RALEIGH REGISTER AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

Vol. XV. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1814. No. 790.

From the Boston Yankee.

"GIVE UP THE SOIL.

"Demand a thousand of us Two Hundred and Twenty Million of Acres!!

We have very carefully examined the Communication from our respectable Envoys at *Ghent*, and have particularly noticed the demands of the enemy. It appears they want a new boundary line. It will be very well to understand this new proposed boundary line distinctly.

The British boundary line, by the Treaty of Peace in 1783, as stipulated and agreed on, runs through the centre of Lakes *Ontario*, *Erie*, *Huron* *Superior*, and from thence to the Lake of the Woods, and down to the *Mississippi*, according to us all the lands this side the line. We next come to the boundary line by the treaty of *Greenville*, made with the Indians by Gen. WAYNE, in August, 1795, & which the British now demand as the fixed and permanent boundary of the U. States. The Indian Greenville treaty boundary line runs from the river *Cayahoga* beginning on Lake Erie, from thence to near the *Muskingum*, and from thence in a straight line to *Fort Recovery*, and from thence in a straight line to the river *Ohio*. By this Indian line it will be seen that one third of the *State of Ohio*, nearly, all the territory of *Indiana*, all *Michigan*, all the *Illinois Territory* and all the *North Western Territory* stretching along the banks of the Mississippi to the Lake of the Woods, is to be cut off from us.

To give the reader an idea of the extent of this vast territory which the enemy wishes to deprive us of. We state, that in 1795, Mr. *Hutchins*, the United States' Geographer estimated the U. S. territory North West of the Ohio at *two hundred and twenty millions of Acres*, which the U. States hold a complete and acknowledged sovereignty over; and has always been considered as a fund to eventually discharge the whole of the National Debt. Estimating this land at two dollars per acre, (which is the fixed price by Congress,) it would produce FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLION DOLLARS—and this is the amount of the sacrifice we are called upon to make for peace. This demand of the enemy is a serious & solemn appeal to the monied men who hold the funds of the U. States. They are now called on to give up their security—the Lands that have been distinctly appropiated for the security of the national creditors. If this demand is complied with, it will be committing a robbery on the creditors of the nation. The people who have purchased lands within the Indian boundary, will be subject to the Indians, under the controul of the British savages. Will they consent to give up this land? Will they give up the delightful shores of Lakes *Erie*, *Huron*, *Michigan*, and *Superior*, destined, we trust in God, to be the cites of great cities, extending the arts and sciences over the wilderness?—Will they burn their victorious fleets on the Lakes, and rob the nation of its glory? Will they submit to have a third power established on this immease territory? We say they will not—and further say, there is no power vested in Congress to surrender this territory. The enemy, it is true, may conquer it, but Congress have no power to surrender it. They are bound in the most solemn manner, to preserve this territory as an integral part of our great confederacy. In April, 1784, Congress passed certain resolves respecting the New States to be created in the Western territory. In one of which it "Provides that both the temporary and permanent governments be established on the following principles as their basis.:—

1. "*That they shall forever remain a part of the Confederacy of the United States.*
2. "That they shall be subject to the articles of Confederation, in all those cases in which the original States shall be so subject.
3. "That they shall be subject to pay a part of the *federal debts* contracted, *or to be contracted*, to be apportioned on them by Congress.
4. "That their respective Governments shall be *republican*."

