

DESPATCHES.

CONTINUED.

No. III.

The British to the American Commissioners.

Sept. 4, 1814.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the American plenipotentiaries, dated the 24th ult.

It is with unfeigned regret that the undersigned observe, both in the tone and substance of the whole note, so little proof of any disposition on the part of the United States to enter into an amicable discussion of the several points submitted by the undersigned in their former communication.

The undersigned are perfectly aware, that in bringing forward these points for consideration, and stating with so much frankness, as they did, the views with which they were proposed, they departed from the usual course of negotiation, by disclosing all the objects of their government, which those which the American government had in view were withheld; but in so doing they were principally actuated by a sincere desire of bringing the negotiation as soon as possible to a favorable termination, and in some measure by their willingness to comply with the wishes expressed by the American plenipotentiaries themselves.

It is perfectly true that the war between his majesty and the U. States was declared by the latter power upon the pretence of maritime rights alleged to be asserted by Great Britain, and disputed by the United States.

If the war thus declared by the U. States had been carried on by them for objects purely of a maritime nature, or if the attack which has been made on Canada had been for the purpose of diversion, or in the way of defence against the British forces in that quarter, any question as to the boundaries of Canada might have been considered as unnecessary; but it is notorious to the whole world that the conquest of Canada, and its permanent annexation to the U. States, was the declared object of the American government.

If, in consequence of a different course of events on the continent of Europe, his majesty's government had been unable to reinforce the British armies in Canada, and the U. States had obtained a decided superiority in that quarter, is there any person who doubts that they would have availed themselves of their situation to obtain on the side of Canada, important cessions of territory, if not the entire abandonment of that country by Great Britain? Is the American government to be allowed to pursue, so far as its means will enable it, a system of acquisition and aggrandizement to the extent of annexing entire provinces to their dominions, and is his majesty to be precluded from availing himself of his means, so far as they will enable him to retain those points which the valor of British arms may have placed in his power, because they happen to be situated within the territories allotted under former treaties to the government of the U. States.

Such a principle of negotiation was never avowed at any period antecedent to that of the revolutionary government of France.

If the policy of the U. States had been essentially pacific, as the American plenipotentiaries assert it ought to be, from their political institutions, from the habits of their citizens, and from their physical situation, it might not have been necessary to propose the precautionary provisions now under discussion. That, of late years at least, the American government have been influenced by a very different policy; by a spirit of aggrandizement not necessary to their own security, but increasing with the extent of their empire, has been too clearly manifested by their progressive occupation of the Indian territories; by the acquisition of Louisiana; by the more recent attempt to wrest by force of arms from a nation in amity, the two Floridas; & lastly, by the avowed intention of permanently annexing the Canadas to the U. States.

If, then, the security of the British North American dominions requires any sacrifice on the part of the U. States, they must be ascribed to the declared policy of that government in making the war, not one of self defence, but for the redress of grievances real or pretended, but a part of a system of conquest and aggrandizement.

The British government, in its present situation, is bound in duty to endeavor to secure its North American dominions against those attempts at conquest, which the American government have avowed to be a principle of their policy, and which as such will undoubtedly be renewed, whenever any succeeding war between the two countries shall afford a prospect of renewing them with success.

The British plenipotentiaries proposed that the Military possession of the lakes, from lake Ontario to lake Superior, should be secured to Great Britain, because the command of those lakes would afford to the American government the means of commencing a war in the heart of Canada, and because the command of them, on the part of Great Britain, has been shown by experience to be attended with no insecurity to the U. States.

When the relative strength of the two powers in North America is considered, it should be recollected that the British dominions in that quarter do not contain a population of five hundred thousand souls, whereas the territory of the U. States contains a population of more than seven millions; that the naval resources of the U. States are at hand for attack, and that the naval resources of Great Britain are on the other side of the Atlantic.

The military possession of those lakes is not, therefore, necessary for the protection of the United States.

