

# Huntsville Republican.

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BY THOS. B. GRANTLAND  
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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This day, at 12 o'clock the Presi-  
dent of the United States trans-  
mitted, to both Houses of Congress,  
the following Message, by Mr. JOSEPH  
JONES MONROE, his Secretary.

*Yellow Citizens of the Senate, and  
of the House of Representatives:*

At no period of our political ex-  
istence had we so much cause to fe-  
licitate ourselves at the prosperous  
and happy condition of our country.  
The abundant fruits of the earth  
have filled it with plenty. An ex-  
tensive and profitable commerce has  
greatly augmented our revenue.—  
The public credit has attained an  
extraordinary elevation. Our pre-  
parations for defence, in case of fu-  
ture wars, from which, by the expe-  
rience of all nations, we ought not  
to expect to be exempted, are advan-  
cing, under a well digested system,  
with all the dispatch which so impor-  
tant a work will admit. Our free  
government, founded on the inter-  
est and affections of the people, has  
gained, and is daily gaining strength.  
Local jealousies are rapidly yielding  
to more generous, and enlightened  
views of national policy. For ad-  
vantages so numerous and highly im-  
portant, it is our duty to unite in  
grateful acknowledgements to that  
omnipotent Being, from whom they  
are derived, and in unceasing prayer  
that he will endow us with virtue  
and strength to maintain and hand  
them down, in their utmost purity,  
to our latest posterity.

I have the satisfaction to inform  
you that an arrangement, which had  
been commenced by my predecessor  
with the British government for the  
reduction of the naval force, by G.  
Britain and the United States, on the  
Lakes, has been concluded; by which  
it is provided, that neither party  
shall keep in service on Lake Cham-  
plain more than one vessel; on Lake  
Ontario, more than one; and on  
Lake Erie, & the upper lakes, more  
than two; to be armed, each, with  
one cannon only; and that all the  
other armed vessels, of both parties,  
of which an exact list is interchanged  
shall be dismantled. It is also a-  
greed, that the force retained shall  
be restricted, in its duty, to the in-  
ternal purposes of each party; and  
that the arrangement shall remain in  
force until six months shall have ex-  
pired, after notice given by one of  
the parties to the other of its desire  
that it should terminate. By this  
arrangement useless expence, on  
both sides and what is still of greater  
importance, the danger of collision  
between armed vessels in those in-  
land waters, which was great, is pre-  
vented.

I have the satisfaction also to state  
that the commissioners under the 4th  
article of the treaty of Ghent, to  
whom it was referred to decide, to  
which party the several islands in  
the bay of Passamaquoddy belonged,  
under the treaty of 1783, have agreed  
in a report, by which all the islands  
in the possession of each party be-  
fore the late war have been decreed  
to it. The commissioners acting un-  
der the other articles of the treaty  
of Ghent, for the settlement of bound-  
aries, have also been engaged in the  
discharge of their respective duties,  
but have not yet completed them.—  
The difference which arose between  
the two governments under that trea-  
ty, respecting the right of the United  
States to take and cure fish on the  
coast of the British provinces north  
of our limits which had been secur-  
ed by the treaty of one thousand se-  
ven hundred and eighty three, is  
still in negotiation. The proposition  
made by this government, to extend  
to the colonies of Great Britain the  
principle of the convention of Lon-

don, by which the commerce be-  
tween the ports of the United States  
and British ports in Europe had  
been placed on a footing of equality,  
has been declined by the British go-  
vernment. This subject having  
been thus amicably discussed be-  
tween the governments, and it ap-  
pearing that the British government  
is unwilling to depart from its pre-  
sent regulations, it remains for Con-  
gress to decide, whether they will  
make any other regulations, in con-  
sequence thereof, for the protection  
and improvement of our navigation.

The negotiation with Spain, for  
spoliations on our commerce, and  
the settlement of boundaries, remains  
essentially, in the state it held, by  
the communications that were made  
to Congress by my predecessor. It  
has been evidently the policy of the  
Spanish government to keep the ne-  
gotiation suspended, and in this the  
U. States have acquiesced, from an  
amicable disposition towards Spain,  
and in the expectation that her go-  
vernment would, from a sense of  
justice, finally accede to such an ar-  
rangement as would be equal be-  
tween the parties. A disposition  
has been lately shown by the Spanish  
government to move in the negotia-  
tion, which has been met by this go-  
vernment, and should the conciliato-  
ry and friendly policy, which has  
invariably guided our councils, be  
reciprocated a just and satisfactory  
arrangement may be expected. It is  
proper, however, to remark, that no  
proposition has yet been made from  
which such a result can be presu-  
med.

