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Political.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AURORA.

CIRCULAR.
 The friends of the *Bill of York county, &c.*—
 We have the honor to inform you that a prodigious blunder has been committed for a ceremony that is to take place on the first Friday of November next. You will be informed that they may be that day and is about 100 miles from the seat of government of the United States—a blunder that is likely to make many of the good friends of the principles of patent democracy ashamed of the path of duty, and to cause a great deal of trouble to those who are not prepared to think for themselves, which is absolutely hostile to the principles of patent democracy.

A meeting held at the "Committee room," in this city, at which the honorable Judge Deane was chairman, and the honorable John Jones was secretary, we were appointed a committee of correspondence, to acquaint you; that a president and vice president were chosen; and that a committee of correspondence was appointed in the city on the 6th of March last;—as members of congress, in the month of the same month, 25 elections were made in Maryland;—by 45 members of the assembly;—
 On the same day, one of our most distinguished citizens was chosen a committee of correspondence;—
 That the said committee appointed the honorable James Sergeant and Thomas Jefferson, as its members and secretary;—
 That the said committee received pledges from the friends of the Bill of York county, that they would vote for the Bill;—
 That the said committee were to write the friends of the Bill;—
 That the said committee were to write the friends of the Bill;—

mand of Lieut. Col. Chambers, constitute the force for this post. The other troops accompanied us as a precaution against any opposition from the Indians, who had been represented as hostile, and having embodied themselves to the number of 800 warriors, but we found them few and most humble.

"The vessels in which we came were the first of so large a size that had ever attempted the navigation of the Bay which was found both easy and safe. The bar opposite the mouth of this river was supposed to have only three feet water upon it; but on examination a channel of three fathoms water was discovered to cross it. This bay is calculated to be about ninety miles long, and Mackinaw about one hundred and sixty miles from this place, a much shorter distance than agreeably to the French computation."

"This river empties on the S. W. extremity of the Bay, is about four hundred yards wide, of a gentle current, and sufficiently deep to the portage for boats of considerable burthen, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles from its mouth, thence to the Oniscoonsia is one and a half miles, and to the Mississippi one hundred and sixty. The erection of a Fort at the portage next year is in contemplation—Maj. Gratot who is here, has selected for us the position of the old French Fort, which is about one mile from the mouth of the river—it is only fifteen feet above the river, yet it commands the adjacent country for at least a mile, and although contiguous to several marshes is very healthy indeed, quite as much so as Mackinaw.

One half mile above this commences a French settlement, extending the distance of 5 miles on both sides of the river, occupied by forty families, who emigrated from the Canadas and France in the year 1730, in company with the missionaries the French sent into their Indian territories, and a small military force intended for their protection. But since the time of the surrender of this country to the British by the peace of 1764, these people being out of the reach of protection, have been exposed to Indian depredations, cruelty and barbarity, and although in the possession of extensive and fertile farms, they were deterred from making any exertions to acquire more than a bare subsistence, from the certainty that all above that, and often their all, would be taken by the first band of Indians that might visit the settlement. The people are therefore indolent, and some have adopted the Indian life.

By intermarriages with the Indians, and a long residence here, nearly the whole of this population is of the "half breed." There is in all a white family in the settlement, all speak fluently the Indian language (Chippewa and Falouton). It would be expected from these circumstances, that the neighboring Indians would steal their horses, kill the cattle, and rob the farms. Several have suffered in this way since our arrival.

Domestic.

MARIETTA, (PA.) OCT. 23.
 India Service Found.—On the 14th of this month, Mr. John Logansport, distiller, residing about 2 miles above this borough, on the river, discovered, while digging clay, within a few rods of his house, on the site of a private road, for the purpose of setting his stills, when, after reaching to the depth of between two and three feet, he struck upon the skull of a human skeleton, which was discovered, on the large bones lying alongside, to be about a foot of a Indian man, and the bones much larger than those of the common people of this country. Mr. Logansport, informed us that he took one of the bones of the larger size of the right hand, upon which were some rings (for as he took them they fell in dust) and placed it on the edge of his wood shed, when he found the hole to be nearly a half an inch longer. The face was up, with the mouth closed from the hole, the right hand extended to the right, and the left to the left. The bones were found a couple of feet, upwards of the hole, but as much rusted as to render us long to dig; also the lock, and some brass buttons, some small pieces of brass, a broken bit of a pipe, with a fragment of a broken pipe, and a small piece of a broken pipe. We were informed that the bones were found by Mr. Logansport, and we have not yet been able to see them.