The proposal for allowing the territories on the southern banks of the lakes above mentioned to remain in the possession of the government of the United States, provided no fortifications should be erected on the shores, and no armament permitted on the waters, has been made, for the purpose of manifesting, that security and not acquisition of territory is the object of the British government, and that they have no desire to throw obstacles in the way of any commerce which the people of the United States may be desirous of carrying on upon the lakes in time of peace.

The undersigned, with the anxious wish to rectify all misunderstanding, have thus more fully explained the grounds upon which they brought forward the propositions contained in their former note respecting the boundaries of the British dominions in N. America.

They do not wish to insist upon them beyond what the circumstances, may fairly require. They are ready, amicably, to discuss the details of them with a view to the adoption of any modifications which the American plenipotentiaries, or their government, may have to suggest, if they are not incompatible with the object itself.

With respect to the boundary of the district of Maine, and that of the N. Western frontier of the U. States, the undersigned were not prepared to anticipate the objections contained in the note of the American plenipotentiaries, "that they were instructed to treat for the revision of their boundary lines," with the statement which they have subsequently made, that they had no authority to cede any part, however insignificant of the territories of the United States, although the proposal left it open to them to demand an equivalent for such cession either in frontier or otherwise.

The American plenipotentiaries must be aware that the boundary of the district of Maine has never been correctly ascertained; that the one asserted at present by the American government, by which the direct communication between Halifax & Quebec becomes interrupted, was not in contemplation of the British plenipotentiaries who concluded the treaty of 1783, and that the greater part of the territory in question is actually unoccupied.

The undersigned are persuaded that an arrangement on this point might be easily made, if entered into with a spirit of conciliation, without any prejudice to the interests of the district in question.

As the necessity for fixing some boundary for the north western frontier has been mutually acknowledged, a proposal for a discussion on that subject cannot be considered as a demand for a cession of territory, unless the U. States are prepared to assert that there is no limit to their territories in that direction, and that, availing themselves of the geographical error upon which that part of the treaty of 1783 was founded, they will acknowledge no boundary whatever, then unquestionably any proposition to fix one, be it what it may, must be

considered as demanding a large cession of territory from the United States.

Is the American government prepared to assert such an unlimited right, so contrary to the evident intention of the treaty itself. Or, is his majesty's government to understand that the American plenipotentiaries are willing to acknowledge the boundary from the lake of the Woods to the Mississippi (the arrangement made by a convention in 1803, but not ratified) as that by which their government is ready to abide.

The British plenipotentiaries are instructed to accept favorably such a proposition or to discuss any other line of boundary which may be submitted for consideration.

It is with equal astonishment and regret the undersigned find that the American plenipotentiaries have not only declined signing any provisional article, by which the Indian nations who have taken part with Great Britain in the present contest may be included in the peace, and may have a boundary assigned to them, but have also thought proper to express surprise at any proposition on the subject having been advanced.

The American plenipotentiaries state that their government could not have expected such a discussion, and appear resolved, at once, to reject any proposition on this head; representing it as a demand contrary to the acknowledged principles of public law, tantamount to a cession of one-third of the territorial dominions of the U. S. and required to be admitted without discussion.

The proposition which is thus represented, is, that the Indian nations, which have been during the war in alliance with Great Britain, should at its termination be included in the pacification; and, with a view to their permanent tranquility and security, that the British government is willing to take as a basis of an article on the subject of a boundary for those nations, the stipulations which in 1795 subject, however, to modifications.

After the declaration, publicly made to those Indian nations by the governor general of Canada, that G. Britain would not desert them, could the American government really persuade itself that no proposition relating to those nations would be advanced and did Lord Castlereagh's note of the 4th November, 1813, imply so great a sacrifice of honor, or exclude from discussion every subject, excepting what immediately related to the maritime questions referred to in it.