It was anticipated at an early stage  
that the contest between Spain and  
the colonies would become highly  
interesting to the United States. It  
was natural that our citizens should  
sympathize in events which affected  
their neighbors. It seemed proba-  
ble, also, that the prosecution of the  
conflict, along our coast, and in  
contiguous countries, would occa-  
sionally interrupt our commerce, and  
otherwise affect the persons and pro-  
perty of our citizens. These antici-  
pations have been realized. Such  
injuries have been received from  
persons acting under the authority  
of both the parties, and for which  
redress has, in most instances, been  
withheld. Through every stage of  
the conflict, the U. S. have maintain-  
ed an impartial neutrality, giving aid  
to neither of the parties in men, mo-  
ney, ships or munitions of war.—  
They have regarded the contest, not  
in the light of an ordinary insurrec-  
tion or rebellion, but as a civil war  
between parties nearly equal, having  
as to neutral powers equal rights.  
Our ports have been open to both,  
and every article, the fruit of our soil  
or of the industry of our citizens,  
which either was permitted to take,  
has been equally free to the other.  
Should the colonies establish their  
independence, it is proper not to  
state, that this government neither  
seeks, nor would except, from them  
any advantage, in commerce or other-  
wise; which will not be equally open  
to all other nations. The colonies  
will in that event, become indepen-  
dent states, free from any obligation  
to, or connection with us, which it  
may not then be their interest to  
form on the basis of a fair reciproci-  
ty.

In the summer of the present year  
an expedition was set on foot against  
East Florida, by persons claiming to  
act under the authority of some of  
the colonies, who took possession of  
Amelia Island, at the mouth of St.  
Mary's river near the boundary of  
the state of Georgia. As this pro-  
vince lies eastward of the Mississippi,  
and is bounded by the U. States  
and the ocean on every side, and has  
been a subject of negotiation with  
the government of Spain as an in-  
demnity for losses by spoilation, or  
in exchange for territory, of equal  
value, westward of the Mississippi,  
a fact well known to the world, it ex-  
cited surprise, that any countenance  
should be given to this measure by  
any of the colonies. As it would be  
difficult to reconcile it with the  
friendly relations existing between  
the United States and the colonies, a  
doubt was entertained, whether it had  
been authorized by them, or any of  
them. This doubt has gained

strength, by the circumstances which  
have unfolded themselves in the pro-  
secution of the enterprise, which  
have marked it as a mere private un-  
authorized adventure. Projected  
and commenced with an incompetent  
force, reliance seems to have been  
placed on what might be drawn in  
defiance of our laws from within our  
limits; and of late, as their resources  
have failed, it has assumed a more  
marked character of unfriendliness  
to us: the island being made a chan-  
nel for the illicit introduction of  
slaves from Africa into the U. States  
an asylum for fugitive slaves from  
the neighboring states and a port for  
smuggling of every kind.

A similar establishment was made  
at an earlier period by persons of the  
same description, in the Gulf of  
Mexico, at a place called Galvezton  
within the limits of the U. S. as we  
contend, under the cession of Louisi-  
ana. This enterprise has been  
marked in a more signal manner by  
all the objectional circumstances  
which characterized the other, and  
more particularly by the equipment  
of privateers which have annoyed  
our commerce, and by smuggling.  
These establishments, if ever sanc-  
tioned by any authority whatever,  
which is not believed, have abused  
their trust, and forfeited all claim to  
consideration. A just regard for  
the rights and interests of the U. S.  
required that they should be sup-  
pressed, and orders have been ac-  
cordingly issued to that effect. The  
impetuous considerations which pro-  
duced this measure will be explain-  
ed to the parties whom it may, in a  
any degree concern.

To obtain correct information on  
every subject in which the U. States  
are interested; to inspire just senti-  
ments in all persons in authority, on  
either side, of our friendly disposi-  
tion, so far as it may comfort with  
an impartial neutrality; and to se-  
cure proper respect to our commerce  
in every port and from every flag, it  
has been thought proper to send a  
ship of war, with three distinguished  
citizens, along the southern coast,  
with instructions to touch at such  
ports, as they may find most expedi-  
ent for these purposes. With the  
existing authorities, with those in  
the possession of, and exercising the  
sovereignty, must the communication  
be held; from them alone, can red-  
ress for past injuries, be obtained;  
by them alone can the commission  
of the like, in future be prevented.

