

Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russell, and Gallatin, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, dated

Ghent, 19th August, 1814.

SIR—Mr. Baker, Secretary to the British mission, called upon us to day, at 1 o'clock, and invited us to a conference to be held at three. This was agreed to, and the British Commissioners opened it, by saying that they had received their further instructions this morning, and had not lost a moment, in requesting a meeting for the purpose of communicating the decision of their Government. It is proper to notice that Lord Castlereagh had arrived last night in this city, whence, it is said, he will depart to-morrow on his way to Brussels and Vienna.

The British Commissioners stated that their Government had felt some surprise, that we were not instructed respecting the Indians, as it could not have been expected that they would leave their Allies, in their comparatively weak situation, exposed to our resentment. Great Britain might justly have supposed that the American Government would have furnished us with instructions, authorising us to agree to a positive article on the subject; but the least she could demand was that we should sign a provisional article admitting the principle, subject to the ratification of our Government; so that, if it should be ratified, the treaty should take effect; and, if not, that it should be null and void: on our assent or refusal to admit such an article would depend the continuance or suspension of the negotiation.

As we had represented that the proposition made by them, on that subject, was not sufficiently explicit, their Government had directed them to give us every necessary explanation, and to state distinctly the basis which must be considered as an indispensable preliminary.

It was a *sine qua non* that the Indians should be included in the pacification, and, as incident thereto, that the boundaries of their territory should be permanently established. Peace with the Indians was a subject so simple, as to require no comment. With respect to the boundaries which was to divide their territory from that of the United States, the object of the British government was, that the Indians should remain as a permanent barrier between our western settlements, and the adjacent British provinces, to prevent them from being contiguous to each other: and that neither the United States, nor Great Britain, should ever hereafter have the right to purchase, or acquire any part of the territory thus recognized, as belonging to the Indians. With regard to the extent of the Indian territory, and the boundary line, the British government would propose the lines of the Greenville treaty, as a proper basis, subject, however, to discussion and modifications.

We stated that the Indian territory, according to these lines, would comprehend a great number of American citizens: not less perhaps than a hundred thousand: and asked, what was the intention of the British government, respecting them, and under whose government they would fall? It was answered that those settlements would be taken into consideration, when the line became a subject of discussion; but that such of the inhabitants, as would ultimately be included within the Indian territory, must make their own arrangements and provide for themselves.

The British Commissioners here said that, considering the importance of the question we had to decide, (that of agreeing to a provisional article) their Government had thought it right, that we should also be fully informed of its views, with respect to the proposed revision of the boundary line, between the dominions of Great Britain and the United States.

1st. Experience had proved that the joint possession of the Lakes, and a right common to both nations to keep up a naval force on them, necessarily produced collisions, and rendered peace insecure. As Great Britain could not be supposed to expect to make conquests in that quarter, and as that province was essentially weaker than the United States, and exposed to invasion, it was necessary, for its security, that Great Britain should require that the United States should hereafter keep no armed naval force on the Western Lakes, from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, both inclusive; that they should not erect any fortified or military post or establishment on the shores of those Lakes; and that they should not maintain those which were already existing. This must, they said, be considered as a moderate demand, since Great Britain, if she had not disclaimed the intention of any increase of territory, might with propriety have asked a cession of the adjacent American shores. The commercial navigation and intercourse would be left on the same footing as heretofore. It was expressly stated, (in answer to a question we asked,) that Great Britain was to retain the right of having an armed naval force on those lakes, and of holding military posts and establishments on their shores.

2. The boundary line west of lake Superior, and thence to the Mississippi, to be revised; and the treaty right of Great Britain to the navigation of the Mississippi, to be continued. When asked, whether they did not mean the line from the lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, the British commissioners repeated, that they meant the line from lake Superior to that river.

3. A direct communication from Halifax and the province of New Brunswick to Quebec, to be secured to Great Britain. In answer to our question, in what manner this was to be effected, we were told that it must be done by a cession to Great Britain of that portion of the district of Maine (in the state of Massachusetts) which intervenes between New Brunswick and Quebec, and prevents that direct communication.

Reverting to the proposed provisional article, respecting the Indian pacification and boundary, the British Commissioners concluded by stating to us, that if the conferences should be suspended by our refusal to agree to such an article, without having obtained further instructions from our government, Great Britain would not consider herself bound to abide by the terms which she now offered, but would be at liberty to vary and regulate her demands according to subsequent events, and in such manner as the state of the war, at the time of renewing the negotiations, might warrant.

We asked whether the statement made, respecting the proposed revision of the boundary line between the U. States and the dominions of G. Britain, embraced all the objects she meant to bring forward for discussion, and what were, particularly, her views with respect to Moose Island, and such other Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, as had been in our possession till the present war, but had been lately captured? We were answered, that those islands, belonging of right to G. Britain, (as much so, one of the Commissioners said, as Northamptonshire,) they would certainly be kept by her, and were not even supposed to be an object of discussion.

