

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,  
"Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

Friday, April 25, 1828.

No. 462

Vol. V.

### THE REGISTER

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### ADVERTISEMENTS

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times for a Dollar, and twenty-five cents for  
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length in the same proportion. Copy-  
rights thankfully received. Letters to  
the Editors must be post paid.

### DISPUTED BOUNDARY.

The last number of the North-American Review, just received, contains, among other things, a good article on the disputed north eastern boundary of the United States. The interest displayed on this question appears the more reasonable, as the territory in dispute is said to be equal in extent to the whole area of Massachusetts; nor is it strange that our British neighbors should look with an evil eye upon a claim, which, it is stated, would bring the American boundary within 12 miles of the St. Lawrence, and only 40 to the south of Quebec. We believe that the claim of our Government in this case, is perfectly just, and we shall take this opportunity to state it, very briefly, for the information of our readers, along with some of the reasons by which it is supported.

The boundaries between the United States and the British possessions in North America, were described by the definitive treaty of Peace, in 1783. The beginning of the north line is thus fixed: "from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands, along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the northwestern most head of Connecticut river," &c. Again, the eastern line is thus defined: "East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north, to the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence," &c. It is plain from the first of these extracts from the treaty, that our northern boundary line begins at the northwestern angle of the province of Nova Scotia, as that province was defined in 1783; for it has since been divided, and the northwestern part forms the present province of New Brunswick. That angle is formed by our eastern boundary line, just described, and the highlands. The question is, where does that line strike the highlands, or which are the highlands intended by the treaty? That chain of mountains which appears on most maps of the United States, to be a continuation of the Green Mountains, holds a northeasterly course, from the sources of the Connecticut, drawing gradually nearer to the St. Lawrence, and extends to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at Cape Rosieres, separating the rivers that flow into the ocean, from those that flow into the river St. Lawrence. But at some distance short of that termination of the chain just pointed out, a branch of these highlands is thrown off to the east, which separates the waters of the St. Johns which flow into the Bay of Fundy, and thence into the ocean, from those of the Penobscot, Kennebec, and other rivers, which empty more directly into the ocean. The last elevation of this branch in the northeast is called Mars Hill, and this is the point at which the British would have our northern line to begin; whilst we follow our eastern boundary 144 miles further, to the north, crossing the St. John, and leaving all the upper part of its course within our limits, and find the northwestern angle of Nova Scotia, (now New Brunswick) at the intersection of that eastern boundary with the main and more northern chain of highlands.

Having thus ascertained what is the precise matter in dispute, we next come to the reasons which show that the Americans are right. The British came into quiet possession of all the French possessions of North-America, of which the province of Nova Scotia was a part, in 1763. If in their public documents, subsequent to this period, they any where fix the boundaries of Nova Scotia, the same boundaries must be adhered to in the explanation of our treaty of 1783—Now a proclamation was issued by the king, in October, 1763, erecting four distinct governments within the ceded territories. One of these was the government of Quebec, and its boundary to the south and east is clearly drawn

along the more northern of the above-mentioned chain of highlands. A royal commission was issued about the same time, to a new governor of Nova Scotia, in which that province is described as bounded on the north "by the southern boundary of our province of Quebec, as far as the western extremity of the Bay des Chaleurs." The western boundary is then marked out, and thereby the northwestern angle of Nova Scotia (now New Brunswick) clearly fixed, not at Mars Hill, but at the more northern highlands.

By an act of parliament of 1774, the southern boundary of the province of Quebec, which, by the last mentioned document had been designated as the northern boundary of Nova Scotia, was again defined with a clearness that, one would think, should place the matter beyond all dispute. The words are, "south by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs, along the highlands, which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea," &c. This is a description which can never be made to apply to the more southern chain of highlands; it can only suit the more northern. What the British had thus distinctly recognized as the northwestern angle of Nova Scotia, they must naturally be supposed to have intended in the treaty of 1783.

This alone would be sufficient, but there are other circumstances which tend to establish the justice of our claim. By the words of the treaty that we have italicised above, the northwestern angle of Nova Scotia is described as formed by the eastern boundary of the United States, and the highlands; but on the British supposition that our northern boundary begins at Mars Hill, this hill being the last of the chain towards the northeast, no angle at all of Nova Scotia can be formed by the highlands of which it is a part. Those highlands could only help to form a north-eastern angle for the United States.—If, however, getting over the difficulty of these highlands not being continued in a northeasterly direction into the British province, we do consider the northwestern angle of Nova Scotia as being here formed by continuing the line from these highlands into the British possessions, such a line would not be the northern boundary of Nova Scotia, but would divide that province into two parts. The authorities of that province have exercised jurisdiction far to the north of such a line. Here, then, it suits the convenience of the British to create a north-eastern angle of Nova Scotia, which angle, however, for all other purposes than settling our boundary line, they find somewhere else.—It should also be carefully borne in mind, that by the treaty of 1783, our northern line is drawn "along the (said) highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean." But the British claim would draw a very different line, viz. along the highlands that separate the waters of the St. John, from those which fall more directly into the Atlantic Ocean. Such a line of separation as this latter, it is manifest, never entered the minds of the commissioners who made the treaty. They meant that our eastern boundary should cross the St. John, the course of which river is quite accurately laid down on the map they are known to have used. If this had not been their meaning, they would have caused the line to take a southwest direction from the source of the St. Croix, instead of a northern one.

