

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

[CONTINUED.]

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State, to the Commissioners of the United States, for treating of peace with Great Britain, dated

Department of State, June 23, 1813.

"An opportunity offering, I avail myself of it to explain more fully the views of the President on certain subjects already treated on in your instructions, and to communicate his sentiments on some others, not adverted to in them."

"The British government having repealed the orders in council and the blockade of May in 1806, and all other illegal blockades, and having declared that it would institute no blockade which should not be supported by an adequate force, it was thought better to leave that question on that ground, than to continue the war to obtain a more precise definition of blockade, after the other essential cause of war, that of impressment, should be removed. But when it is considered, that a stipulated definition of blockade will cost Great Britain nothing, after having thus recognized the principle, and that such definition is calculated to give additional confidence, in the future security of our commerce, it is expected that she will agree to it. It is true, this cause of war being removed, the United States are under no obligation to continue it, for the want of such stipulated definition, more especially as they retain in their hands the remedy against any violation of their rights, whenever made. The same remark is applicable to the case of impressment, for if the British government had issued orders to its cruisers not to impress seamen from our vessels, and notified the same to this government, that cause of war would also have been removed. In making peace, it is better for both nations, that the controversy respecting the blockade, should be arranged by treaty, as well as that respecting impressment. The omission to arrange it may be productive of injury. Without a precise definition of blockade, improper pretensions might be set up on each side, respecting their rights, which might possibly hazard the future good understanding between the two countries."

"Should a restitution of territory be agreed on, it will be proper for you to make a provision for settling the boundary between the United States and Great Britain on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, from the point at which the line between them strikes the St. Lawrence, to the north western corner of the Lake of the Woods, according to the principles of the treaty of peace. The settlement of this boundary is important, from the circumstance that there are several islands in the river and lake, of some extent and great value, the dominion over which is claimed by both parties. It may be an advisable course to appoint commissioners on each side, with full powers to adjust, on fair and equitable considerations, this boundary. To enable you to adopt a suitable provision for the purpose, it will be proper for you to recur to the instructions heretofore given on the subject, published in the documents in your possession."

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, at St. Petersburg.

Department of State, January 1, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—I have not received a letter from you since your appointment to meet ministers from Great Britain at St. Petersburg, to negotiate a treaty of peace, under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. This is doubtless owing to the miscarriage of your dispatches.

The message of the President, of which I have the honor to transmit to you a copy, will make you acquainted with the progress of the war with Great Britain, to that period, and the other documents which are forwarded, will communicate what has since occurred.

Among the advantages attending our success in Upper Canada, was the important one of making capture of Gen. Proctor's baggage, with all the public documents belonging to the British government in his possession. It is probable that these documents will be laid before Congress, as they are of a nature highly interesting to the public. You will understand their true character by extracts of two letters from Gov. Cass, which are enclosed to you. By these it appears that the British government has exercised its influence over the Indian tribes, within our limits, as well as elsewhere, in peace, for hostile purposes towards the United States—and that the Indian barbarities, since the war, were in many instances, known to, and sanctioned by, the British government.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. (Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States at St. Petersburg.

Department of State, Jan. 8, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from Lord Castlereagh to this department,

and of a note from Lord Cathcart to the Russian government, with my reply to the communication.

The arrangement of a negotiation to be held at Gottenburg, directly between the United States and Great Britain, without the aid of the Russian mediation, makes it necessary that new commissions should be issued corresponding with it, and for this purpose that a new nomination should be made to the Senate. The President instructs me to inform you, that you will both be included in it, and that he wishes you to repair, immediately on the receipt of this, to the appointed rendezvous. It is probable that the business may not be limited to yourselves on account of the great interests involved in the result. The commissions and instructions will be duly forwarded to you, as soon as the arrangements shall be finally made.

In taking leave of the Russian government, you will be careful to make known to it the sensibility of the President to the friendly disposition of the Emperor, manifested by the offer of his mediation—the regret felt at its rejection by the British government, and a desire that, in future, the greatest confidence and cordiality, and the best understanding, may prevail between the two governments.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. (Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the American Plenipotentiaries at Gottenburg.