From the forcible manner in which the demand, that the United States should keep no naval armed force on the Lakes, nor any military post on their shores, had been brought forward, we were induced to inquire whether this condition was also meant as a *sine qua non*? To this the British commissioners declined giving a positive answer. They said that they had been sufficiently explicit; and that they had given us one *sine qua non*, and when we had disposed of that, it would be time enough to give us an answer as to another.

We then stated that, considering the nature and importance of the communication made this day, we wished the British commissioners to reduce their proposals to writing, before we gave them an answer: this they agreed to and promised to send us an official note without delay.

We need hardly say that the demands of Great Britain will receive from us an unanimous and decided negative. We do not deem it necessary to detain the John Adams for the purpose of transmitting to you the official notes which may pass on the subject and close the negotiation. And we have felt it our duty immediately to apprise you, by this hasty, but correct sketch of our last conference, that there is not, at present, any hope of peace.

We have the honor to be, sir, with perfect respect, your obedient servants,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JONA. RUSSELL,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Note of the British Commissioners.

[Received, after the above letter was written.]

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, do themselves the honor of acquainting the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, that they have communicated to their Court the result of the conference which they had the honor of holding with them upon the 9th instant, in which they stated that they were unprovided with any specific instructions, as to comprehending the Indian Nations in a treaty of peace, to be made with G. Britain, and as to defining a boundary to the Indian territory.

The undersigned are instructed to acquaint the plenipotentiaries of the United States, that his Majesty's government having at the outset of the negotiation, with a view to the speedy restoration of peace, reduced as far as possible the number of points to be discussed, and having professed themselves to forego on some important topics any stipulation to the advantage of Great Britain, cannot but feel some surprise that the government of the United States should not have furnished their Plenipotentiaries with instruction upon those points which could hardly fail to come under discussion.

Under the inability of the American plenipotentiaries, to conclude any article upon the subject of Indian pacification and Indian boundary, which shall bind the government of the United States, his Majesty's government conceive that they cannot give a better proof of their sincere desire for the restoration of peace, than by professing their willingness to accept a provisional article upon these heads, in the event of the American plenipotentiaries considering themselves authorized to accede to the general principles, upon which such an article ought to be founded. With a view to enable the American plenipotentiaries to decide, how far the conclusion of such an article is within the limit of their general discretion, the undersigned are directed to state, fully and distinctly, the bases upon which alone Great Britain sees any prospect of advantage in the continuance of the negotiation at the present time.

The undersigned have already had the honor of stating to the American plenipotentiaries, that in considering the points above referred to, as a *sine qua non* of any treaty of peace, the view of the British government is the permanent tranquillity and security of the Indian nations, and the prevention of those jealousies and irritations, to which the frequent alteration of the Indian limits has heretofore given rise.

For this purpose it is indispensably necessary, that the Indian nations who have been during the war in alliance with Great Britain should, at the termination of the war, be included in the pacification.

It is equally necessary, that a definite boundary should be assigned to the Indians, and that the contracting parties should guarantee the integrity of their territory, by a mutual stipulation, not to acquire by purchase or otherwise, any territory within the specified limits. The

British government are willing to take, as the basis of an article on this subject, those stipulations of the treaty of Greenville, subject to modifications, which relate to a boundary line.

As the undersigned are desirous of stating every point in connection with the subject, which may reasonably influence the decision of the American plenipotentiaries in the exercise of their discretion, they avail themselves of this opportunity to repeat what they have already stated, that Great Britain desires the revision of the frontier between her North American dominions and those of the United States, not with any view to an acquisition of territory, as such, but for the purpose of securing her possessions, and preventing future disputes.

The British government consider the Lakes from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, both inclusive, to be the natural military frontier of the British possessions in North America. As the weaker power on the North American continent, the least capable of acting offensively, and the most exposed to sudden invasion, Great Britain considers the military occupation of these lakes as necessary to the security of her dominion. A boundary line equally dividing these waters, with a right to each nation to arm, both upon the lakes and upon their shores, is calculated to create a contest for naval ascendancy in peace as well as in war. The power which occupies these Lakes should, as a necessary result, have the military occupation of both shores.

In furtherance of this object, the British government is prepared to propose a boundary. But as this might be misconstrued as an intention to extend their possessions to the southward of the lakes, which is by no means the object they have in view, they are disposed to leave the territorial limits undisturbed, and as incident to them, the free commercial navigation of the lakes, provided that the American government will stipulate not to maintain, or construct, any fortification upon, or within a limited distance of the shores, or construct any armed vessels upon the lakes in question, or in the rivers which empty themselves into the same.

