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# THE MINERVA.

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## Domestic.

From the Orleans Gazette.

On Friday the 5th of September, the Grand Chief of the Caddo nation, accompanied by twelve or fifteen of his warriors, arrived at Natchitoches, and on the following day Governor Claiborne, in the presence of the officers of the army, and many respectable citizens, made to the Chief an address, of which the following is a copy:

Grand Chief of the Caddo Nation.

FRIEND AND BROTHER,

That great and good man, the President of the United States, esteems you and your people. Like the rising sun that gives light and comfort to the world, expand the cares of the American chief, and his desire is to promote the happiness of all mankind—he is particularly solicitous to better the condition of his red children; he wishes them to know war no more; to live in peace with all their neighbours; to pursue the deer in safety; to cultivate their little fields of corn without fear, and that no enemy should disturb their sleep at night.

Such, Brother, are the sentiments of the grand American chief—you have before heard his words from the mouth of his agent (Dr. Sibley) and I hope you have not forgotten them.

Brother!—There are some men whose tongues are like the tongues of snakes—they talk much, and often speak that which is not true. Distrust the man who would tell you, that the President of the United States was not your friend; the man who would say so has a forked tongue and tells lies.

Brother!—Let your people continue to hold the Americans by the hand and with sincerity and in friendship, and the chain of peace will be bright and strong; our children will smoke together, and the path will never be coloured with blood.

Brother!—The President of the United States is the friend of peace, but he fears not war! The time was many years past when a mighty king, who lives beyond the big water, made war upon the Americans, and sent his warriors to conquer our country—many battles were fought, and much blood was spilled—the Americans were then few in number, but fought with bravery, and the warriors of that great king were forced to return to their own land. We were then a young people, but have now grown up to manhood, and could strike an enemy with a heavier hand and a stronger arm.

Brother!—The President of the United States is just to all nations; but if a nation is unjust to his people, his own warriors can fight his battles. You have seen but a small number of these warriors, they are spread over an immense tract of country; some live where snow seldom falls, and others where armies can cross rivers upon the ice.

Brother!—We have some dispute about the limits of Louisiana; the Americans suppose that the limits extend far towards the setting sun, but our neighbors, the Spaniards, tell us that a little day bayou, which you passed yesterday is the line.

Brother!—You know we got the country from the French, and that the Americans now claim all the lands which the French formerly possessed.

You are an older man, Brother, than I am, and must know something of the matter. You have been places where the French built forts and planted corn. Your fathers knew well the French, and when you was a little boy, you have, I am sure, often visited them.

Brother!—The talk (at this time) is not straight between the United States and Spain; but I hope no mischief will ensue, for a council fire is now burning, and the beloved men of the two nations are endeavouring to settle the dispute. But if it should happen that the Americans must bid their swords to leap from the scabbard, we will not your tomahawk to rise. When white people enter into disputes let the red men keep quiet, and join neither side.

Brother!—These are my words; I

speak in the face of day. And tell what you have heard to the traveller and to the hunter, so that the good talk may pass from mouth to mouth, and from nation to nation, to the very place where the sun sets!

To which address (after the usual solemnity of smoking the pipe) the chief returned the following answer:

“I am highly gratified at meeting to day with your excellency, and so respectable a number of American officers, and shall forever remember the words you have spoken.

“I have heard before, the words of the President; though not from his own mouth; his words are always the same; but what I have this day heard will cause me to sleep in more peace.

“Your words resemble the words my fore-fathers have told they used to receive from the French in ancient times. My ancestors from chief to chief were always well pleased with the French: they were well received and well treated by them when they met to hold talks together, and we can now say the same of you our new friends.

“If your nation has purchased what the French formerly possessed, you have purchased the country that we occupy, and we regard you in the same light as we did them.

“You request that our wars in future may be against the deer only. That is what we ourselves desire, and happen what will, our hands shall never be stained with white men's blood.

“Your words which I have this day heard shall be imprinted on my heart—they shall never be forgotten; but shall be communicated from one to another, till they shall reach the setting sun: It shall be remembered that the Americans are friends to the red people.

“My Father was a chief: I did not succeed him till I was a man in years—I am now in his place and will endeavor to do my duty, and see that not only my own nation, but other nations over whom I have influence, shall properly conduct themselves.

“I think I have now but one enemy, (the Osages,) but I believe that will be an eternal one, for it is my belief that it has been pleased God to give me that enemy, as it may be between you and Spain.

“The other day when I saw the Spaniards on one side of me, and your people on the other, I was embarrassed; I did not know on which foot to tread—but I am now satisfied, your words have removed my suspense: some other nations felt the same, but they shall hear of your words: they shall go from nation to nation.

“I shall now return home with my people to pursue our hunting with much more satisfaction, from what I have heard from you; although the color of my skin is red my heart is white, and whenever any of your people come into our towns, they shall be treated by us with all the friendship and kindness in our power to bestow, for although I am poor, I am always well treated whenever I come amongst them.

“I have nothing further to add, only to assure you, that your speech to me is as well recorded in my heart, as what I have said to you is by your pen.”

### GENERAL ORDERS.

The late conduct of the Spanish government, added to the hostile appearance and menacing attitude of their army forces already encamped within the limits of our government, make it necessary that the militia under my command, should be in complete order and at a moment's warning ready to march.

This armed force under the sanction of their government, have imprisoned and transported five of the good citizens of the United States, to the dominion of Spain.—They have cut down and carried off the flag of the United States, which was erected in the Caddo Nation of Indians and within the limits of the United States.—They have compelled by force, men in the employ of the government, when exploring the Red River, to desert, and come home, and they have taken an unjustifiable and insulting position east of the river Sabine and

within the territory of New-Orleans!!!—Acts thus daring as well as degrading to our national character and constituted rights, demand prompt satisfaction, and cannot fail to excite that resentment to becoming, so natural on the occasion.