Department of State, January 28, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—The British government having declined the Russian mediation, and proposed to treat directly with the United States, the President has, on due consideration, thought proper to accept the overture. To give effect to this arrangement, it was necessary that a new commission should be formed, and for that purpose that a new nomination should be made to the Senate, by whose advice and consent this important trust is committed to you.

You will consider the instructions given to the commission to treat under the mediation of Russia, as applicable to the negotiation with which you are now charged, except as they may be modified by this letter.

I shall call your attention to the most important grounds of the controversy with Great Britain only, and make such remarks on each, and on the whole subject, as have occurred since the date of the former instructions, and are deemed applicable to the present juncture, taking into view the negotiation in which you are about to engage.

On impressment, as to the right of the United States to be exempted from it, I have nothing new to add. The sentiments of the President have undergone no change on that important subject. This degrading practice must cease—our flag must protect the crew, or the U. States cannot consider themselves an independent nation. To settle this difference amicably the President is willing, as you are already informed by the former instructions, to remove all pretenses for it, to the British government, by excluding all British seamen from our vessels and even to extend the exclusion to all British subjects, if necessary, excepting only the few already naturalized, and to stipulate likewise the surrender of all British seamen deserting in our ports in future from British vessels, public or private. It was presumed by all dispassionate persons, that the law of Congress relative to seamen, would effectually accomplish the object. But the President is willing, as you find, to prevent a possibility of failure, to go further.

Should a treaty be made, it is proper and would have a conciliatory effect, that all our impressed seamen who may be discharged under it, should be paid for their services by the British government, for the time of their detention, the wages which they might have obtained in the merchant service of their own country.

Blockade is the subject next in point of importance, which you will have to arrange. In the instructions bearing date on the 15th of April 1813, it was remarked, that as the British government had revoked its orders in council, and agreed that no blockade could be legal which was not supported by an adequate force, and that such adequate force should be applied to any blockade which it might thereafter institute, this cause of controversy seemed to be removed. There is much cause to presume, that if the repeal of the orders in council had taken place in time to have been known here before the declaration of war, and had had the effect of preventing the declaration, not only that no provision would have been obtained against impressment, but that under the name of blockade, the same extent of coast would have been covered by proclamation as had been covered by the orders in council. The war which these abuses and impressments contributed so much to produce, might possibly prevent that consequence.—But it would be more satisfactory, if not more safe, to guard against it by a formal definition in the treaty. It is

true, should the British government violate again the legitimate principles of blockade, in whatever terms, or under whatever pretext it might be done, the United States would have in their hands a correspondent resort—but a principal object in making peace is to prevent, by the justice and reciprocity of the conditions, a recurrence again to war, for the same causes. If the British government sincerely wishes to make a durable peace with the U. States, it can have no reasonable objection to a just definition of blockade, especially as the two governments have agreed in their correspondence, in all its essential features. The instructions of the 15th of April, 1813, have stated in what manner the President is willing to arrange this difference.

On the other neutral rights, enumerated in the former instructions, I shall remark only, that the catalogue is limited in a manner to evince a spirit of accommodation; that the arrangement proposed in each instance is just in itself; that it corresponds with the general spirit of treaties between commercial powers, and that Great Britain has sanctioned it in many treaties, and gone beyond it in some.

On the claim to indemnity for spoils, I have only to refer you to what was said in the former instructions. I have to add, that should a treaty be formed, it is just in itself, and would have a happy effect on the future relations of the two countries, if indemnity should be stipulated on each side, for the destruction of all unfortified towns, and other private property, contrary to the laws and usages of war. It is equally proper that the negroes taken from the southern states, should be returned to their owners, or paid for at their full value. It is known that a shameful traffic has been carried on in the West Indies, by the sale of these persons there, by those who professed to be their deliverers. Of this fact, the proof which has reached this department shall be furnished you. If these slaves are considered as non-combatants, they ought to be restored; if, as property, they ought to be paid for. The treaty of peace contains an article, which recognizes the principle.

In the view which I have taken of the conditions on which you are to insist, in the proposed negotiation, you will find, on a comparison of them with those stated in the former instructions, that there is no material difference between them, the two last mentioned claims to indemnity expected, which have originated since the date of those instructions. The principal object of this review has been to show, that the sentiments of the President, are the same in every instance, and that the reasons for maintaining them have become more evident and strong since the date of those instructions.