Many other reasons might be given in support of our claim, but we think it unnecessary to adduce them here, since we believe that those which we have already stated will be amply sufficient to establish its justice in the mind of any impartial person, who will take the trouble to consider them, with the aid of a good map before him.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

### GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

Morgan Neville, Esq. of this City, has received a letter from Gen. Lafayette, dated at LaGrange, on the 13th of Jan. As everything connected with that great and good man is interesting to the public, we have been permitted to make the following extracts from it:

"At the very great distance that separates us, my dear sir, communications are slow, and the chance of accidents not unlikely. I much regret to hear by your late letter, that none of mine had reached Cincinnati. Be assured, however, that while the peculiar

circumstances of my situation lay upon me duties, correspondence and avocations, not quite proportionable to the number and lengths of the hours of the day, my thoughts and my affections are very constantly wandering on the side of the Atlantic which it is my misfortune not to inhabit; and that the impression made upon me by my happy, though too short and limited, visit to the state of Ohio—to Cincinnati, to my familiar friends, is as fresh in my heart as at the very hour when we parted on board the steam boat. Remember me affectionately to Mrs. Neville and your family, to your good mother, to Genl. Harrison, and other friends.

"Continue to have the Cincinnati papers forwarded—they are a great treat to me. None of your brothers have made their appearance. How affectionately they will be welcomed by the whole family, I hope I have no need to say.

"I see you are not yet quite satisfied on account of some rumours that had been spread. Be assured that the accounts published from one of my letters to Judge Peters, Philadelphia, are perfectly correct. Mr. Worthington or any of the Western Travellers you may have occasion to see, will moreover tell you, that the conduct of our young Americans, in Europe, namely in France and Paris, is such to ensure the admiration of strangers and our proud gratification.

"The wonders of the Rail Road, I have with high satisfaction anticipated, and am very eagerly attentive to every thing that concerns its progress. Among all the advantages which my mind delights in foresight to contemplate, I am very happy in the addition of a new link to the union between the States; as an object, which as it had the fervent wish of our great Washington, so it will have the last breath of every one of us American veterans.

"My grand-daughter, Natalie Lafayette, three days ago, married Adolphe Perier, of an eminent manufacturing family, which now has three brothers in the Chambre des Deputes.—My son-in-law is the son of one of them, and nephew to the distinguished Orator. George begs to be affectionately remembered to you and family, to Gen. Harrison, and all friends; so does M. La Vasseur. You speak of my return to the United States. When it can take place I do not know, and it appears presumptuous at my time of life to contemplate any such distant anticipations. Yet I would be unhappy to think I shall not have the inexpressible pleasure to revisit the beloved banks of the Ohio. Perier and his wife are already anticipating together the enjoyments of a visit to the United States.—One of my grandsons, by my daughter Virginia Lasteyrie, will go in two years, and George's two boys sometime after him.

"Adieu, my dear friend, most affectionately, and in fraternal, paternal remembrance of the two names you bear, I am your old friend,

LAFAYETTE."

### Trust Sale of House and Lot.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Jacob Van Wageningen, for the benefit of Wm. F. Clark, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, in the City of Raleigh, the House and Lot at present occupied by the said Van Wageningen, on the 23d day of May next. Also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, belonging to the said Jacob. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

H. M. MILLER, Trustee.

Raleigh, Apr. 21st, 1828. 61 ts

### State of North-Carolina.

Randolph County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
February Term, 1828.

Hugh Moffett,

vs.

The Heirs at Law of Adam Moffett, dec'd.

Sci. Fa. to sell Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case, that Henry Moffett and Adam Moffett, part of the defendants in this case, do not reside within the limits of this State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three weeks successively in the Raleigh Register, that unless the said defendants appear at the next County Court to be holden for the county of Randolph on the first Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment will be entered against them as confessed.

A copy. JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

### NOTICE.

MARY Morgan of Carteret County being the proprietor of Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina and the Certificate thereof having been lost or mislaid—all persons concerned are requested to take notice that application will be made for a new certificate of said Shares at the first meeting of the Board of Directors of said Bank to be held in Raleigh in March next.