If this can be adjusted, there will then remain for discussion the arrangement of the north western boundary between lake Superior and Mississippi, the free navigation of that river, and such a vacation of the line of frontier as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax.

The undersigned trust, that the full statement which they have made of the views and objects of the British government requiring the pacification of the Indian nations, and a permanent limit to their territories, will enable the American plenipotentiaries to conclude a provisional article upon the basis above stated. Should they feel it necessary to refer to the government of the United States for further instructions, the undersigned feel it incumbent upon them to acquaint the American plenipotentiaries, that the government cannot be precluded by any thing that has passed from varying the terms at present proposed in such a manner, as the state of war, at the time of resuming the conferences, may, in their judgment, render advisable.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to renew to the plenipotentiaries of the United States, the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) GAMBIEB,
HENRY COULBURN,
WILLIAM ADAMS.

Ghent, 19th August, 1814.

BY ACT of the General Assembly of the State of N. Carolina.—SCHEME OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

1 prize of	\$ 2000	is	\$ 2000
2	1000		2000
4	500		2000
6	300		1800
12	100		1200
20	50		1000
100	20		2000
196	10		1960
1328	5		6640

1669 prizes, 7 Not two blanks \$20,000
1331 blanks 2 to a prize.
5000 tickets at 4 dollars each, is \$20,000

Stationary Prizes as follows:		
1st drawn blank after 250 tickets prize		\$ 100
1 do	500	100
1 do	1000	200
1 do	1500	500
1 do	2000	100
1 do	2500	200
1 do	3000	100
1 do	3500	200
1 do	4000	500
1 do	4500	2000
Last drawn ticket, blank or prize		1000

In submitting the above scheme to the public, the managers deem it only necessary to observe that this Lottery is authorized by an act of the Legislature for the purpose of raising a fund to institute and endow an Academy in the town of Salisbury.

The Legislature have placed the management of it in the hands of the "Salisbury Thespian Society" who conformable to the act of Assembly, have executed bond for the faithful payment of all prizes, and for the appropriation of the profits accruing, to the contemplated purpose. The managers pledge themselves to use an honest zeal in the discharge of their duty; and they hope the object in view, is such as to excite the good wishes and liberal encouragement of an enlightened public.

The drawing will commence in Salisbury as soon as a sufficient number of tickets can be sold to warrant the managers in so doing, which they flatter themselves will be early in the spring.

All prizes will be paid thirty days after the drawing is finished, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished to the benefit of the Academy.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
CHARLES FISHER,
ALEX. GRAHAM,
S. L. FERRAND,
THO. L. COWAN,

Salisbury, September 28, 1814. 67—In 1 a m tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—Orange County Court, August Term, 1814.—Robert Dixon's Administrators vs. Jesse Smith.—Original attachment.—It is ordered by the Court that notice be given for three weeks in the Raleigh Minerva for the defendant to appear at the next term of this court, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to reply, plead or demur within the two first days of said term; otherwise final Judgment will be given against him. Test, JOHN TAYLOR, C. C.

LETTERS, remaining in the Post-Office at Statesville, 1st of October, 1814.—Catharine Ar- becca Beall, Silas Boyd, John Correll, Hugh Carr- Peter Claywell, Hugh Copeland, Thomas Crawford, liam Donaldson, James Dearmond, Thred Ellis, John- Ellison, Archibald Edelman, John Frohock, Alfred G- Gibson, Isaac Green, Samuel Hourton, James Hugley, William Ingram, Ashley Johnson, Anne Jacobs, Joseph King, Mary Lear, John Morrison, James Moor, Ben- Meys, Kenneth McKenzie, Donald McIntosh, James M- iver, Hugh McKay, John McKay, Joseph Quin, Gilbrath- Smooton, Abel Sheriff, Jeremiah Sloan, Sheriff of Ire- dell County 2, Matthew Vandever, M. G. Wicall, Isaac West, Anny Wishon, Elizabeth Watts, John Watts, Andrew White, James White, George White, (Carpen- ter), Thomas Young, Sen. Samuel Young, Charles Yel- 67—31.

UNIVERSITY.—As the term for which the present Steward of the University of North Caro- lina was engaged will expire with the current year; we, being the committee of appointment, are ready to receive proposals for a contract for the ensuing year and we invite all fit characters for the place to come forward with their terms at an early day.

We however think it but candid to state, that a pro- position, as we learn, is intended to be submitted to the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting in November next, for abolishing the Stewardship and for renting out the houses now occupied by the Steward.—Should the plan succeed with the board, the proposed contract will be superseded—should it fail, it will be our duty to proceed to the appointment.—Meanwhile we would re- ceive and consider proposals.

J. HAYWOOD,
W. POLK,
H. POTTER,
67—31.

Raleigh, 11th October, 1814.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.

