to furnish a supply for two months, and that the communication must be preserved by the militia of this state or the army would perish for want of provisions. The letter concludes with saying, "we have the fullest confidence that you will do all in your power to prevent so distressing a calamity." A letter was, at the same time, received from the contractor, stating that provisions were deposited at Urbana, ready to be packed on mules, but that he should be obliged to wait for a conveyance of troops to protect it, and open a new road, as the old one is almost impassable. At the time the above despatches were received, the Governor was at his residence in Marietta. The next morning (Sunday) they were opened by the secretary of state; and immediately on their contents being made known the drum beat to arms. It is with peculiar pleasure we record the patriotic spirit displayed by our citizens on the occasion. After marching through the streets a short time, between 60 and 70 volunteers stepped into the ranks at the call. No distinction of party or profession was known—the Federalist, the republican, the farmer, the mechanic, the lawyer and the merchant indiscriminately determined to shoulder muskets, and brave every danger to relieve their fellow countrymen who are now in Canada. On Monday morning the company paraded at the court house, when they elected Henry Brush, Captain, William Beach, Lieutenant, and John Stockton, Ensign, and then drew their arms. Being without uniforms they instantly agreed upon a suitable one for the purpose, immediately purchased the stuff, and through the exertions of the ladies they were all completed before evening. In the mean time the rest of the citizens were not idle—moulds being first made, some were engaged in moulding bullets, some in moulding buck-shot, and some in making cartridges. Before evening near 2000 cartridges, each containing a ball and three buck shot, were made, and other necessities, such as provisions, canteens, knapsacks, blankets and other camp equipage provided all at the expense of private individuals. Early the next morning they started for Urbana, accompanied by the citizens, in regular march, a few miles out of town—thus in less than 24 hours, a large company of volunteers was raised, completely equipped, and on their march through a hostile and wilderness country. The zeal and promptitude displayed by our citizens on this occasion deserves the highest encomiums; altho' they did not illuminate, and disturb the peace of society by mobs and rejoicings when they received the Declaration of War; yet they have exhibited that true spirit of patriotism, which, when required, steps forth with alacrity, to defend her country's rights.—It will be recollected this is the fourth company who have volunteered their services and are now in actual service, from this town and its vicinity—two of whom are now in Canada. Another company of mounted riflemen, from the vicinity of this place met for the purpose of volunteering their services on the present occasion, had the Governor been here to accept of them. Let each state follow the example of Ohio, especially Chillicothe and its vicinity, and the contest in which we are engaged will soon come to an honorable termination.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 4.

[The following intelligence is of a nature not to be disregarded. The Committee of Safety should take instantly into their consideration, the alarmingly defenceless situation we are in, and forward such an address, remonstrance or petition, as the urgency of the case requires, and the nature of their office would justify.]

MR. HASELL.

The following facts are seriously interesting to the inhabitants of our town as well as yours, and indeed to all who reside or have property in this part of the State. 1st. Not a soldier of the drafted militia has as yet been furnished with what is essential to their profession. True they have muskets; but not a flint, not a ball, not a grain of powder has yet been received. What resistance to an enemy would they, thus equipped, make? May it not be leading them to the slaughter-house?

We might here dwell on the wretched condition in which they are kept by their government: the unnecessarily exposed and uncomfortable state in which they are compelled to live; we might enlarge on the sickness which already begins to prevail among them, and the melancholy prospect of the accumulating evils of aggravated disease: but I forbear, to proceed to a second and most alarming fact. I understand that the President has given orders that all the men on board the Gun-vessels, except eight, shall be discharged. To understand the judiciousness of these orders in their full extent, it is necessary to state, that the three Gun-vessels which are furnished for the protection of our River, are thus ordered: One near the Light house, and the other two on each side of the entrance of the New-Inlet.—To each of these Gun-vessels is to be attached a guard-boat which carries sixteen oars; viewing the matter in a judicious light, were it not too serious for amusement, the eight men will be thus stationed, viz: half a man to each oar, and the balance are to work the