WM. H. HAYWOOD Jr.  
Attorney in fact for Mary Morgan.  
North-Carolina 23d January 1828. 63 5t

### Auction Sales.



On Tuesday, 6th of May, next.

At the Subscribers' Auction Store, will commence the sale, (which will continue from day to day until closed) of the entire and valuable STOCK OF GOODS of a House declining business, consisting of

### DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Castings, Cotton  
Bugging, &c.

The above Goods were selected expressly for the Southern Market. Country Merchants and others may come forward with confident expectation of purchasing at reduced prices, and of procuring Goods in such quantities as to suit them, the Stock being large, and few cut Goods. They consist, in part, of

Superfine, Fine, and Common Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,  
Black and Coloured Silk, Swansdown, Toilets, and Marcellis Vesting,  
Black and Coloured and Fancy Levantines, Sarsones, Silks, and Florences,  
Plain and Figured Cambric, Jaconet, Mull, Book and Swiss Muslins,  
Fine and Superfine Cambric and Furniture Calicoes, a large assortment,  
Russia, Irish, and Domestic Sheetings; 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens and Lawns,  
Elegant rich and figured Muslin & Craple Robes, Merino, Silk, and Common Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in great variety,  
Men and Women's Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose, Black, White, and Coloured,  
Cotton, Thread, and Silk Laces, and Lace Veils, 6 & 4 to 13 4 Table Diapers and Table Cloths, Russia and Bird-eye Diapers,  
Men and Women's Kid, Beaver, and Silk Gloves, Black, White, and Coloured,  
Several bales of Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, Gingham, and Checks.

The Goods will be arranged, and ready for examination, three days before the sale.

Terms of sale, notes at Bank at six months.  
WILLKINGS & Co. Auctioneers.  
Fayetteville, April 11, 1828. 61 ts

### Drawing on the 30th This Month.

COHEN'S OFFICE.—BALTIMORE, }  
April 1, 1828

### State Lottery of Maryland,

to be drawn in the City of BALTIMORE, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on  
Wednesday the 30th of April.

### HIGHEST PRIZE

10,000 DOLLARS.

### SCHEME:

1 prize of 10,000 Dolls. is 10,000 Dolls.	
1           2,000                   2,000	
1           1,000                   1,000	
3           500                       1,500	
10          100                           1,000	
20          50                             1,000	
100         19                             1,000	
100         5                              500	
5000       4                             20,000	

5236 prizes, amounting to 38,000 Dolls.  
More Prizes than Blanks.

This Scheme will be drawn on the Odd and Even System, by which the holder of two tickets must obtain at least one prize, and may draw THREE.

Whole Tickets 5 Dolls.—Halves \$2 50.—Quarters \$1 25.—Eighths 62 cents.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers, at

### COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
114 Market Street, Baltimore,

Where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in the United States.

\*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address  
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & Brothers.  
Baltimore, April 1, 1828. 56-tD

### A BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale the tract of land on which he lives, situated in the county of Granville, and lying on the waters of Grassy and Jonathan Creeks, 8 miles south of Roanoke, and 17 north of Oxford. It contains between 18 and 1900 acres, 6 or 700 of which are cleared, in a good state for cultivation, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Cotton and Tobacco. There are about 150 or 200 acres of low grounds—off the high land, seven or eight hundred acres contiguous to the dwelling, inferior to none in this section of country, with 10 or 15 constant Springs. The improvements are extensive. The dwelling house is among the largest, most roomy, and in every respect the most convenient in the county. It is new, and built of the very best materials, beautifully situated on a gentle eminence, overlooking a large extent of country. The out house of every kind are also new, and in a style accommodated to the dwelling house. Within half a mile of the dwelling, are a Saw and Grist Mill and Cotton Gin. This Grist Mill yields 1000 bushels of Corn, and 150 or 200 bushels of Wheat per annum. A ready sale may always be made of the proceeds of the Saw Mill. It contains an extensive Orchard, with a great variety of select fruits. The tract is situated in the centre of a neighborhood, which for health, wealth, intelligence, morals, and every social consideration, gives place to none in the State. The Subscriber forbears a more minute description of the above tract, as those wishing to purchase are expected to view it and judge for themselves.—The terms will be low and accommodating.

H. YOUNG,  
35 2m

March 19th, 1828.  
The Editors of the Newbern Centinel, Fayetteville Journal and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above for two months in their respective Journals, and forward their accounts to the Postmaster at Brownsville.

### NEWMAN'S

CELEBRATED

### PATENT GRIST MILL.

The Runner at the Bottom

A PATENT having been issued by the President of the United States, to Edward Newman, for his valuable improvement on the Grist Mill, the subscriber is fully authorized and empowered to make sale of Rights for using a single Mill, or the Rights for using said Mills in any County, or in any State in the Union, except Louisiana.

