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FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 11.

We were favored at a late hour yesterday afternoon with copies of the capitulation of Barancas, and of the general orders issued by the commander of the American forces on taking possession thereof: we hasten to lay them before our readers.

Proposals which the civil and military commandant of the province of West Florida, makes to his excellency Andrew Jackson, general in chief of the American army before the Fort St. Charles, Barancas:

1st. The fort of Barancas will be delivered to the troops of the United States under the following conditions:

Approved—with the exceptions made upon each article, and possession given at one o'clock, P. M. this day.

2d. The garrison of the fort of Barancas will march out to be transported to Havana, on the day and hour which shall be agreed upon, with all the honors of war, drums beating, and with their arms and baggage. Those in the employ of the royal finance and of the department connected therewith shall also be transported to the same destination.

Answer—A roster shall be furnished of all the military and civil officers of the garrison of Fort Barancas—the troops to march out as expressed in the article, their arms to be stacked at the foot of the glacis, and left in possession of the American army until the day of embarkation, when they will be returned.

The commandant of the province and the officers of his staff, of the artillery, engineers, his officers and troops, shall carry with them their arms and personal effects, and shall also have the liberty of disposing of their property of every kind, with perfect security to the purchase.

Answer—All titles of property legally derived from the crown of Spain will be respected.

3d. The garrison shall be embarked for account of the United States. Every person of the military class of the royal finance, shall receive, during the passage, such rations as are allowed to every grade by the regulations of Spain.

Approved—so far as relates to the transportation of the garrison and the Spanish rations, as provided, they do not exceed the provisions in which the American regulations shall be allowed.

4th. A competent number of vessels shall be furnished for embarking the personal effects, baggage and other property belonging to the commandant, officers and others in the garrison, and particularly the papers of the secretary's office of the government existing in Pensacola, those of the department of the royal finance, and of the civil and military employes. These papers shall not be subjected to any inspection or recognizance under the pledge of their containing nothing foreign to the functions of the said persons.

Approved—An estimate of the necessary transportation to be furnished agreeably to usual usage.

5th. The sick, wounded, and all those who are now or may fall sick, previous to the embarkation of the troops for the Havana, shall be maintained by the government of the United States until cured, and shall have the same privilege as the rest of the garrison: those who are in a situation shall be embarked at the same time with it, and shall be under the care of, and attended by the surgeon and other individuals of the Spanish military hospital.

Approved.

7th. The garrison of Pensacola and the prisoners as also those in the employ of the royal finance shall enjoy the same privileges as the garrison of Barancas, and shall likewise be transported to Havana, uniting the latter to the latter, and all shall be lodged in the quarters they previously occupied in Pensacola, until the moment of embarkation for the port of Havana.

Approved—An estimate of the necessary transportation to be furnished and included in the estimate for the garrison of Fort Barancas.

8th. During their permanence the United States will furnish to the king's store-keeper, under the requisite documents from the royal officers, such articles as they may stand in need of, or are not in the king's stores, to complete the rations of the troops, dependants, those to the king's employ, and their families,

the re-imbursment thereof remaining subject to the decision of the governments of Spain and the United States.

Answer—An inventory of the provisions in possession of the Spanish commissary, to be forthwith furnished. The rations allowed subject to the limitations of the 4th article.

9th. The provisions actually existing in the king's store of Pensacola and Barancas shall be transported to the former in order that they may serve for the said supply of rations.

Approved.
10th. A duplicate inventory shall be formed by the store-keeper, and such officer of artillery, as the commandant of this corps may name, and such other as may be appointed by the general of the troops of the United States of the artillery, powder, military stores and other effects belonging to this department in Pensacola and Barancas.

Approved—Major Peters of the artillery is appointed on the part of the American government.

11th. Persons and property shall be respected, concessions and sales of land made by the competent authorities shall be valid and guaranteed by the American government, at whatever time they may have made until the date thereof.

Answer—All titles legally derived from the crown of Spain, prior to this date, guaranteed and respected.

The commandant of engineers shall name an officer who with another whom the general of the American army may appoint, shall form a duplicate inventory of the number and state of the royal edifices, in the same manner as is stated for the department of artillery.

Approved—Lieut. Sands, of the artillery, appointed on the part of the American government.

13th. The military officers and those in the service of all and the several departments, may embark with them their wives, children and slaves, in which number are to be included, the families of those classes who may be absent. Those who have property to dispose of or affairs to settle, may remain the time necessary for this purpose. The American authority shall afford them every protection during their permanence, and they shall enjoy the same privilege with the rest of the garrison in the embarkation for Havana for account of the United States.

Approved—so far as it regards transportation being allowed to the families of those officers not present, and servants not attending upon the officers and families. Those individuals disposed to remain in the Floridas, will be respected and protected, in all civil and personal rights, and if not embracing the transportation allowed at the present period, they must furnish their own at a future period.

14th. The store-keeper general shall form an inventory of the small vessels and craft, and of the other effects under his charge, in the same way as stated for the department of artillery.