In the first instance, gentlemen, let it be recollected that our good materials—our best of men, must be properly disciplined, and in this way the preparation cannot be too great to meet the wishes of the general, and the exigencies of our country. Inspired with the laudible ambition of avenging our country's wrongs, impelled by the most cogent necessity of defending our national dignity and liberties, it is calculated that but one voice will be heard among us, and that that will be, for preparation and discipline.

You are therefore, without delay, ordered to place your brigade on the most respectable footing, and be in readiness to furnish the quota required of you at the shortest notice. All volunteer companies well equipped will be accepted of. If the full quota can be raised by voluntary enlistment, it will answer government a better purpose than by pressing them from their families by draft; but if it be discovered that this cannot be done, you will direct that the law in this respect be particularly attended to, and when the government and constituted authorities of our country require it, they must be in readiness to march.

Two regiments, it is expected, from my division (in the event of a call) will be required, and no doubt if more are in readiness to march, a tender of their services will be accepted.

You will, gentlemen, take the most speedy method of obtaining correct information, of the number that can be raised by voluntary enlistment within your respective brigades, through your colonels, or in such other manner as may to you be most regular and proper, after this information shall have been acquired, forward the same to the general by mail.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Aid of Gen. 2d division.

BY

WILLIAM P. ANDERSON,

Aid de Camp.

To the generals commanding }  
within the 2d division. }  
Nashville, Oct. 4th, 1866.

## European.

LONDON, September 5.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN CALABRIA.

### PROCLAMATION.

Sir John Stuart, Knight of the Grand Imperial Order of the Greater Crescent, General and Commander in Chief of the troops of his Britannic Majesty landed at Calabria.

CALABRIANS,

I have landed among you a numerous corps of British troops; other disembarkations will likewise be made on your coast.

We come to aid your loyalty, and to deliver you from the oppressions of the French under which you groan.

The Standard of Ferdinand IV. is again unfurled on your shores. Hasten to unite yourselves with us, and to gather around it. Hasten to re-establish the rights of your beneficent and legitimate sovereign. A Usurper has dared to stain the throne of Naples, and has had the presumption to call you his subjects.

Reflect on the wrongs and the injuries for which the tears of your suffering country flow. Recollect the insults and outrages to which your venerable parents, your wives, and your daughters are exposed. It now depends upon your own courage whether you shall obtain redress.

I come among you only as your friend and deliverer. I ask merely quarters from you. I require no contributions; the provisions furnished shall be punctually paid for. I shall provide you with arms and ammunition to be employed in your own defence, and whatever wants may arise among you, they shall be immediately supplied.

Your laws and your customs shall be maintained, your holy religion and its ceremonies shall be honoured and respected.

From what has been experienced by your brethren in Sicily, you may judge of the rectitude of our conduct, and of our discipline.

Your faithful countrymen whom oppression had driven from among you have returned with me to give you liberty.

Repress your private animosities, be united among yourselves, and renounce all party spirit.

I am not come to punish you for delinquencies which are past, but to guard you from them in future. None shall suffer except those who persist in error, and who show a disposition to oppose us.—All others shall be recompensed in proportion to the fidelity and the aid they afford.

Those who have been misled, shall, upon laying down their arms, receive pardon and protection.

J. STUART.

Head quarters at St. Eufemia, July 1.

### PROCLAMATION.

Sir John Stuart, Knight of the Grand Imperial Order of the Greater Crescent, General and Commander in Chief of the Troops of his Britannic Majesty landed in Calabria.

The British army under my command having, with the help of the Almighty, obtained a great and signal victory over the French army, commanded by General Requier, and having compelled the remains of the enemy's army to fly with terror and apprehension, before the victorious English troops, and to leave us in the entire possession of the province of Upper Calabria.

I inform you, O Calabrians, by the present Proclamation, of this happy success, and desire you to join with me in pursuing the common enemy, and in establishing among you the authority of your august and legitimate Sovereign, Ferdinand IV. whose Royal Standard is once more happily planted with joy and glory among you.

I have already informed you in my former Proclamation, that I wish for no contributions; all the provisions, forage and other supplies which shall be furnished by you to the British army, shall be paid for instantly.

As a proof of your fidelity and attachment to your sovereign, I require you to give us all your assistance, and for that purpose arms and ammunition shall be furnished you. These, however, will not be given you to be used for your private vengeance, but to be employed against the common enemy.

The British army has not come among you to afford you an opportunity for indulging your private animosities, but to protect you and deliver you from French tyranny. Good order must be maintained. Those who shall unite themselves with us and obey my orders, shall, notwithstanding any former connection with the enemy, be pardoned and protected. On the contrary, all those who, under any pretext whatsoever shall refuse to give us their assistance, shall be punished with rigour.

While I congratulate you on the fortunate success of our arms, I am anxious that humanity should accompany their progress. Above all, I charge you to treat the prisoners that may fall into your power well, I further command you to send out constantly parties of patrols, to collect the stragglers & wounded in your mountains and forests.

For every prisoner you conduct in safety to the British army you shall be rewarded. I promise to give you six ducats for each private, and twenty ducats for each officer.

J. STUART.

Head quarters at Maida, July 7, 1866.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public in general for past favours, which they have bestowed on him, and informs them that he shall continue to keep a House of Entertainment, and shall be able to take 35 Members and their families, at the ensuing Assembly, exclusive of transient custom.

JAMES MEARS.

Raleigh, October 27, 1866.