When the undersigned assured the American plenipotentiaries of the anxious wish of the British government that the negotiation might terminate in a peace honorable to both parties, it could not have been imagined that the American plenipotentiaries would thence conclude that his majesty's government was prepared to abandon the Indian nations to their fate, nor could it have been foreseen that the American government would have considered it as derogatory to its honor to admit a proposition by which the tranquility of those nations might be secured.

The British Plenipotentiaries have yet to learn that it is contrary to the acknowledged principles of public law to include allies in a negotiation for peace, or that it is contrary to the practice of all civilized nations to propose that a provision should be made for their future security.

The treaty of Greenville established the boundaries between the United States and the Indian nations. The American Plenipotentiaries must be aware that the war which has since broken out, has abrogated that treaty. Is it contrary to the established principles of public law for the British government to propose, on behalf of its allies, that this treaty shall on the pacification, be considered subject to such modifications as the case may render necessary? Or is it unreasonable to propose that this stipulation should be amended, & that on that foundation some arrangement should be made which would provide for the existence of a neutral power between Great Britain & the United States, calculated to secure to both a longer continuance of the blessings of peace.

So far was that specific proposition respecting the Indian boundaries from being insisted upon in the note or in the conference which preceded it as one to be admitted without discussion, that it would have been difficult to use terms of greater latitude, or which appeared more adapted, not only not to preclude but to invite discussion.

If the basis proposed could convey away one-third of the territory of the U. States, the American government itself must have conveyed it away by the Greenville treaty of 1795. It is impossible to read that treaty without remarking how inconsistent the present pretensions of the American government are, with its preamble and provisions. The boundary line between the lands of the U. States, and those of the Indian nation, is therein expressly defined. The general character of the treaty is that of a treaty with independent nations; and the very stipulation which the American plenipotentiaries refer to, that the Indian nations should sell their lands only to the U. States, should prove that, but for that stipulation, the Indians had a general right to dispose of them.

The American government has now for the first time, ineffectually declared that all Indian nations within its line of demarcation are its subjects, owing there upon suffrage on lands which it also claims the exclusive right of acquiring thereby menacing the final extinction of those nations.

Against such a system, the undersigned must formally protest. The undersigned repeat that the terms on which the proposition has been made for assigning to the Indian nations one boundary, manifest no unwillingness to discuss any other proposition directed to the same object or even a modification of that which is offered G. Britain is ready to enter into the same engagements with respect to the Indians living within her line of demarcation as that which is proposed to the U. States. It can therefore, only be form a complete misapprehension of the proposition, that it can be represented as being not reciprocal. Neither can it with any truth be represented as contrary to the acknowledged principle of public law, as derogatory to the honor, or inconsistent with the rights of the American government nor as a demand required to be admitted without discussion.

After this full exposition of the sentiments of his majesty's government on the point above stated it will be for the American plenipotentiaries to determine, whether they are ready now to continue the negotiations; whether they are disposed to refer to their government for further instructions; or, lastly, whether they will take upon themselves the responsibility of breaking off the negotiation altogether.

The undersigned request the American plenipotentiaries to accept the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) GAMBIE, HENRY GOULBURN, WM. ADAMS. (Documents to be continued.)

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 3 feet 10 inches high, red coat, blue eyes and very full, red nose, and 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-38. The Editor of the Tennessee State Gazette is requested to insert this advertisement for 8 weeks, and send his account to A. M'Brice, at J. Gales, Raleigh.

NOTICE!—\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from my Farm, on Sunday the 20th inst., in Franklin County, HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, with a white face, his right hind foot white, and branded with the letter W on his left shoulder. The Horse was traced for a few miles near Kingsport, and it is presumed will endeavor to make for that part of the county. Any person who will deliver the said Horse to me, or to Hiley Perry, or to John Williams living at said Place, will be paid for his services.