Approved—Lieut. Parkhurst, Q. M. of artillery, appointed on behalf of the American government.

15th. The officers and troops of this garrison, with their equipage shall be transported to Pensacola, where they shall remain as already stated until embarkation for Havana.

Approved.
16th. The Alabama chief with his family now in this Fort, and who has been reported to major Young, shall be included in this capitulation, and transported to Havana.

Approved—His name to be entered in an article, and the Spanish government guaranteeing that he never returns to the Floridas.

17th. The Catholic religion, its ministers and the free exercise of it shall be maintained.

Answer—A free toleration to all religions granted.

18th. The capitulation is made under the confidence that the general of the American troops will comply with his offer of returning integrally this province in the state in which he receives it as stated in his official letter.

Approved—And the restoration made under the conditions expressed in General Jackson's communication to the governor of Pensacola, on the 23d May, 1818.

19th. If any doubt should arise as to the meaning of any of the articles of this capitulation, they shall be construed in the manner most favorable to the Spanish garrison.

Answer—The above articles to be interpreted agreeably to their literal and expressed meaning.

20th. The present capitulation shall be signed and exchanged by the general of the American army, and the commandant of this province as soon as possible and at latest by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, each returning their respective original.

Approved.
Fort of St. Charles, Barrancas, 20th May, 1818, 7 o'clock in the morning.

(Signed,) JOSE H. MASOT,
(Signed,) ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

Additional articles which are to have the same force as the primary, and extended in

compliance with what has been agreed upon.
1st. The name required of the Alabama chief is Onyola. The commandant of this province orders in the name of his government that the said chief shall never return to the Floridas.

Approved.
2d. If any vessels of war of H. O. M. destined for this port, should arrive with a supply of provisions or money, they shall be freely admitted, as well as Spanish merchant vessels.

Approved.
St. Charles Barrancas, 20th May, 1818, 5 o'clock, P. M.
(Signed,) JOSEPH MASOT,
(Signed,) ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

Head Quarters, Division of the South,
Pensacola, May 29th, 1818.

Major-general Andrew Jackson has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola. He has been prompted to this measure from a wish to extend the territorial limits of the United States, or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American republic to the Spanish government. The Seminoles Indians inhabiting the territories of Spain have for more than 3 years past, visited our frontier settlements with all the horrors of savage massacre; helpless women have been butchered, and the cradles stained with the blood of innocents. These atrocities, it was expected, would have early attracted the attention of the Spanish government, and faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures adopted for their suppression.

The obligation to restrain them was acknowledged; but weakness was alleged, with a concession that so far from being able to control, the Spanish authorities were often compelled, from policy or necessity, to issue munitions of war to those savages, thus enabling, if not exciting them to raise the tomahawk against us.—The immutable laws of self defence, therefore, compelled the American government to take possession of such parts of the Floridas in which the Spanish authority could not be maintained. Pensacola was found in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties. Spanish subjects will be respected; Spanish laws will govern in all cases affecting property and person; a free toleration to all religions guaranteed, and trade alike free to all nations.

Col. King will assume the command of Pensacola as military and civil governor.

The Spanish laws so far as they affect personal rights and property, will be enforced. Col. King will take possession of the archives of the province, and appoint some confidential individual to preserve them. It is all important that the records of titles and property should be carefully secured. He will cause an enquiry to be made into all the landed property belonging to the king of Spain, and have possession taken of it. The claims of property within the range of gun shot of Fort Carlos de Barancas will be scrupulously examined into, and should they prove valid, a rent allowed, but possession in no wise given. This property is necessary to the U. States, and under its laws may be held, an equivalent being paid.

The revenue laws of the United States will be established, and capt. Gadsden is appointed to act as collector, with full powers to nominate such sub-officers as in his opinion will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust imposed on him. He will apply to the governor of Pensacola for military aid in all cases where it may be necessary to frustrate attempts at illicit trade.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

As South-America affords, at this time, the most interesting subject for the speculation of the world, and as its inhabitants are engaged in a struggle, in which we must have our sympathies particularly concerned, we presume we shall be performing an office not unacceptable to many of our readers, in offering to them the following article, containing a slight sketch of the geography of that country. We are the more impelled to do this, as we conceive a greater degree of ignorance prevails with respect to this portion of the western continent, than of any part of Europe; and, as the short notices of news from them, which are daily published, tend very much to confuse the mind of a common reader, who at one moment sees an article from Venezuela, and at the next glimpse, something from Chili meets his eye; by a natural operation of the mind the places are so perfectly associated, that the distance between them is entirely lost sight of. The geographies and charts themselves, published a few years back, do not assist in removing this confusion, as many changes have taken place lately, both in their divisions and governments. We have had recourse to some of the latest documents which have been published since the commencement of the revolution in that country, particularly to a small work written by a South American, in 1817, containing a well written outline of the revolution of South America; to it we refer our readers, as a tract well adapted to refresh the memory on the subject of the operations in that country since the year 1810.