In accepting the overture of the British government to treat independently of the Russian mediation, the United States have acted on principles which have governed them in every transaction relating to peace since the war. Had the British government accepted the Russian mediation, the U. States would have treated for themselves, independently of any other power, and had Great Britain met them on such conditions, peace would have been the immediate result. Had she refused to accede to such conditions, and attempted to dictate others, a knowledge of the views of other powers on those points might have been useful to the United States. In agreeing to treat directly with Great Britain not only is no concession contemplated, on any point in controversy but the same desire is cherished to preserve a good understanding with Russia and the other Baltic powers, as if negotiation had taken place under the mediation of Russia.

It is probable that the British government may have declined the Russian mediation from the apprehension of an understanding between the U. States and Russia, for very different purposes from those which have been contemplated, in a hope that a much better treaty might be obtained of the United States, in a direct negotiation, than could be obtained under the Russian mediation, and with a view to profit of the concessions which might thus be made by the United States in future negotiations with the Baltic powers.—If this was the object of the British government, and it is not easy to conceive any other, it clearly proves the advantage to be derived from the proposed negotiation from the aid of those powers, in securing from the British government, such conditions as would be satisfactory to all parties. It would be highly honorable as well as advantageous to the United States, if the negotiations, with which you are charged, should terminate in such treaty.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) JAMES MONROE.

(The remainder in our next.)

MR. CASSO—At her established stand, near the State House—is well prepared to receive a number of members, as boarders, during the approaching session.

October 28

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the Cantonment near Nashville Principal Rendezvous for the 24th Regiment U. S. Infantry—

James Fulton, 35 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by profession a shoemaker; born in Abbeville county, South Carolina, and whose family now lives in Williamson county, in this State, on the waters of Mill Creek.

Also, on the 2d September, John Jones; born in Fauquier county, State of Virginia, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, light hair, dark complexion, and by occupation a farmer.

Also, Robert Parker; born in East Tennessee, 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, grey eyes, light hair, dark complexion, and by profession a farmer.

Also, William M'Clendon; born in the state of North Carolina, 23 years of age, 5 feet nine inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and by profession a farmer.

Also, Major Childers, 29 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, and by profession a shoemaker, whose family now lives in Rutherford county.

Also, James Halma, 24 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, brown hair, and by profession a farmer; born in North Carolina, and enlisted at Lebanon.

Also, William Taylor, 5 feet 10 inches high, 28 years old, light complexion, grey eyes, black hair, and by profession a farmer; born in the state of Georgia; he enlisted and deserted at Fayetteville.

Also, Hugh Carlan; 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, fair hair; born in Grayson county, Virginia, and by profession a farmer; he enlisted and deserted from Lebanon.

Also, Robert Williams; 18 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, grey eyes and light hair, and by profession a farmer; born in Kentucky; he enlisted and deserted in Jackson county.

Also, John Johnston; 5 feet 10 inches high, 25 years old, born in South Carolina, grey eyes, black hair, and dark complexion, and by profession a farmer; he deserted from Fayetteville.

Also, William Pickett; 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, born in South Carolina, grey eyes, light complexion, dark hair, and by profession a farmer; he enlisted at Lebanon and deserted from there.

Also, John Goodson; 40 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and profession a shoemaker; born in Amelia county, Virginia.

Also, Samuel Poe; 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a farmer; born in the state of Georgia, and enlisted in and deserted from Franklin.

Also, on the 10th August, 1814, Lewis Daughtridge; born in the state of N. Carolina 24 years old, 6 feet high, dark complexion, grey eyes, dark hair, and by profession a farmer; he was enlisted by Lieut. Hays, in Wilson county.

Also, Josiah Pridgeon; born in the state of North Carolina, 24 years old, 6 feet high, fair complexion, grey eyes, light hair, and by profession a farmer; he was enlisted in Wilson county by Lieut. Hays.

Also, on the 18th of August, Mark Holland; 23 years of age, 6 feet 3 inches high, born in Wake county, state of North Carolina, fair complexion, black eyes, light hair, and by occupation a gun smith.

Also, James W. Bryson; about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair.

Since the Bounty has been increased, desertions have become more and more alarming. Swindlers are about to make it a fruitful source of speculation: It has become too common for a man to first substitute himself for the performance of a militia tour of duty, receive \$130, and then enlist in the United States' service, receive the bounty of \$50, and immediately desert.

