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THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

FAYETTEVILLE:—PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

Vol. I.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1796.

NUMB. 8.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

A few days ago, arrived in town from Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, Mr. Spillard, the celebrated pedellrian traveller, so frequently mentioned in the European and American publications. This singular character has been on near 12 years, and has travelled on foot during that time the distance of 69,000 miles and upwards; through all Europe, a great part of Asia in Turkey, through Barbary, up to Mequinez and Fez, in Morocco, and through the Arab's country.

Being desirous to add America to the other three quarters of the world, he took passage from Gibraltar, about 6 years ago, for Bolton, and has travelled, during that time, through all the United States, through East Florida, and from the river St. Mary's through the wilderness of the Lower and Upper Creek nations, where he was kindly received by his friend Col. Magillivray. Being protected by him, he remained there for a considerable time, and was furnished by that gentleman with notes of that nation, of Indian manners and customs. From the Creeks he visited the Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Choctaw nations of Indians, and was always present at their councils and talks.

From the Creek nation he proceeded to Pensacola, in East Florida, where he procured letters of recommendation from Governor O'Neil, in the Spanish service, and also from Mr. William Panton, merchant of that place, to the Baron de Carondelet, at New-Orleans, the present Governor of Louisiana; who, contrary to Mr. Spillard's expectation, as well as those of his friends, very politely received him, and not only gave him a general passport, but likewise letters of recommendation to the Governor of the Natchez, and to all the Commandants of districts and out-posts in this very extensive province.

Mr. Spillard's intention being to go up the Messura river to its source, he set out from New-Orleans, accompanied by some gentlemen, who would assist upon seeing him as far as the post of the Walnut Hills. There he crossed the Mississippi river, with six men in his company, and went up it till he came to the confluence of the Messura with the Mississippi. Having gone up the Messura a distance of more than 3000 miles, he fell in with six white hunters from the Ouchita river, who advised him not to attempt going up any farther, as they themselves had been out three years hunting, and lost all their peltry and horses, and narrowly escaped with their lives from the Ouza Indians; these Indians never give any quarter to either red or white men; and the party who went up that river to explore it under Governor Muke's directions were all killed.

Thus deterred, he came down to Natchez, and soon after came down the Mississippi, till he came to the confluence of the Red river, the source of which he was determined to find out at all events. He accordingly went up as far as Aenollite, where he parted with his canoe, and struck off to Oppaluta, which as well as Atakapau and new Iberia, he carefully examined. Here he struck across the Mountains to Nachitoches, which is the last Spanish port upon the Red river. Previous to leaving New-Orleans, the Governor gave him letters to the Governor of the Province of Thikofs, in new Spain, where he arrived at the city of St. Antoine, in a month after his departure from Nachitoches. The Governor, Dr. John Curreys, received him politely, and, after resting a few days, gave him a small guard to escort him to the South Mountain of Santafee. Here he fell in with the South Branch of the Red river, which he continued down till he came to the North Branch, and so continued along its banks in the great plains till he came to the Pawnee nation of Indians, and so on to the Causee Indians, continuing his route till he arrived again at Nachitoches, and so down to the mouth of the river.

Mr. Spillard is the first person who has ever taken a draft of this river from its source, from the Mountains of Santafee to its junction with the Mississippi, a distance, with its windings, little short of 4000 miles.

This gentleman, in attempting to get to England, has been twice captured by French privateers out of Charleston, and stripped of every thing valuable about him, but had the good fortune to save his journals and notes, which are intended shortly for publication. He came to England in his Majesty's ship the *Thibe*, through the recommendation of his Royal Highness Prince Edward, at Halifax.

There are many rivers which fall into the Red river, such as the False Oucheta, Muddy river, the Acomashee, or the river of the Mene, Little River and Black River, with the Oucheta, which falls in to it, just 20 leagues from the Mississippi. The Red river water is very unwholesome, from its salt taste; it is also very muddy and rapid.

KNOXVILLE, April 11

On Monday last the first General Assembly elected under the constitution of the state of Tennessee, met in this town.

Gen. James Winchester, of Sumner, is chosen speaker of the Senate, and James Stuart, Esq. of Jonesborough, speaker of the House of Representatives.

On Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock, the Senate and House of Representatives being assembled in the Representative chamber, citizen John Seiver, the governor elect was introduced, and the several oaths of office administered to him by the honourable Joseph Anderson.

April 13. On Saturday last, the General Assembly of this state, proceeded to the election of Judges of the Superior courts of law and equity, when John McNairy, Archibald Roane, and Willie Blount, Esqrs. were elected.

London Carter, Esq. is elected treasurer for the district of Washington and Hamilton, and William Black, Esq. treasurer for the district of Mero.

As a proof of the sincere friendship of the Cherokees, we with pleasure inform our readers, that in the course of the past week, three families arrived at Fort Grainger, on their way to Nashville, consisting of twenty persons, men, women, and children, having travelled from Tugelo, in Georgia, through that nation, distant about 120 miles. On their journey, they were treated with the greatest hospitality and friendship by the Cherokees, and plentifully supplied with corn at a moderate price.

Died, at his house near Tellico block-house, on the 9th inst. Scolacatta, commonly called *Hanging Maw*, a great beloved chief of the Cherokees, aged about 65 years.

A man distinguished for his love of peace and exertions for its preservation between his nation and the United States. In his death, humanity has lost an able supporter.

Copy of a letter from X. Michaux, to his Excellency Governor Blount.