Persons wishing to purchase Rights, can direct their letters to Samuel Morehead, Postmaster, Martinville, Guilford, N. C. and they will be immediately attended to.

The superior advantages of this Mill, consist in the grinding being done so near the centre, where the power is applied—the small size of the stones,—and the application of pressure to supply the absence of weight. The running stone is placed on the spindle, and facing upwards to the bed stone, which is permanently fixed. The pressure is applied to the centre of the runner, and the grain introduced into the mill through the eye of the bed or top stone.

The simple construction of this Mill, its great durability and cheapness, and its convenience and usefulness to all persons having large families and stock, and the facility with which animal or water power can be applied, have given it the decided preference over all the inventions of this kind, with persons who can judge such things correctly.

SAMUEL MOREHEAD,  
Agent for Edward Newman, Patentee,  
March 30. 52 w6w tm6m

The Editors of the Register are authorized to act as Agents for the sale of Rights, in Wake county.

### State of North-Carolina.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Stark Armistead, Indorsee, use of Thomas Gossett,  
The Heirs and devisees of Jeremiah Slade.

Henry Williams, Ex'r. of Richd. Williams, dec'd. use of Durham Davis, Guardian to Penelope Williams,  
The same.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas B. Slade is not a resident of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks to notify said Slade to come forward and shew cause why execution shall not go against the real estate of Jeremiah Slade, dec'd.

Witness,  
THO. W. WATTS, CLERK.

### NOTICE.

ON the second Monday in May next, will be sold in the Town of Rockford, Surry county, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1826, with cost of advertising, to wit:

894 acres, given in by Willey Patterson, adjoining James M'Craw, lying on Bull Run creek.  
33 acres, given in as the property of the heirs of Matthew Sims, adjoining Jona. Davis, lying on Fish River.  
232 acres given in by Robert Craven, adjoining Andrew Crouse, lying on Tom's Creek.  
150 acres, given in by Elijah Melton, adjoining Elijah Wordon, lying on Flat Shoal Creek.  
100 acres, given in by John Pfoff, adjoining A. Jackson, lying on Tom's Creek.  
40 acres, given in as the property of the heirs of Leven Carter, lying on Fanbush creek.  
94 acres given in by Moses Wooton, adjoining Iredell county line, on the waters of Dutchman creek.  
100 acres, given in by John Denney, adjoining Wilkes county line, on the waters of the Yalkin.

THO. B. WRIGHT, Shff.  
pr. a. l. v. \$4. 53 7w

### Linnæan and Botanic Garden,

RALEIGH, N. C.

IS one Acre, in a state of high cultivation, & greatly embellished and ornamented with Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Evergreens, Plants, Bulbous-Flowers, Roses of different kinds; also, some young Green-House Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Vines, &c. The patronage of the public is solicited, and all donations of Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Plants, Seeds, Flowers, and Bulbous-Roots, will be thankfully received, except annuals. Individuals may be supplied with cuttings of the White Rose Vine, or Cherokee Multiflora Vine, West Tennessee Rose Vine, Chinese Daily Rose, for Hedges, at proper seasons, Spring and Fall. A Catalogue of the above articles will shortly be published, if possible, by the Proprietress.

E. E. A. HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, April 14.

### Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery,

CLASS 14th.

To be drawn at Richmond, 7th May, 1828.

Only 14,100 Tickets.

\$50,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$4,500

3,000 2,500 2,000 2,000

6 of 1,000 6 of 500 39 of 120 39 of 100

39 of 90, and 39 of 80.

Besides 60's, 50's, 40's, and 4441 of 20.

Whole Tickets \$20, Halves \$10, Quarters \$5, Eighths, \$2 50.

Address YATES & MCINTYRE,

Richmond, Virginia.

### Delaware & North-Carolina Consolidated,

8th CLASS.

\$8,000 \$4,000 \$1,722 3 of \$1,000 5 of \$500,

5 of \$400, 10 of \$250, 10 of \$200 20 of \$100,

Besides \$40's, \$30's, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets \$4, Halves \$2, Quarters \$1.

Grand Consolidated, Class 6th.

\$10,000 \$3,000 \$2,000 \$1,762, 6 of \$1000,

5 of \$500 10 of \$300 10 of \$250 10 of \$200,

10 of \$150 30 of \$100.

Besides \$50, \$40, \$30, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets \$4, Halves \$2, Quarters \$1.

All orders for Tickets in the above Lotteries, (post paid) or any other Lotteries, will be promptly attended to. Address

YATES & MCINTYRE,  
Richmond, Virg.

N. B. North-Carolina Notes cannot be taken unless at a discount of 5 per cent.

YATES & MCINTYRE.

### BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.