vessel and load her guns. To a mind of common sense, this statement will appear almost incredible, and yet it is true. In case of an attack, and we are informed that an English squadron is now on the coast of the United States, our Gun-vessels are to give the alarm, and wait for volunteers from the land, to man and defend them. All this is to be done in spite of wind, weather and tide, when under the most favorable circumstances, there is every probability that our vessels would be burnt and our fellow citizens massacred, before a single boat from the shore, a distance of near two leagues, could go to their assistance. When these orders of our War President shall have been obeyed, the Gun-vessels must be drawn up under the guns of the fort, and instead of giving mustering protection, leaving the entrance in our Rivers completely exposed, and the whole country adjacent open to the attacks of a powerful enemy, against whom the constituted authorities thought it expedient to declare war!—More hereafter from
A Friend to my Country.

Smithville, August 31, 1812.

THE MASSACRE AT BALTIMORE.

The history of barbarians scarcely affords a parallel in perfidy and cruelty to the late transactions at Baltimore. Admonished by the manner in which our office was first destroyed, that no support to our rights was to be expected from the civil or military authorities, whose duty it was to afford it, we had no alternative but to prepare to defend ourselves, on the establishment of the paper on Monday. In our last we stated that with this view we had seasonably provided the dwelling house of one of the proprietors, with defensive means, and that we were honored with the voluntary aid of a band of heroes, some of whom had imparted lustre to distinguished stations in the army of our revolution. It would be no easy task to find in an equal number engaged in a similar undertaking, so much public and private worth—so many virtues, which adorn the patriot of mature years, and which afford to the younger the best pledge of rivaling him.

As was not unexpected, in the night of the day when the first number of the paper appeared, after five weeks suspension occasioned by the former destruction, the mob made its appearance and soon assaulted the house, with the most formidable missiles. In an instant, the windows and front door were demolished, and the mob attempted to rush in. Under these circumstances, when a moment's delay would have been destruction to those who were on the defensive, and after a cautious notice had been afforded to the assailants, orders for firing were given to the party appointed to protect the lower story, which was done in the number of 7 or 8 muskets. Here ensued a partial suspension of hostilities by the mob. Had the party in the house continued to fire till they retreated, and pursued them till they dispersed, as might lawfully have been done, and which as most men think, ought to have been done, the persons and lives of our friends would have remained safe, the property unmoisted, and a lesson been given to the disorderly, which would not soon have lost its force. The laws of nature and of society, sanctioned the employment of the means which were in our hands of prostrating some hundreds of the miscreants, assembled for the purpose of plunder, murder, and the subversion of the most precious constitutional privileges; but the suggestions of humanity prevailed with the veterans who commanded, and they paid the price of their clemency with life itself. The mob gaining fresh spirit from the comparative impunity with which they had hitherto acted, upheld by a reinforcement of desperadoes and a further supply of arms, continued the siege during the night. On the ensuing morning the authorities of the city urged our friends to consult the public tranquility and spare further effusion of blood, by evacuating the house, under pledges equally solemn with the occasion, that it should not be violated, and that the most perfect security should be extended to their persons. In an evil hour, this insidious and fatal compromise of an unequivocal right, which had been maintained for 12 hours, and which might have been further supported with undiminished effect, was assented to, after the most strenuous opposition of Mr. Hanson. The Mayor and Brigadier General of Militia were parties and the guarantees for fulfilling the engagement. The place of security assigned for the moment, was the prison, whither this brave band were marched unarmed, under the escort of the militia.

It was not long before the slight degree of security and faith, which could attend the promises of men, through whose connivance and timidity, Baltimore had for weeks been an unresisting prey to the most unheard of enormities, was clearly unfolded. The pledge given that the house should remain unviolated, never attracted a thought from those who had made themselves its stipulated guardians. Accordingly it was soon plundered of all its contents; and afterwards demolished as far as its size and strength were not proof against the patient and vigorous labour of the rabble. The other more precious pledge attracted more attention, but ultimately shared the same fate.—Through the day, demonstrations were given of a positive determination in the mob to break the prison, and massacre the gentlemen, who were placed there for safety. This occasioned a militia force to be called out for its protection, which in the evening, when most necessary, was withdrawn and dismissed by the brigadier general. Every man, we believe, will make the same comment upon this proceeding of the person upon whom alone, the best blood of the county, disarmed and