open he frequently came up with it—his object being to ride it down, and by that means to weaken it till he might light down for a club and kill it—pursuing it on till it passed before his door, through Robert Smith's meadow, given by the town, where Smith's boys at work in the field, joined the pursuit, but could not come up with it till Butler retarded its speed by his endeavors to ride over it—it then crossed through Mr. Smith's fields and woods, during which time he frequently came up with it, but when the other boys were coming up it made off—in this way they run it fairly down, so that when attempting to jump a fence, one of the boys caught it by the tail and pulled it back, and with their clubs they put an end to its life, as well as to the hunt, after running at two miles. It was a remarkably large she wolf, and appeared much taller than the largest dog, and was black, and carried a heavy and strong tail, it found several grains of wheat. Butler says it bit his mare, but shewed no disposition to bite his dogs: the reason is they kept always at a proper distance. He has received an order upon the county treasury for \$8 dollars, a premium allowed by the State; his meritorious exertions entitle him to three times that sum. His intrepidity ranks him with Gen. Putman, in his famous wolf hunt.
Mercersburg, October 1st. 816.

Foreign.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.
Lord Selkirk and the North West Company.
 The Montreal papers are filled with the controversy between the Earl of Selkirk and the partners of the North West Company. It may be interesting to the reader in this country to know something of so important a quarrel, the scene of which is on our borders. We therefore undertake to give a brief account of the dispute, as we can collect it from these papers, and other information in our reach.
 In the year 1784, a company was formed solely for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade, called the North West Company, which company ever since its establishment has carried on an extensive trade, annually sending their agents through an immense tract of country, to the western extremity of the continent. The head quarters of the company were at Fort William, on Thunder Bay, near the North Western extremity of Lake Superior, and a principal settlement at Red River, near the north western angle of the United States territories, and about 200 miles westward from Montreal, where most of the partners of the company reside.
 The Hudson's Bay company, which had carried on its trading operation from York Factory, on Hudson's Bay, has frequently had collisions with the North West Company, and more lately under a charter from the king of Great Britain granted about 200 years ago. This company claims a territorial jurisdiction, and a monopoly of the trade over an immense tract of country, in which the North West companies have their principal settlements.
 The Earl of Selkirk, who was a proprietor of this company, has recently obtained from the company a grant of more than 110,000 square miles of land, including the country in which the Red River settlement is situated. Over this country his Lordship appointed Mr. Robert Semple, Governor General. Mr. Semple arrived at York Factory from England, August 25, 1815, but did not enter upon his government until winter. A party however of the Hudson's Bay people, took possession of the Red River Settlement in the autumn. During the winter, it is explained by one party, that the Hudson's Bay company were making constant depredations upon the settlements and property of the other company; and by the other party that the North West company were making preparations for hostile incursions upon their rivals.

The Declaration of Independence of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata.

The representatives of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, in congress assembled, at the city of Tucuman, on the ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen: the dispatch of the usual and ordinary business being over, they took again into consideration the motions and speeches made on the preceding days, upon the great and important subject of the independence of the people represented by the same congress, and who most earnestly, decidedly, and universally wish and claim a solemn act of their emancipation and freedom from the despotic power of the kings of Spain.
 They, therefore, weighed this momentous matter, with the utmost attention and care, according to its resolution all their talents, with the purity of intention requisite in sanctioning their own fate, that of the people they represent, and their posterity. On the question being put whether it was their wish that these United Provinces should be free and independent from the kings of Spain, and its metropolis, it was voted in the affirmative by an unanimous sentiment of all the said representatives; who likewise, each of them individually, ratified and confirmed their respective, spontaneous, unanimous and decided vote for the independence of the country. In consequence whereof, the following resolution was determined, to wit:
 We, the people of the United Provinces of South America, in a general congress assembled, invoking the Almighty, who presides over the universe, and in the name, and by virtue of the authority of the people we represent, pro-