South-America was divided into colonial governments under the names of Viceroyalties and Captain-General ships. Of the former there are four, viz:—New-Grenada or Santo Fe de Bogota, Peru, Rio de la Plata, and Brazil. Of the latter there are two, viz:—Venezuela and

Chili. The northern portion of this vast country was formerly called Terra Firma; this name seems to have latterly been sunk in that of Venezuela and Grenada.

Venezuela, or as it is called in some good charts, Caracas, lies along the eastern coast, and extends from the northern point of the continent to French and Dutch Guiana, a distance of 1166 miles; its breadth about 550 miles. It is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by Grenada, on the north by the Caribbean Sea, and on the south by French and Dutch Guiana. It is divided into seven provinces, which in July 1811, formed a congress, and declared independence, under the name of the United Provinces of Caracas, Cumana, Barinas, Margarita, Guiana and Maracaybo. The principal towns, on and near the coast, are Porto Cabello, La Guira, Caracas, Barcelona, Cumana, and Angolera, on the Orinoco. It has one great river called the Orinoco. The island of Trinidad lies off the coast of Cumana. The revolution is probably founded on better republican principles here and in Grenada, than in any other part of the country. The people seem to be more a party in the cause, and there is less of an aristocratic bias, the farther to the south. It is very remarkable that the earthquake, (which happened on the 26th of March, 1812, and which destroyed 20,000 persons in Venezuela,) by the aid of religious prejudice, was made to operate seriously against the revolution. The priests seized upon it with avidity, and from the circumstances of its happening on holy Thursday, a day held in great veneration by the Catholics; and from its being the anniversary of the declaration of independence, they preached from the pulpit, that the revolution was condemned by the Almighty, and they denounced its wrath on all who favoured it. General Simon Bolivar, a native of Caracas, is at the head of the military department. He is represented as a very exalted character, and of considerable talents. Morillo, if he be alive, commands the royalists. He is drawn as a cruel tyrant, but of military abilities. Venezuela lies to the north of the equator, but entirely under the torrid zone. Its population is 800,000, Caracas is the capital.

New-Grenada contains twenty two provinces. It lies on the Pacific Ocean and extends from the northern point of South-America to Peru, a distance of about 1180 miles; it is irregular; on its south line it runs two-thirds of the way across the continent. It is bounded on the east by Venezuela. It contains 200,000 square miles & two millions & an half of inhabitants. The capital is Santa Fe de Bogota; it lies under the torrid zone, and extends to the south of the equator. Bolivar was appointed captain general of Venezuela and New-Grenada; but atthagoua, which we have included in this last province, but which has a junta of its own, refused to agree to the appointment. He may, however, be considered as having the chief military command of all the patriot forces north of the equator. The climate is very hot, subject to continual rains, and the northern part is extremely unhealthy. The soil is rich, and covered with perpetual verdure. There were formerly rich mines of gold in this province, but they are exhausted. Silver, copper, and iron mines have since been opened. The names of the provinces, composing this viceroyalty at present, are, Pamplona, Casanare, Tunga, Bolivar, Mariposa, Cumana, Antioquia, Popayan, Nuyva, Uzen, Cartagena, Rio de la Plata, Santa Martha, Pauama, Veraguas, Quito, Quixos, Maynas, Guayaquil, Guarea, Lina and Jaen. The Isthmus of Darien which separates North and South-America, connects this province with Guatimala, the southern audencia of old Mexico.

Peru joins New-Grenada on the south. As no revolutionary junta has yet been established in this province, it only comes within the scope of our present purpose to say, that it has interfered with the operations of Buenos Ayres, by sending forces to suppress the patriots. It is a delightful country, bounded on the east by Amazonia, which is probably included in Brazil; on the west by the Pacific Ocean; on the south by La Plata and Chili. Like Egypt it is said never to be visited by rains; this deficiency is made up by an uncommon dew which falls every night, for the refreshment of vegetation. Many fabulous stories are told of this country. It is said that there is a river here whose waters are as red as blood. A very fine wool is taken from the llama, a singular animal and the northern part produces an excellent wine. The Jesuits bark is taken from a tree, which grows in the mountainous parts of Peru. This is the only place in South-America where quick silver is found. Lima, the capital, is amazingly wealthy. When the viceroy, the duke de la Palada, made his entry into the city in 1682, the inhabitants to do him honour, caused the streets to be paved with ingots of silver amounting to a hundred millions sterling. It is, however, subject to dreadful earthquakes.

The viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, of more correctly speaking, of La Plata, is supposed to be the finest climate in the world. It is composed of twenty provinces, bounded on the north by Peru and Brazil, on the west by Chili, on the south by Patagonia, and on the east by the south Atlantic ocean. The provinces are divided into high and low. The former situated on the Andes, are Mexico, Chiquitos, Apolobamba, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, La Paz, Cochabamba, Carangas, Misque, Paria, Charcas, Potosi, and Attacama; the low provinces

* Quito was formerly included in Peru.
† Potosi, in all the geographies we have seen, is erroneously included in Peru.