rendered defenceless at his instance, depended for security from massacre at the hands of an unbridled rabble, of whose rage and ferocity the occurrences of the last twenty four hours were a convincing evidence. Left to prosecute their avowed intentions, without restraint, the issue was as horrible as the anticipation had been infallible. The prison was entered by the murderers, and all whom address, stratagem or fortune did not favor, were assassinated and thrown into a heap of dead carcases. But when the help of man failed, and cannibal fury walked hand in hand with death, the interposition of providence was most remarkable. In the heap of apparently dead bodies, which the populace ceased to mangle and deform, from fatigue and the fullest belief, that not a lingering spark of life remained in the mass, only one was really dead—the amiable, the venerable, the gallant General Lingan, of Montgomery, from his youth the defender of liberty, the soldier of the revolution, the delight of patriotism, the indispensable prop of a numerous family, and the idol of a whole county. Impressed with the certainty of death, he calmly shook hands with some of his friends, whilst the assassins were entering the room, and died under the foul repetition of forty more cruel and as unmerited as the blows, which deprived him of life. He died as he lived, in defending the liberty of his country.

—Such in that moment, as in a last part,
O, save my country, Heaven! shall be your last!

We have not the materials at hand to day, which would enable us to depict the scenes of that guilty night. General Henry Lee, of Virginia, was left for dead, but reviving, he was a second time assassinated, and apparently embraced death, while invoking the spirit of Washington, his friend and companion in arms. He has been miraculously saved, and is in a place of safety at a distance from Baltimore, languishing under many severe wounds from which, however, it is believed he will recover. Surrounded by his assassins, he exhibited throughout an unbroken and unyielding spirit, resisting and reproaching them in a manner which proved his soul to be free whilst they exercised their extremest tortures upon his body.

Mr. Hanson, our fellow editor, than whom there lives not a braver or more virtuous man, and whose loss would have been a rare calamity to his country in her day of travail, happily survives and is in no danger. It is not necessary to say that he was the most peculiar object of hatred and vengeance. With uncommon presence of mind, whilst the doors were breaking, he advised his companions as to the best mode of saving their lives, which being followed, proved surprisingly successful. He then prepared himself calmly for his fate, was wounded, prostrated, trampled upon and thrown into the heap of the slain. Hence he was seasonably extricated by his own exertions and a saving angel. After incredible suffering and hair breadth escapes, he gained the hovel of a negro, at a distance from the prison, where he had an opportunity of sending for assistance.

We flatter ourselves that except the irreparable loss of General Lingan, we shall experience no other, although several are in a precarious state. Mr. John Thompson, of Baltimore, was singled out for the torture of tarring and feathering. This was executed upon him, and prolonged in a manner, from which the hearts of the most ferocious inhabitants of the woods would have revolted. He was cut, lighted matches were inserted into his flesh, and as they bore him through the city, the most shocking indecencies and cruelties were inflicted upon him. In the midst of all this torture, and whilst he was delirious with anguish, two monsters, who fancy themselves elevated above the common class of men, extorted a confession from him, to which they wickedly compelled him to depose. This deposition may worthily be placed along side of the purchased statement of Henry, for the weight it ought to have in stigmatising the federal party.

Considering the incitements, which for months past were used successfully, to introduce, with the declaration of war, a system of violence and terror, with a view to bear down all political opposition, and the quarter from which those instigations were ushered forth, it is natural enough that the Baltimore massacre should be misrepresented and palliated by the hirelings and sycophants of power. The people of America are not yet prepared to look undismayed upon the surrounding horrors; they are not yet prepared to see a deluge of innocent blood followed by a harvest of crimes. Aware that late events are stamped with too bold a character, something must be done to give them the shading necessary to weaken the glare with which they would strike the public eye.