REWARD.—Deserted from the Rendezvous at Morganton, on the 10th of September, the following Re- cruits, (viz.)—NATHANIEL DYER, Born in Burke County, N. C. aged 25 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, and by profession a labourer: he is uncommonly fond of ardent spirits, and when intoxicated is quite stupid: he has the first joint of his little finger on the right hand. FRANKLIN CALWELL, born in Anson County, aged 21 years, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, of fair complexion, brown eyes, fair hair, and by profession a labourer: he has quite a boyish appearance, no beard, and rather bashful: he is in York or Anson County. WILLIAM LANE, born in Culpepper County, Virginia, aged 30 years, five feet 10 inches, of fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and by profession a farmer: he deserted from Wilkesborough, North-Carolina, the said Lane has re-enlisted in Lampert Tennessee, and at Knoxville is in the Mississippi Territory, or some of the Western States. WILLIAM POLK, born in Mecklenburg County, aged 38 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, of dark complexion, blue eyes, black hair and by profession a farmer he is lurking in Ash or Mecklenburg County.—JOHN YANTZE, born in Ash County, aged 24 years, 5 feet 10 inches, of swarthy complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by profession a blacksmith: he is gone to the State of Tennessee—all persons will be vigilant in detecting and apprehending the said deserters, and if delivered over to any United States officer or to me, at Morganton, FIFTY DOLLARS shall be paid for each of them. It is requested that the editors of the papers of this state, S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia, will insert this advertisement three times in their respective papers.

A. H. BRANDON,
Capt. 3d R. R.
67—31.

Morganton Rendezvous, Oct. 3d, 1814.

JOHN S. RABOTEAU respectfully informs the Public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a small assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimer's, Vesting, Taylor's trimmings, &c. &c. Domestic Goods of good quality, and Shoes of every description, all of which he is disposed to sell on good terms for cash.

P. S. A very likely Negro Girl, thirteen years of age, for sale. apply as above. 3. S. S.
Raleigh, Oct. 6. 1814. 66—41.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran-

away from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, a NEGRO FELLOW named OLIVER, tolerably stout built and well made, aged about 27 years but looking young for that age, having very little beard, about 5 feet 8 inches high: he is a tolerably black fellow, with a very pleasing, smiling countenance, is very polite and courteous in his address, has rather a soft, effeminate voice, and has a short quick step when he walks. He has for several years past been employed as a waiter in the public house kept at this place and carried with him sundry articles of very good clothing which cannot be described. He took off with him a dark, chestnut sorrel HORSE (at that time much sun burnt and in low order) about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with a white face, and a seat under his right eye, about 7 or 8 years old. I will give the above reward for securing the above described negro fellow, so that I get him again; all proper expenses if brought home and a reasonable compensation for such information as may enable me to regain the horse. As he ran away without any cause whatever, I am apprehensive he has been furnished with free papers, and will make his way towards Newbern, or some other seaport town. THO. B. LITTLEJOHN.

Oxford, Granville County, 29th Sept. 1814. 66—41.
The Editors of the Newbern Federal Republican, and Charleston Courier, will please insert the foregoing three times each, and transmit their accounts to the Minerva office for payment.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 4, 1814.

To the Citizens of the State of North-Carolina.

THE circumstances under which our gov- ernment is at this time placed, call for the most active exertions of its officers in the discharge of those duties which stand intimately connected with the important cause in which the nation is engaged.

Alien enemies have been suffered to remain within the United States, and have been treated with a degree of hospitality by the government, which it was confidently hoped, would induce them to conduct themselves with the utmost propriety; but in this reasonable expectation the government has been much disappointed.—With the view, therefore, of enforcing a more strict observance of the mild restrictions under which they are placed, I have to solicit the co-operation of the citizens in the discharge of my duties towards the persons of this description residing within the limits of my official jurisdiction. To effect this object, it is necessary that the citizens should be particularly vigilant and watchful over the conduct of those aliens, within the reach of their observation; and report to me, on affidavit, every act of misconduct which may fall under their notice, that steps may be taken to apply the necessary means to prevent a repetition. Intemperate expressions relative to the government, which cannot possibly comport with the situation in which persons of the foregoing description are placed, will be considered highly reprehensible and cannot be overlooked.

BEVERLY DANIEL, Marshal.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Deserted from Morganton on the third day of Sept. FRANKLIN CALWELL, born in Anson County, aged 21 years, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, of fair complexion, brown eyes, fair hair, and by profession a labourer. I suppose he is lurking in Anson county or York, South Carolina, where his parents reside; he is quite diffident, slender person, and fair skinned and quite a boyish appearance. All persons will be vigilant to apprehend and detect the persons who will be vigilant to apprehend and detect the said deserter and secure him in any Jail, or deliver him at Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C. where the above reward will be paid.

A. W. BRANDON, Capt. 3d R. R.

Morganton Rendezvous, Sept. 26, 1814. 67—31.