The above resolve of Congress is demonstrative, that this Territory is an irrevocable and integral portion of the Union and must forever remain so, at least while our present Confederacy exists. If we look to the State of Ohio, we find what a deep cut the new boundary line will make in that State. The whole of its present territory is estimated at *twenty five millions forty-three thousand six hundred and thirty seven Acres*, of which seventeen millon four hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and seventeen acres have been purchased from the Indians since the treaty of Greenville. Eight million four hundred and eighteen thousand sixty eight acres are now private property; and the remaining eight millon forty one thousand four hundred and ninety six acres belong to the United States. If we are obliged to retreat within the Indian boundary line, by the treaty of Greenville, the Government will be called on to refund the immense sums they have received for the sales of lands. The nation will also lose the enormous sums they have paid the Indians for the purchase of those lands. The western country, now blooming like the rose, would be shrouded in darkness—the savages would commence their bloody work again—the British tomhawks and scalping-knives would find quick sale among the Indians, and the blood of our most valuable citizens would flow in torrents—besides giving up all those fine invaluable lands we have purchased from the *Kaskaskians Sacs, Foxes, Delawares, Piankashaws, Inimis Eel River and Weas* Indian tribes, since the treaty of Greenville, and all the water line North of the Ohio, from the Kentucky to the Mississippi rivers. The Western territory they wish us to abandon contain, as we have before stated, *two hundred and twenty millions*—while the whole territory of the New England States contains but *fifty-five* millions of acres—being four times larger than all the territory of the five New-England states. Yet we hear some miserable bastards, and the *Centinel* Editor among the foremost of them, advocate the demands of the enemy, and urge their Government to give up such an extent of valuable territory! Infatuated, deluded men! How abhorrent is such a proposal to the minds of every true American. But these men carry their base submission even so far as to advocate the dismemberment of *Massachusetts*, their own state.—The enemy are now in possession of one third part of the District of Maine—all the territory east of Penobscot, equal to *thirteen millions* of acres; & this territory must also be given up to our rapacious enemy, so that he may have a straight road for the smugglers from *Halifax* to *Quebec*. If they strike their line from Halifax to Passamaquoddy Bay, it will take *one fourth* part of Maine in a direct line to *Point Levi*, on this side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec.

It will be perceived, that we only speak of the *positive demands* of the enemy as communicated by our Commissioners; at the same time the hireling servants of the British ministry have been preparing the minds of the people in England to seek a much larger boundary than those demanded by their Commissioners.—A pamphlet has been circulated in England, said to be written by Mr. ATCHESON, entitled, "*A comprised view of the points to be discussed in treating with the U. States of America.*" The following is a summary of what is contained in the Pamphlet:—

"*First.* A new boundary line throughout the whole extent of North America, where our possessions and those of the U. States come into contact; keeping in view, that

"Nova Scotia and New Brunswick be restored to their ancient limits, security against aggression, and a free communication with Canada be obtained, without passing through the United States, and the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay be resumed by us.

"That the Americans be excluded from the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and of all its tributary lakes and waters; and

"That a navigable part of the Mississippi be brought within our Canadian territories.

"*Secondly.* A new boundary line for the Indian territory.

"*Thirdly.* No forts or military posts, to be erected by the Americans in the Indian territory, or on the boundaries, or any territorial or other jurisdiction or public property possessed by them within those limits.

"*Fourthly.* The independence of the Indians, and the integrity of their boundaries, to be guaranteed by Great Britain.

"*Fifthly.* The Americans to be excluded from the fisherie on the coasts of British N. America, incidentally on this head taking care that it be recommended in negociating with France, by no means to restore the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, or to permit the French to participate in the fisheries of Newfoundland.

"*Sixthly.* The Americans to be excluded from all intercourse with the British West India Islands.

"*Seventhly.* The Americans to be excluded from trading with our East India possessions and her *pretended* right to the north west coast of America to be extinguished forever.

"*Eighthly.* The Americans not to be allowed to incorporate the Floridas with their republic; and the cession of New-Orleans to be required, in order to ensure to us the due enjoyment of our privilege to navigate the Mississippi: and here it may also be a question, in how far the arrangements made between Spain, France, and America, respecting Louisiana, can come into discussion.

"*Lastly.* No commercial treaty to be entered into by the United States, but the basis upon which trade is in future to be carried on between the two nations to be defined and acknowledged in the treaty of peace and amity, and to be regulated by the municipal laws of each country.

"The Pamphlet is accompanied with a Map, shewing the proposed boundary line. It may be traced on any Map of N America; beginning at the Penobscot, up that river to the heighth of land, along these heighth to the sources of the Connecticut, down the Green Mountains, &c. to Fort Anne, following the heighth of land between the Hudson and Lake George, thence along the highlands between the sources of the Rivers flowing into the United States, the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, to the head of the Alleghany or Ohio to its confluence with the Mississippi to the Missouri, and following the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains; including almost all the population of Vermont, half that of New-York, and the whole of Ohio."