Our relations with the other pow-  
ers of Europe, have experienced no  
essential change since the last session.  
In our intercourse with each, due  
attention continues to be paid to the  
protection of commerce, and to every  
other object in which the United  
States are interested. A strong hope  
is entertained, that by adhering to  
the maxims of a just, a candid, and  
friendly policy we may long preserve  
amicable relations with all the pow-  
ers of Europe, on conditions advan-  
tageous and honorable to the coun-  
try.

With the Barbary states and the  
Indian tribes our pacific relations,  
have been preserved.

In calling your attention to the in-  
ternal concerns of our country, the  
view which they exhibit is peculiarly  
gratifying. The payments which  
have been made into the treasury,  
show the very productive state of  
the public revenue. After satisfying  
the appropriations made by law for  
the support of the civil government,  
and of the military and naval estab-  
lishments, embracing suitable provi-  
sions for fortifications and for the  
gradual increase of the navy paying  
the interest of the public debt, and  
extinguishing more than eighteen  
millions of the principal, with the  
present year, it is estimated that a  
balance of more than six millions of  
dollars will remain in the treasury  
on the first day of January applica-  
ble to the current service of the en-  
suing year.

The payments into the treasury  
during the year one thousand eight  
hundred and eighteen, on account of  
imposts and tonnage, resulting princi-  
pally from duties which have accu-  
mulated in the present year, may be fairly  
estimated at twenty millions of dol-  
lars; internal revenues at two mil-  
lions, five hundred thousand; public

lands, at one million five hundred  
thousand—bank dividends and inci-  
dental receipts, at five hundred thou-  
sand; making in the whole, twenty  
four millions and five hundred thou-  
sand dollars.

The annual permanent expendi-  
ture for the support of the civil go-  
vernment, and of the army and navy  
as now established by law, amounts  
to eleven millions, and eight hundred  
thousand dollars; and for the sink-  
ing fund, to ten millions; making  
in the whole, twenty one millions &  
eight hundred thousand dollars;  
leaving an annual excess of revenue  
beyond the expenditure of two mil-  
lions and seven hundred thousand  
dollars, exclusive of the balance es-  
timated to be in the treasury on the  
first day of January, one thousand  
eight hundred and eighteen.

In the present state of the treasu-  
ry, the whole of the Louisiana debt  
may be redeemed in the year one  
thousand eight hundred and nine-  
teen; after which if the public debt  
continues as it now is, above par,  
there will be annually about five  
millions of the sinking fund unex-  
pended, until the year one thousand  
eight hundred and twenty five, when  
the loan of one thousand eight hun-  
dred and twelve and the stock cre-  
ated by funding treasury notes will  
be redeemable.

It is also estimated that the Mis-  
sissippi stock, will be discharged  
during the year one thousand eight  
hundred and nineteen, from the pro-  
ceeds of the public lands assigned to  
that object, after which the receipts  
from those lands will annually add  
to the public revenue the sum of one  
million, five hundred thousand dol-  
lars, making the permanent annual  
revenue, amount to twenty six mil-  
lions of dollars and leaving an annu-  
al excess of revenue, after the year  
one thousand eight hundred & nine-  
teen beyond the permanent author-  
ized expenditure, of more than four  
millions of dollars.

By the last returns from the de-  
partment of War, the militia force  
of the several states may be estima-  
ted at 800,000 men, infantry, artill-  
ery and cavalry. Great part of this  
force is armed, and measures are  
taken to arm the whole. An im-  
provement in the organization and  
discipline of the militia, is one of the  
great objects which claims the unre-  
mitting attention of Congress.

The regular force amounts nearly  
to the number required by law, and  
is stationed along the Atlantic and  
inland frontiers.

Of the naval force it has been ne-  
cessary to maintain strong squadrons  
in the Mediterranean & in the Gulf  
of Mexico.