Not content with misrepresenting, the Maryland Republican, the established paper of the state government, patronised, directed and written, as it is understood, by the state officers, goes the full length of justifying and approving the bloody deed, with fresh menaces. The following is extracted from the last number of that paper. After detailing, in its own manner, the incidents of the tragedy, according to information said to be received from Baltimore, it proceeds as follows:—"We regret that any lives should have been lost in the affair, but when a set of men will knowingly court their own destruction by the expression of sentiments, obnoxious to the people at the present time, they must abide by the consequences, however hard and unfortunate they may be. It should be recollected that the country is now in a state of war, and the measures of government must and will be supported, amicably if we can, forcibly if

we must. They who are not for us are against us. Let us reverse this for a moment, by supposing federalists capable of suppressing the freedom of speaking and writing, what would then become of the minority in New England; or, confining ourselves to our own state, what would be the condition of the democrats of Montgomery, Charles, St. Mary's, Somerset, &c. If "the expression of sentiments obnoxious to the people" be a crime in Baltimore, "courting destruction" so it is every where, and every retaliation admissible in a government of laws, would work the extermination of half our citizens. The people of Maryland do well to remember this detestable avowal of the paper to support which the family of the Governor were deprived of the means of support. Humanity abhors massacres, so will the next election, we trust, witness the abhorrence of our planters and farmers, towards those who connive at or defend them. Speaking of self defence against the flagitious attempts to destroy us and our press, the same paper [the Republican] declares—"The act itself [self defence] is little short of, if it do not amount to actual treason; the offenders, however, will undergo a trial in a court of justice, and receive such punishment as the laws of the country and a proper respect to the national character and safety at the present time may dictate." Justice is here completely reversed, massacre is lawful, self defence is treason, the innocent and injured party threatened with punishment, and the most enormous criminals sanctioned, by our government writers.

The National Intelligencer is far less bold and shameless on the present occasion, but whilst a defect of accurate information is acknowledged, it has radically mistated the facts. No part of the defence was more conspicuous, than the patience with which the assault of the mob was borne. Not till the door and windows were demolished, was the blow returned, and not then till warning was given, and the experiment of blank firing tried—we had flattered ourselves that not even a member of the mob would have been hardy enough to delay this. Gale was killed, boldly entering the front door at the head of a party, after it had been beat open.

We shall close this hasty and imperfect sketch, with solemnly calling the attention of the people to the fact, that from the 22nd of last June, when our printing office in Gay street was torn down and our materials and apparatus entirely destroyed, to this hour, being a week since the attack upon our dwelling house in Charles street, the Executive of Maryland has not interfered to restore order or to give the slightest protection to person or property. Any comment upon this state of things would be useless. It must be redressed by the people, in the manner the laws direct, and it will be redressed. We have suffered much in person and property, but our grievances are lightened by the reflection, that our sufferings will redound to the public good, by laying open the true character of those who are laboring to strangle the liberty of the people, and to subvert the independence of the country. Fed. Rep.

It must be highly gratifying to our friends to hear from Mr. Hanson, after treading the borders of the regions of death. The following is an extract of a letter from him to J. Wagner, dated Friday.

"Dear Sir—This is the first moment I could write to you. My escape was miraculous they say, but the result of presence of mind and conduct. I have only to beg you not to relax in your zeal one moment, but to carry on the paper with its accustomed vigor.—My wounds are many and bad, but my spirits are unbroken, and my determination to have justice is unaltered. I shall soon, I hope, be able to join you. Of Lingan, I cannot now speak. A monument shall be erected to his memory. He told me, "he could not die in a better cause."—The mob itself was humane compared to —"

The truth must be told, though it be shocking:—The mangled corps of general Lingan was thrown out of the prison, and lay on the earth, like that of a dog, till the middle of the next day, when it was obtained and buried by a relative.—Fed. Rep.

We learn that on the receipt of the Federal Republican in Baltimore on Monday last by mail, the Post Office was surrounded by a number of persons and threatened with violence, provided there should be any more of that paper delivered from thence; in consequence of which the Post Master forwarded an express to the Post Master General.—Whether any steps have been taken either by the state or general government, to ensure the public safety and tranquility, we have not understood. The following proclamation of the Mayor of Baltimore is the only official step which has been taken that has come under notice; but whether it will have the effect for which it is intended, is doubtful. Could not the Mayor of Baltimore have performed this first of duties in the instance of the first attack on the office of the Federal Republican? "There is something rotten in Denmark."—Spirit of Seventy Six.

BY THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a disposition has unprovokedly manifested itself on the part of some of our misguided citizens to disturb the peace of our city by a dis-