WILLIAM HARRISON, Franklin County, Nov. 21. 91 3m

SADDLERY.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale at the subscribers Shop, at the South East corner of Cedar Creek, in Franklin County, a general assortment of Saddlery—consisting of Plain and Tanned Bridle Bits, new set patterns; Plain and Tanned Saddles; Ladies B. mounted Slippers; Plated and Brass Carriage and Gig Mounting; Straining Worsed and Cotton Webs; three hundred thousand Tacks, assorted; Skirting, Harness, and Bridle Leathers; Hog Skins, Sheep Skins & Bear; G. W. Whips and Thongs; Heavy Cut and Plain Painters Brushes; Hand Hollowed Polishing Brushes, &c. &c. All of which are carefully selected by the subscriber in the Northern markets, and will be sold at small advance, for cash only—(No Retail.)

All kinds of Work, in the Saddle & Harness line, executed at the shortest notice and in a style of elegance and durability, unequalled in the South.

WM. W. MANN, December 2. 93 3-

FOR SALE, at above, a Likely NEGRO BOY, about 13 years old.

WANTS A PLACE, a Terman capable of Teaching English Grammar, Arithmetic, Plain and Sp. Crit. English, Geography, Projection of the Sphere, both Orthographic and Stereographic, Astronomy, the use of the Globes, Geography, Land Surveying, Navigation, and their dependent Sciences. Any gentleman desirous of employing such a person, either as a public or private Teacher, will please to address a few lines to George Ryan, Esq. in this town, to which attention will be given.

Windsor, Bertie County, N. C. 94 3m. November 18.

NOTICE!

I Have given two Notes of Hand to Robert Murdoch of Orange County, one for Fifty Dollars, and the other Thirty, which I have satisfied and taken a receipt for. Said Murdoch promised to give up said Notes but has not done so. I do therefore forward said persons from trading for said notes, as I am determined not to pay them again.

JAMES FREELAND, Junr. Nov 28. A. D. 1814. 93 3w

NOTICE to all the Creditors of Harvey Charles, late of the County of York, that the said Harvey Charles is dead, and that the subscriber qualified as Administrator to his Estate, at July Court last, all those indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and such as have claims, are earnestly requested to exhibit them within the time limited by law, or this Notice will be plead in bar against recovery.

JOHN McCLEARY, Adm. Dec. 1. 94-3-

TO BE SOLD.

For Exchange for Tennessee Land. A TRACT OF LAND lying in Wake and Cumberland Counties, on each side of the Road leading to Atkins's Ferry over Cape Fear, on the waters of Neale's Creek, containing about 550 Acres, divided into Plantations, with Houses and Orchards upon each. The House in which the subscriber resides, which is one of them, is a good Stone Building, 32 feet square. There is a Saw Mill and 20 Grist Mills on the Land in good repair.

For further particulars, apply on the premises to JESSE JONES, Wake County, Dec. 3. 1814. 94 3w

MUSKETS & RIFLES.

U. S. Ordnance Department, Washington City, Nov. 16. PROPOSALS will be received at the U. S. Ordnance Department, Washington City, from companies or individuals, for any section of the southern or western States, for the supply of the following articles:

Muskets with Bayonets. A wiper to each musket and twelve screw drivers, and bullet screws to every musket.

Rifles. With each Rifle a wiper and bullet mould, and eleven ball screws and screw drivers to every hundred Rifle.

Patterns for the Muskets and Rifles will be furnished; and the articles, when completed for delivery, will be inspected by an Ordnance Officer appointed by this Department. No security will be required for the performance of the contracts.

The Proposals will state the price, and the number agreed to be furnished in specified periods; as also the prices of delivery. Contracts for an immediate, or early supply are desired; but they will also be considered for certain quantities throughout the succeeding year, or years, as may be agreed upon.

In any district where there may be a deficiency of the Ordnance Department, the proposals may be made through the preferred.

P. PERRY, Fayetteville, 21st Nov. 1814. 93 4w