From several of the Indian  
tribes, inhabiting the country border-  
ing on Lake Erie, purchases have  
been made of lands, on conditions  
very favorable to the United States;  
and, as it is presumed, not less so to  
the tribes themselves. By these  
purchases the Indian title, with  
moderate reservation, has been  
extinguished to the whole of the land  
within the limits of the state of Ohio,  
and to a great part of that in the  
Michigan territory, and of the state  
of Indiana. From the Cherokee tribe  
a tract has been purchased in the  
state of Georgia, and an arrange-  
ment made, by which, in exchange  
for lands beyond the Mississippi a  
great part, if not the whole of the land  
belonging to that tribe eastward of  
that river, in the states of North  
Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, and  
in the Alabama territory, will soon  
be acquired. By these acquisitions,  
and others that may reasonably be  
expected soon to follow, we shall be  
enabled to extend our settlements  
from the inhabited parts of the state  
of Ohio, along Lake Erie into Michi-  
gan Territory, and to connect our  
settlements by degrees through the  
state of Indiana and Illinois Territory,  
to the Mississippi. A similar and  
equally advantageous effect will soon  
be produced to the south, through  
the whole extent of the state and  
territory, which border on the waters  
emptying into the Mississippi and the  
Mobile. In this progress, and nothing  
can prevent, making a growth rapid  
and gigantic it is our duty to make  
new efforts for the preservation, im-  
provement, and civilization of the  
native inhabitants. The hunter has  
an exit only in the vast, unocupa-

ted desert. It yields to the more dense  
and compact form, and greater force,  
of civilized population; and of right  
ought to yield, for the earth was given  
to mankind to support the great-  
est number of which it is capable,  
and no tribe of people have a right  
to withhold from the wants of others  
more than is necessary for their own  
support and comfort. It is gratifying  
to know, that the reservation of  
land made by the treaties with the  
tribes on Lake Erie, were made  
with a view to individual ownership  
among them, and the cultivation of  
the soil by all and that an annual  
stipend has been pledged to supply  
their other wants. It will merit the  
consideration of Congress whether  
other provision, not stipulated by the  
treaty, ought to be made for these  
tribes, and for the advancement of  
the liberal and humane policy of the  
United States towards all the tribes  
within our limits, and more particu-  
larly for their improvement in the  
arts of civilized life.

Among the advantages incident to these  
purchases, and to those which have pre-  
ceded, the security which may thereby be  
afforded to our inland frontiers is pecu-  
liarly important. With a strong barrier,  
consisting of our own people thus planted  
on the lakes of the Mississippi and the  
Mobile, with the protection to be derived  
from the regular force. Indian hostilities,  
if they do not altogether cease, will nec-  
essarily lose their terror. Fortifications  
in those quarters, to any extent, will not  
be necessary, and the expence attending  
them may be saved. A people accustomed  
to the use of fire arms, only, as the In-  
dian tribes are, will stand even moderate  
works, which are defended by cannon.—  
Great fortifications will, therefore, be re-  
quisite only, in future along the coast, and  
at some points in the interior, connected  
with it. On these will the safety of our  
towns, and the commerce of our great  
rivers, from the bay of Fauday to the Mis-  
sissippi, depend. On these, therefore,  
should the utmost attention, skill, and la-  
bor, be bestowed.

A considerable and rapid augmentation  
in the value of all the public lands, pro-  
ceeding from these and other obvious  
causes, may henceforward be expected.  
The difficulties attending early emigra-  
tions, will be dissipated even in the most  
remote parts. Several new states have  
been admitted into our Union, to the West  
and South, and territorial governments,  
happily originated, established over ev-  
ery other portion in which there is vacant  
land for sale. In territorial and Indian  
hostilities, as must soon be done, in a firm-  
able shape at least, the emigration,  
which has heretofore been great, will pro-  
bably increase, and the demand for land,  
and the augmentation in its value, be in  
like proportion. The great increase of  
our population throughout the Union, will  
alone produce an important effect, and in  
no quarter will it be so sensibly felt as in  
the one in contemplation. The public  
lands are public stock, which ought to be  
disposed of to the best advantage for the  
nation. The nation should, therefore, de-  
rive the profit proceeding from the con-  
tinual rise in their value. Every encour-  
agement should be given to emigra-  
tion consistent with a fair competition between  
them, but that competition should operate  
in the first sale to the advantage of the  
nation rather than of individuals. Great  
capitalists will derive all the benefit  
incident to their superior wealth, under  
any mode of sale which may be adopted.  
But if, looking forward to the rise in the  
value of the public lands, they should  
have the opportunity of amassing, at a  
low price, vast bodies in their hands, the  
profit will accrue to them and not to the  
public. They would also have the power,  
in that degree, to control the emigra-  
tion and the settlement in such a manner as  
their opinion of their respective interests  
might dictate. I submit this subject to the  
consideration of Congress, that such fur-  
ther provision may be made in the sale  
of the public lands, with a view to the  
public interest, should any be deemed ex-  
pedient as in their judgement may be  
best adopted on the object.