It is therefore most earnestly enjoined on the good citizens of our country and friends to the common cause of our most just and necessary war, to use every exertion for the apprehension of all deserters, particularly those herein and above described.

The above Reward will be given for the whole, or Fifty Dollars for either of the above named Deserters, and all reasonable expenses paid.

By order, A. BRITTON, Adj. 24th Reg. Inf., Nashville, October 14 86—2w

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It is therefore most earnestly enjoined on the good citizens of our country and friends to the common cause of our most just and necessary war, to use every exertion for the apprehension of all deserters, particularly those herein and above described.

The above Reward will be given for the whole, or Fifty Dollars for either of the above named Deserters, and all reasonable expenses paid.

By order, A. BRITTON, Adj. 24th Reg. Inf., Nashville, October 14 86—2w

250 DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the Rendezvous at Morganton, on the 10th of September, the following Recruits, viz:

Nathaniel Dyer; born in Burke county, N. Carolina, aged 25 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, and by profession a laborer; 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 laborer; he has quite a boyish appearance, no beard, and rather bashful; he is in York, S. C. or Anson county.

William Lane; born in Culpepper county, Virginia, aged 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, 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 Newport, Tennessee, and at Knoxville; he is in the Mississippi Territory or some of the Western States.

William Folk; 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 Ashe county or Mecklenburg county.

John Yantze; born in Ashe county, aged 24 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a 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 if delivered 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, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia will insert this advertisement three times in their respective papers.

A. H. BRANDON, Capt. 3d R. R. Morganton Rendezvous, Oct. 2. 3w—86

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from Buffalo and Fort Erie, the following Soldiers of the 17th and 24th Regiments Infantry—viz.

Joseph Adams, A private soldier of the 24th Reg. Infantry, born in the State of New Jersey, 44 years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, of dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, and by profession a farmer; was enlisted in the town of Franklin, state of Tennessee for 5 years—it is highly probable that the said Adams went to the enemy.—Also

James Justice, A private soldier of the 24th Infantry, deserted off his post, while on picket guard, at Fort Erie, Upper Canada, the 31st July, 1814—born in North Carolina, 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, of fair complexion, grey eyes, light hair, by occupation a laborer—was enlisted in Nashville, Tennessee, during the continuance of war—there is no doubt but the above named scoundrel went to the enemy.—Also,

John Dunkle Barrigger, A private soldier of the 17th Reg. Infantry, on the 27th July, 1814—born in Pennsylvania, 35 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, of dark complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, a large blue mole on his cheek; this said fellow deserted on our march from Crippen to Fort Erie, and I have no doubt but has made to the enemy.—Also,

James Centers, A private soldier of the 17th U. S. Infantry, deserted from Buffalo on the 10th Aug. 1814, born in Lincoln county, North Carolina—25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of dark complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, was by profession, a shoe-maker—the said Centers enlisted; out of the 24th Infantry, for during the war; has a large hair lip, and will no doubt make for the westward.—Also,

James Toft, Born in Chester county, England, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, of fair complexion, blue eyes, fair hair, and by profession a weaver—the said Toft enlisted at Delaware, in the state of Ohio, for during the war, and will no doubt make for the West—the said Toft deserted from Buffalo on the 4th August, 1814.—Also,

Samuel Depriest, Of the 23d Infantry, a notorious villain, deserted from Buffalo on the 1st Aug. 1814, born in Virginia, 34 years of age, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, of dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, by occupation a Tailor, was enlisted in Tennessee, for 5 years, by Col. Anderson—the aforesaid villain, at the time of his desertion, stole the Pocket-book of Lt. Nixon, of the 19th Infantry, at Buffalo, containing \$110, and a horse from one of the citizens near the village, and was seen on the road leading to Pittsburg—the said villain had been for a considerable time in the hospital at Buffalo, and had obtained a certificate from one of the Surgeons purporting him to be unfit for duty, and will endeavor to pass himself through the country with it. The said fellow is remarkable artful; he has friends living in Kentucky, in Barren county—there is no doubt but he will make his way through Kentucky, and from that to Natchez, where he has formerly lived.