Such is the boundary line proposed by the modest Mr. Atcheson, a tool of the British ministry. All this territory they say is to be restored to the Indians; and to recognize them as an independent power. From the best estimates of the Indian population, on the North west territory, it does not exceed sixty-five thousand souls. Yet they are to occupy a territory containing two hundred and twenty millions of acres, very near one half of the territory of the United States. The proposition is scandalous and absurb. The very mention of it to our negociators was a direct insult to the American people; and such it ought to be considered.

At the peace of 1783 the British ministry said not one word about the Indians being an independent power; neither did they in the treaty of 1794 advance any absurdity of this kind. In the last commercial treaty we had with them a positive provision was made to define distinctly the boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, recognizing our right to all the North western territory along the banks of the Mississippi to the Lake of the Woods; and no provision whatever was made for any Indian claims as an independent power. As to establishing a third power on the Western territory, is also absurd. Supposing it were a possible case, who is that third power to be? Perhaps some of the poor allies of England, who would no doubt establish a government resembling the British —"*monarchy and all.*" In this case what is to become of the obligations of Congress, by their Resolves in 1784—

"That their respective governments on the North Western territory shall be republican—That they shall forever remain a part of the Confederation—That they shall be subject to pay a part of the *federal debts* contracted or to be contracted, to be apportioned on them by Congress.

We also find by the 4th article and 4th section the Constitution declares

"The United States shall guarantee to every state in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasions, and against domestic violence."

The 5th articles declares—

"No State, without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

Will any third power, inhabiting such territory, agree to be bound by the laws of the United States, and contribute to its support? We say it is impossible to view the relinquishment of this territory or the advocates of its relinquishment, in any other light than black-hearted traitors, and if Congress *were even to be guilty of discussing such a subject*, they would well merit the abhorrence & detestation of every independent American. They never will, nor they *dare not consent* to the alienation of the North Western territory. They will not even consent to give up an acre of rebel Massachusetts. We must not be hemmed in by the enemy in Maine, or from the Western territory; nor excluded from the Lakes or from Louisiana. If they do, we shall be without revenue, and with resources. We are not prepared for this degradation—for this subjugation—this robbery—this insult—this national ruin. Every arm must be raised to repel the invader of our rights and our soil. We invoke the spirit of WASHINGTON to inspire our country men with wisdom, courage and patriotism to resist such infernal propositions. We must wage an interminable war with the plunderers of the world, rather than submit to such infamous demands.

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 off 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 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 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 3. 3w—86

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my recruiting rendezvous, at Windsor, North Carolina, the 10th October, EPHRAIM GONE, born in Hartford County, aged 40 years, six feet high, black eyes and hair, by profession a farmer. The above reward will be given on his delivery to me or to any officer of the U. States' army, and all expences paid. It is likely he has made for Wake or Franklin County, in both of which he has resided.

FRANCIS D. CHARLTON,
Lieut. 35th Regt. U. S. Infantry.
November 4 89 4w

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, WILLIAM BRYSON, who was convicted of perjury at last May term of the Superior Court. William Bryson is about 5 feet 10 inches high, red complexion, blue eyes and very full, red hair, and wore when he escaped *a large pair of red whiskers*—he has been a merchant in this county, and is an Irishman by birth—Report says that he has been lately in Nashville, Tennessee. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said Bryson to the Subscriber in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. Carolina.

AND W. M'BRIDE, Sheriff.
Sept. 23. 3m—83

☞ The Editor of the Tennessee State Gazette is requested to insert this advertisement for six weeks, and send his account to A. M'Bride, or J. Gales, Raleigh.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

ON Monday the 21st instant, in pursuance of the Decree of Condemnation and Order of Sale of the Honorable Court of Admiralty for the District of Pamptico, there will be sold, for cash, at Public Auction, in the town of Newbern, the *Brig* AVON and CARGO. Prize to the armed Schr. Sabine of Baltimore—consisting of 85 Pipes and 20 half Pipes of Teneriffe Wine. At the same time and place will be sold, the *Cutter* FLYING FISH and CARGO, Prize to the same—consisting of 9 Pipes Sweet Oil, 30 half Pipes do. 800 Cases do. (30 bottles each case) 17 Jars do. 17 casks Cream Tartar, 110 half barrels Anchovies, 30 kegs do. 20 bags and 1 barrel Junper Berries, 9 casks Lamb and Kid Skins, 47 cases Argol. 3 casks ditto.