When we consider the vast extent of  
territory within the United States, the  
great amount of value of its productions,  
the connection of its parts, and other cir-  
cumstances, on which their prosperity and  
happiness depend, we cannot fail to en-  
tertain a high sense of the advantage to  
be derived from the facility which may  
be afforded in the intercourse between  
them, by means of good roads and canals.  
Never did a country of such vast  
extent offer equal inducements to im-  
provements of this kind, nor ever were  
consequences of such magnitude involved  
in them. As this subject was acted on  
by Congress at the last session, and there  
may be a disposition to revive it at the  
present, I have brought into my view for  
the purpose of communicating my senti-  
ments on a very important circumstance  
connected with it, with that freedom and  
candor which a regard for the public in-  
terest, and a proper respect for Congress  
require. A difference of opinion has ex-  
isted, from the first formation of our con-  
stitution to the present time, among the  
most enlightened and virtuous citizens,  
respecting the right of Congress to estab-  
lish such a system of improvement. I am  
bringing in a view of the tract which I am  
discussing, it would be improper, after

what has passed. That this discussion should be revived, with an uncertainty of my opinion respecting the right. I have bestowed on the subject of the deliberation which its great importance, and a just sense of my duty required—and the result is, a settled conviction in my mind, that Congress do not possess the right. It is not contained in any of the specified powers granted to Congress; nor can I consider it incidental to, or a necessary means, viewed on the most liberal scale, for carrying into effect any of the powers which are specifically granted. In communicating this result, I do not resist the obligation which I feel to suggest to Congress the propriety of recommending to the states the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, which shall view to Congress the right in question. In cases of doubtful construction, especially of such vital interest, it comports with the nature and origin of our institutions, and will contribute much to preserve them, to apply to our constituents for an explicit grant of the power. We may confidently rely, that if it appears to their satisfaction, that the power is necessary, it will always be granted. In this case I am happy to observe, that experience has afforded, the most ample proof of its utility, and that benign spirit of conciliation and harmony, which now manifests itself throughout our Union, promises to such a recommendation the most prompt and favorable result. I think proper to suggest also, in case this measure is adopted, that it be recommended to the states to include in the amendment sought, a right to Congress to institute, likewise, seminars of learning for the ill-important purpose of diffusing knowledge among our fellow-citizens throughout the United States.

Our manufactures will require the continued attention of Congress. The capital employment in them is considerable, and the knowledge acquired in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures, is of great value. Their preservation, which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation.

Although the progress of the public buildings has been as favorable as circumstances have permitted, it is to be regretted that the capitol is not yet in a state to receive you. There is good cause to presume, that the two wings, the only parts yet commenced, will be prepared for that purpose at the next session.—The time seems now to have arrived, when this subject may be deemed worthy the attention of Congress on a scale adequate to national purposes. The completion of the middle building will be necessary to the convenient accommodation of Congress, of the committees, and various offices belonging to it. It is evident that the other public buildings are also either insufficient for the several executive departments, some of whom are much crowded and even subjected to the necessity of obtaining it in private buildings, at some distance from the head of department, and with inconvenience to the management of public business. Most nations have taken an interest and pride in the improvement and ornament of their capitals and none were more conspicuous in that respect than the ancient republics. The policy which dictated the establishment of a permanent residence for the nation government, and the spirit in which it was commenced and has been prosecuted, show that much improvement was thought worthy the attention of this nation. Its central position, between the northern and southern extremes of our Union, and its approach to the west, at the head of a great navigable river, which interlinks with the western waters, prove the wisdom of the councils which established it. Nothing appears to be more reasonable and proper, than that convenient accommodation should be provided on a well digested plan, for the heads of the several departments, and for the attorney general, and it is believed that the public ground in the city, applied to these objects, will be found amply sufficient. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in it as to them may seem proper.