testing before Heaven, and the nations, and men all over the world, the justice that guides our intentions, DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE, in the face of the universe, that it is the indubitable and unquestionable will of these provinces to break off the connection which united them to the kings of Spain; to re-assert themselves in the rights of which they have been dispossessed, and to assume the rank and character of a nation free and independent from king Ferdinand VII. his successors and metropolis. These same provinces, therefore, are henceforth invested by act and right, with full and absolute power to devise for themselves such forms of government, as justice and the state of the present circumstances may require. Each and every of the said provinces, thus published, declare and ratify the same, binding each one to the other, through their respective representatives, with the understanding that the said provinces, and their lives, fortunes and fame. Let this resolution be communicated to the department it doth belong to make the same public; and out of the respect due to other nations, let a manifest be issued, detailing the great and weighty reasons, that have moved and constrained us to make this solemn declaration. Done in the Hall of Sessions, signed by our hands, sealed with the seal of the congress, and countersigned by the representatives acting secretaries.
 (Signed)
Francisco Mariano de Laprida, Pt.
 (Here follow the signatures of twenty seven representatives.)
Jose Mariano Serrano, Sec'y.
Juan Jose Passo, Sec'y.

A form of the oath to be administered to all the inhabitants of the United Provinces of South America.
 Do you swear by our Lord God, and the sign of the Cross, to promote and defend the liberty of the United Provinces of South America, and its independence from the king of Spain Ferdinand VII. his successors and metropolis, as well as from the dominion of any other power?—Do you swear to our Lord God, and promise to our country, to uphold these rights even to the loss of your life, fortune and fame?—Yes, I do—so help you God, and keep you steadfast, but should you fail in your duty, may he and your country claim it from you.
 (Signed) *D. SERRANO, Sec'y.*

In the Session of the 20th of June it was enacted that the sky blue and white flag heretofore used, be henceforth considered as the national flag.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London, Sept. 15.—The Algerines were assisted in their defence by some Europeans, chiefly French, among whom are reckoned 38 officers of artillery, and 18 of engineers; but notwithstanding this assistance, the Algerines were obliged to give up the rocks, and to evacuate the place by the British men of war.
 The principal inhabitants of the kingdom of Algiers are Arabians, Moors, and Jews, estimated at about 200,000 souls, who are lorded over by 12,000 Turks, conscious of the woe the people bear them as the tyrants of their country. These Turks are a set of desperate men, originally collected in the Levant, who form the army, hold the reins of government, and keep the rest of the people under tribute. The cruelties and atrocities of all kinds the latter experience from their masters, can only be equalled by their conduct towards Christian slaves. The inhabitants of a Moorish town tremble at the sight of a Turk. It is natural, therefore, to suppose that they are always anxious and ready to be freed from these oppressors who have usurped authority over them by murdering their lawful Princes, filling their country with carnage, and thus upholding themselves by terror and oppression. The Boys of the North are degraded vassals, and there the Turks only hold sway by extreme vigilance, by disarming the people, by a severe police, and by keeping garrisons in the towns and commanding ports.
 Letters were received yesterday from St. Jago, stating the arrival here of the Congo sloop of war. Some trifling defects were to be remedied in this vessel, and it was expected that in a few days she would sail to commence the arduous task of exploring the river Zair, or Congo on the African coast. Captain Turkey, his officers and men, are represented as being in good health and spirits, and very anxious to proceed on their voyage.
 A Monsieur Simon, who has made some noise in the kingdom of the Netherlands, through a discussion of which he was the subject in the second Chamber of the States-General, was delivered up on the 2 st of August to the French authorities.
 The harvests around Paris are said to present an unfavorable aspect. The rain continues pouring in the departments of the North, nor is there any prospect of its immediately ceasing. The same quantity of bread which was lately sold for 26 sols has risen in price to 32, and was formerly to be had for 160r 17. No fruit of any kind is to be met with.
 A Jew, of the name of Gerson, was baptized on Wednesday last in St. James Church, Bath. This convert to the Christian religion is between 30 and 40 years of age.
 Last week, the cauldron of one of the Thames steam packets burst; no other injury occurred, except frightening some of the passengers, who got on shore, and went to town by the Kent coaches.
 On Monday se'night were sold at Wakefield, belonging to two respectable farmers in the neighbourhood, two horses, with each a saddle and bridle, for the sum of three Guineas; wives may also be considered as much depressed.