B. DANIEL, *Marshal.*
November 4 89 3w

SHERIFF's SALES.

ON Saturday the 19 h of next November, at Nash Court house, the following Tracts of Land will be sold for ready money, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax due thereon for the year 1813, and cost of advertising

250 acres, the property of Ephraim Perry, on Turkey Creek, joining the lands of Angus Ferrell, no given in
1200 do. on the waters of Turkey Creek, owner not known
1200 do. the property of William Taylor, no given in
750 do. belonging to the heirs of Burrell Kent, not given in
300 do. owner unknown, lying on the Beaver Dam
40 do. the property of Richard Winstead, deceased, not given in, joining Samuel Winstead's lands.

JOHN GANDY, Shff.
October 1 85

SHERIFF's SALE.

THERE will be sold in Germanton on the 15th of December next, the following TRACTS OF LAND, lying in the county of Stokes, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for two years back and costs of advertising, viz.

150 Acres on the waters of Blues creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Lash, Esqre and others, supposed to belong to the heirs of John Dawson, dec
40 do. on the waters of Dan river, adjoining Landon Carter and others, owner unknown
600 do. given in by John Hemiker, on the waters of Dan river in Quaker Gap Dist.
250 do. given in by John Harrold, on waters of Dan River, in Quaker Gap Dist.
50 do. given in by William Bryant in Peters' creek District
83 do. by Thos. Clark, in Peters' creek Dist.
38 do. on Snow creek waters, adjoining the lands of Reuben Dodson's heirs, owner unknown, but supposed to belong to a Merchant in Petersburg Va.

C. BANNER, Shff.
Stokes county, 24th Sept. 1814. 3w—85

WILL BE SOLD,

AT the Courthouse, in Wilkesborough, on Saturday the 3d of December next, the following Tracts of Land, lying in the county of Wilkes, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to defray the Taxes due thereon for the year 1812, with the cost of advertising, &c.

50 acres lying on the waters of Hunting Creek, given in by William Harvill
24 do. on do. given in by do.
150 do. on Gray's Creek, not given in, the property of Goodwin Lykens
200 do. on Buggaboe Creek, given in by Michael Ryan
150 do. on the waters of Roaring River, given in by Wm. Sealf
50 do. on the waters of Readie's River, given in by James Arrowood
500 do. on the waters of Mulberry Creek, given in by Elizabeth Cullums
136 do. on the waters of Hunting Creek, given in by John Banks
480 do. on the waters of Cub Creek, given in by John Fletcher
140 do. on do. given in by Benj. Gilreath
100 do. on the waters of Roaring River, not given in, the property of Richd. Dorson,
100 do lying in capt Swain's District, given in by David Jonnson
200 do. on the waters of Lewis's Fork, given in by William Church
100 do. on the waters of the Yadkin River, given in by Reuben Stratton
250 do. on the waters of the Yadkin River, given in by Patrick Hamrick
250 do. on Elk Creek, given in by Jonathan Allen

WILLIAM HAMPTON, late Shff.
October 1 85

HENRY HARDIE,

CABINET MAKER,

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced the above business in that new house on the corner of Martin & M'Dowell streets, a little west of the Stage Office.

Those who are in want of anything in his line will find it greatly to their advantage to call, as he intends always to have such articles as will best suit them both in quality and in price.

He flatters himself, from the faithful execution of his work, that he can give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands, and he fully assures them that he will use every effort to accommodate.

N. B. The advertiser wants an Apprentice to the above business—an active lad of 14 or 15 years of age would be preferred.

Raleigh, Sept. 30. tf—84