In contemplating the happy situation of the United States, our attention is drawn, with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers, of our revolutionary army, who so eminently contributed, by their services to lay its foundation. Most of these very meritorious citizens have paid the debt of nature and gone to repose. It is believed, that among the survivors, there are some not provided for by existing laws, who are reduced to indigence, and even to real distress. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country, and it will do honor to their country to provide for them. The lapse of a few years more, and the opportunity will be forever lost—indeed, so long already has been the interval, that the number to be benefited by any provision which may be made, will not be great.

It appearing in a satisfactory manner that the revenue arising from imposts and tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands, will be fully adequate to the support of the civil government, of the present military and naval establishments, including the annual augmentation of the latter to the extent provided for, to the payment of the interest on the public debt, and on the extinguishment of it at the times authorized, without the aid of the internal taxes, I consider it my duty to recommend to Congress their repeal.—To impose taxes, when the public exigencies require them, is an obligation of the most sacred character, especially with a free people. The faithful fulfillment of it is among the highest proofs of their virtue and spirit for self government.—Taxes, when imposed, which it may be done without injury, is equally the duty of a free people to pay. In this respect we have the satisfaction to know that they were imposed when the demand was urgent, and have been sustained with exemplary fidelity. I have

to add, that however gratifying it may be to me, regarding the prosperous and happy condition of our country, to recommend the repeal of these taxes at this time, I shall nevertheless be attentive to events, and should any future emergency occur, be not less prompt to suggest such measures and burdens, as may then be requisite and proper.

JAMES MONROE.  
Washington, Dec. 2 1817.

## REPUBLICAN.

HUNTSVILLE, [A. T.] JAN. 6.

### PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act of Congress passed on the 31 day of March 1817, entitled, "an act to establish a separate territorial government" for the eastern part of the Mississippi Territory, "it is provided," that all that part of the Mississippi Territory which lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the point where the line of the thirty first degree of north latitude intersects the Perdido river, thence east to the western boundary line of the state of Georgia, thence along said line to the southern boundary line to the state of Tennessee, thence west along said boundary line to the Tennessee river, thence up the same to the mouth of Bear Creek, thence by a direct line to the north west corner of Washington county, thence due south to the Gulf of Mexico, thence eastwardly including all the islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido river, and thence up the same to the beginning, shall for the purpose of a temporary government, constitute a separate territory and be called "Alabama;" and that the Governor "shall immediately after entering into office, convene at the town of St. Stephens, such of the members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, as may then be the Representatives from the several counties within the limits of the Territory to be established by this act."

Therefore, I William W. Bibb, Governor of the Territory of Alabama, do appoint Monday the 19th day of January next, for the meeting at the town of St. Stephens of the aforesaid members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, hereby requiring them respectively, then and there to assemble, in order to receive such communications as may be made to them, and so consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the Territory.

Given under my hand, at the town of St. Stephens, the twelfth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seven eem.

WILLIAM W. BIBB.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer that the sales of the Land in the Alabama Territory will continue only (TWO WEEKS, instead of three, as stated in the President's Proclamation.)—Whig.

From the Geo. Journal.

### Indian War.

The marching of troops to the frontier, and the other hostile preparations that are making, give to the approaching conflict with the Seminole Indians, all the pomp and parade of war. Within a few days, several companies have passed through here on their way to the place of rendezvous. The detachment from this place, amounting to nearly 1000 men, assembled at Fort-Hawkins yesterday, and will resume their march in a day or two—300 friendly Creeks, headed by their distinguished warrior, MINTON, have espoused our cause, and are halting with alacrity to them, at Fote Scott, with 700 regulars. The whole, when united will be a formidable force in Indian warfare. On the other hand, the firing of the Seminoles has been also considerably increased by reinforcements, all the disaffected creeks and Cherokees, and they are not a few, having gone to their assistance. A bloody conflict may therefore be expected if the Indians determine to give us battle in an open and spirited manner; but if they seek refuge in the impenetrable swamps and other hiding places which the country they inhabit abounds with, or if the progress of our arms should be checked, by an unwillingness in the commanding general to enter the panish territory, the chastisements these savages merit, and which otherwise await them, may probably be averted.

The subjoined intelligence of the commencement of hostilities, was received by the Executive on Thursday last and immediately issued from the office in an extra sheet, that our frontier citizens, exposed to danger, might be put on their guard against those predatory attacks of the Indians, which seldom fail to follow such an occurrence. The Governor has ordered out the Pulask Troops of Cavalry, a company of Infantry from Wilkinson, and another from Laurens, for the protection of the frontier below Hartford.—Other measures of defence will be adopted, should they prove necessary.