Any person or persons apprehending the above mentioned deserters, and delivering them up to any officer of the U. S. army, or securing them in any jail, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, \$50 dollars for each, with all reasonable expenses, if separately taken.

JOHN T. CHUNN, Captain 17th Infantry, Oct. 19, 1814. 87 2w

(By act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.)

Scheme of the Salisbury Academy Lottery.

1 prize of	\$ 2000	is	\$ 2000
2	1000		2000
4	500		2000
6	200		1200
12	100		1200
20	50		1000
100	20		2000
196	10		1960
1328	5		6640

1669 prizes, 7 Not two blanks \$ 29,000
1338 blanks, 5 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
1 do	1000
1 do	1500
1 do	2000
1 do	2500
1 do	3000
1 do	3500
1 do	4000
1 do	4500
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 Theatrical 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,
Thos. L. Cowan,
Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1814. 84-1w

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

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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 Theatrical 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,
Thos. L. Cowan,
Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1814. 84-1w

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from Buffalo and Fort Erie, the following Soldiers of the 17th and 24th Regiments Infantry—viz.

Joseph Adams, A private soldier of the 24th Reg. Infantry, born in the State of New Jersey, 44 years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, of dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, and by profession a farmer; was enlisted in the town of Franklin, state of Tennessee for 5 years—it is highly probable that the said Adams went to the enemy.—Also

James Justice, A private soldier of the 24th Infantry, deserted off his post, while on picket guard, at Fort Erie, Upper Canada, the 31st July, 1814—born in North Carolina, 19 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, of fair complexion, grey eyes, light hair, by occupation a laborer—was enlisted in Nashville, Tennessee, during the continuance of war—there is no doubt but the above named scoundrel went to the enemy.—Also,

John Dunkle Barrigger, A private soldier of the 17th Reg. Infantry, on the 27th July, 1814—born in Pennsylvania, 35 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, of dark complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, a large blue mole on his cheek; this said fellow deserted on our march from Crippen to Fort Erie, and I have no doubt but has made to the enemy.—Also,

James Centers, A private soldier of the 17th U. S. Infantry, deserted from Buffalo on the 10th Aug. 1814, born in Lincoln county, North Carolina—25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of dark complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, was by profession, a shoe-maker—the said Centers enlisted; out of the 24th Infantry, for during the war; has a large hair lip, and will no doubt make for the westward.—Also,

James Toft, Born in Chester county, England, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, of fair complexion, blue eyes, fair hair, and by profession a weaver—the said Toft enlisted at Delaware, in the state of Ohio, for during the war, and will no doubt make for the West—the said Toft deserted from Buffalo on the 4th August, 1814.—Also,

Samuel Depriest, Of the 23d Infantry, a notorious villain, deserted from Buffalo on the 1st Aug. 1814, born in Virginia, 34 years of age, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, of dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, by occupation a Tailor, was enlisted in Tennessee, for 5 years, by Col. Anderson—the aforesaid villain, at the time of his desertion, stole the Pocket-book of Lt. Nixon, of the 19th Infantry, at Buffalo, containing \$110, and a horse from one of the citizens near the village, and was seen on the road leading to Pittsburg—the said villain had been for a considerable time in the hospital at Buffalo, and had obtained a certificate from one of the Surgeons purporting him to be unfit for duty, and will endeavor to pass himself through the country with it. The said fellow is remarkable artful; he has friends living in Kentucky, in Barren county—there is no doubt but he will make his way through Kentucky, and from that to Natchez, where he has formerly lived.

Any person or persons apprehending the above mentioned deserters, and delivering them up to any officer of the U. S. army, or securing them in any jail, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, \$50 dollars for each, with all reasonable expenses, if separately taken.

JOHN T. CHUNN, Captain 17th Infantry, Oct. 19, 1814. 87 2w

(By act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.)

Scheme of the Salisbury Academy Lottery.

1 prize of	\$ 2000	is	\$ 2000
2	1000		2000
4	500		2000
6	200		1200
12	100		1200
20	50		1000
100	20		2000
196	10		1960
1328	5		6640

1669 prizes, 7 Not two blanks \$ 29,000
1338 blanks, 5 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
1 do	1000
1 do	1500
1 do	2000
1 do	2500
1 do	3000
1 do	