Fort Blount, on Cumberland river, March 2, 1796.

Arrived upon the territory of your government, I flatter myself of having the satisfaction to present, in a few days, my respects to your excellency, and my sincere gratitude for your kind reception last year.

Knowing the warm interest you take in all researches relating to the public good, I have the pleasure to announce to you an useful discovery. It is a small tree, native in the neighbourhood of Fort Blount, upon Cumberland river, and about the head of Flint creek. That tree is of the class or rather of the genus of the sophora. The fresh roots give out a yellow orange colour, very light and beautiful. It appears to me, that it has much affinity to the sophora of China and Japan, employed in those countries for dying, and lately introduced into the botanical gardens of Europe. I observed that tree in June last; it was then in blossom; therefore I have not been able to determine the essential characters of its genus; but by the accessories of the foliage, fructification, and some other circumstances, I may assert, that that tree is of the genus sophora.

Having stopped at Fort Blount, in order to obtain some of the young plants, I have been prevented by the snow, now on the ground, to get them. I am indebted to Captain Williams, jun. who accompanied me to gather a few seeds remaining on the trees. It is to be observed, those seeds ought to be gathered in the fall, because those remaining on the trees are, the greater part, unfound.

I have the honour to be, with respect,

Your excellency's most humble servant,

X. MICHAUX.

Botanist to the French Republic.

Knoxville, March 8th, 1796.

SIR,

The communication you have been pleased to make me, in your letter of the 2d inst, and the reason for making it demand my thanks. I shall enjoin it as a duty upon myself to have some of the seed of the tree you have discovered and described, gathered in due season, and to forward a part to you, as under your experienced hand, the young plants will have the fairest opportunity of being reared up to maturity, and of proving beneficial to the community.

If proofs were wanting of the disposition of the French Republic, to promote the general happiness of the whole human family, the researches in which you are engaged under their authority could be adduced as one; and to contribute to your success, in any degree, would to me be a high gratification.

I beg you, sir, to believe that I shall be happy in your return to this place, and that

I am, with due respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BLOUNT.

RICHMOND, April 27.

At a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the City of Richmond and its vicinity, pursuant to notice, at the Capitol in the said City, on Monday the 25th of April, 1796, James Wood appointed Chairman, and John Stewart, Secretary of the meeting—the following resolution was agreed to, by a large majority:

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that the peace, happiness, and welfare, not less than the national honour of these United States, depend, in a great degree, upon giving, with good faith, full effect to the Treaty lately negotiated with Great-Britain.

JAMES WOOD, Chairman.

JOHN STEWART, Sec'y.

To the Hon. the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

The Memorial of the Subscribers, inhabitants of the District of Henrico and City of Richmond, in the State of Virginia.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT at the time when a constitutional number of the Senators of the United States, convened in their executive capacity, had approved the Treaty negotiated with Great Britain, and advised the President to ratify it with certain exceptions, a number of your Memorialists assembled together, and supposing it contained stipulations other than those objected to by the Senate, unfavourable to the interests of our common country, petitioned the President to withhold his assent:

Your Memorialists could have been induced to the adoption of that particular mode of proceeding, only by a conviction, that the constitution had unequivocally delegated to the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the power to make treaties; and that the Treaty with Great Britain, in our estimation, so injurious, having originated from an authority considered competent to negotiate on the part of the United States, and having been consented to, and its ratification advised by a constitutional number of Senators, needed only the signature of the Chief Magistrate, to render it an absolute Treaty, made under the authority of the United States—an actual law, according to the express letter of the constitution, as to state constitutions or regulations; perhaps also a law in all cases left at large and unacted on, by the Federal Legislature, where it could apply, and a solemn pledge of the national faith, that the future acts of Congress should comport with it.

With such an opinion of the Treaty, we were justifiable to petition against its ratification, and under this construction of the constitution the application was made to the proper branch of the government.

Had the President withheld his assent to the treaty, negotiations might have commenced *de novo*, and no evil would have ensued; but after a ratification by the constituted authorities of both nations, and when Great Britain, relying on the fulfilment of the stipulations contained in the treaty, and to be performed on our part, has already performed some acts to be done on her's, and is actually preparing for a compliance with others, all important to us; considering every avenue to further negotiation forever shut—considering the faith of America pledged in the British treaty, and that a refusal in your House, to make the necessary appropriations to carry it into effect, will be productive of war; and what is worse, of dishonour: your memorialists would be wanting in duty to themselves and their posterity, did they, on an occasion so momentous, remain silent.

Your memorialists anticipate, from such a refusal, the detention of the Western Posts, and its inseparable concomitant, a recommencement of Indian hostilities—a renewal of the captures and condemnation of our shipping without prospect of compensation, and a derangement of commerce, that will give a fatal stab to the interests of agriculture—in short, a foreign war, which will cause an augmentation of the public debt, beyond the reach of redemption, and the ruin of thousands of our industrious citizens. A want of unanimity and general discontent, will prevail, and to sum up every evil in one, perhaps civil dissensions, and a dissolution of the Union may close the dreadful scene. These are not imaginary evils—the most of them are certain and inevitable, as dependent on your decision—all are too possible, and in the opinion of your memorialists should not be hazarded lightly.

Your memorialists, however, confide in the wisdom of your honourable body, and while they acquiesce in the sentiment which gives to Congress a discretionary power on the subject of appropriations notwithstanding the complete validity of the contract, they pray, that a dispassionate view of our political