Coppy of a letter from Major Gen. Gaines to the Governor of Georgia, dated at Fort Scott, (near the confluence of the Flint and Chatahoche rivers) 21st November, 1817.

SIR—The first Brigade of United States troops arrived at this place on the 19th instant. I had previously sent an Indian runner to notify the Fowl Town Chief Ene, he, munthly, of my arrival, and with a view to ascertain whether his hostile temper had abated, requested him to visit me—he replied that he had already said to the commanding officer here, all he had to say, and that he would not come.

He had worned Major Twiggs not to cross, or cut a flick of wood on the east side of Flint river, alledging that the land was his, that he was directed by the powers above and below, to protect and defend it, and he should do so. This being the talk referred to, and his Town continued to be hostile ever since the late war, having participated as the friendly Indians affect in the predatory war carried on for some time past against the Georgia frontier, I yesterday detached 250 men (supposed to be about the strength of the town) under the command of Major Twiggs, with orders to bring to me the Chief and warriors, and in the event of resistance, to treat them as enemies. The detachment arrived at the town early this morning and were instantly fired upon, but without effect. The fire was briskly returned by the detachment, and the Indians put to flight with the loss of 4 warriors slain—and, as there is reason to believe, many more wounded.

Among the articles found in the house of the Chief, was a British uniform coat (scarlet) with a pair of gold epaulettes; and a certificate signed by a British Captain of Marines, "Robert White in the absence of Col. Nichols," stating that the Chief "has always been a true and faithful friend to the British."

The reports of the friendly Indians concur in estimating the number of hostile Indians, including the "Red Sticks" and Seminoles, at more than two thousand—Independent of the blacks at and near Suwanney, within 120 miles of this place, a mounting to near four hundred men, and increasing by the addition of every runaway from Georgia able to get to them. The friendly Indians inform me, that the hostile party and blacks have been promised a British force to assist them, from New-Province. This promise, tho' made by Nicols and Woodbine, is nevertheless relied on by these deluded wretches, who, I have no doubt, will sue for peace as soon as they find their hopes of British aid to be without foundation.

I have called the militia from Fort Hawkins to this place, and have directed Col. Brearley to confer with your excellency upon the subject of an additional Battalion for the protection of the frontier from Oak-mulgee to St. Mary's.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obt servant,  
EDMOND P. GAINES,  
Major General Commanding.

### OFFICIAL.

Yesterday, a despatch, of which the following is an extract, was received by the Executive from Gen. Gaines. It confirms the previous intelligence, of the almost entire loss of a small detachment of his army.

Head Quarters Fort Scott, }  
December 2d, 1817. }

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 20th of last month.—The detachment of the Militia I have no doubt will arrive in due time to enable us to put an end to the little war in this quarter, in the course of this or the next month.

"With a view to ascertain the strength of the hostile Indians in the vicinity of Fowl Town, and to reconnoitre the adjacent country, I a few days past detached Lieut. Col. Arbuckle with three hundred men.—

The Lieut. Colonel reports that a party of Indians had placed themselves in a swamp, out of which about 60 warriors approached him, and with the war-whoop, commenced

ced a brisk fire upon the detachment. They returned the fire in a spirited manner. It continued not more than fifteen or twenty minutes before the Indians were silenced, and forced to retire into the swamp, with a loss which Lieut. Col. Arbuckle estimates at from six to eight killed, and a much greater number wounded. We had one man killed and two wounded.

"The enemy have since succeeded in an affair, in which the real savage character has been fully exhibited.

"A large party formed an ambush on the 30th ultimo, upon the Apalachicola River, a mile below the junction of the Flint and Chatahoche, attacked one of our detachments in a boat ascending near the shore, and killed, wounded and took the greater part of the detachment, consisting of forty men, commanded by Lieut. R. W. Scott. There were also on board the boat, killed or taken, seven women, the wives of soldiers—six men only escaped, four of whom wounded. They report, that the strength of the current at the point of attack had obliged the Lieut. to keep his boat near the shore—that the Indians had formed along the bank of the river, and were not discovered until their fire commenced, in the first volley of which Lieut. Scott and his most active men fell.

The Lieut and his party had been sent from this place some days before, to assist Major Muhlenburg in ascending the River, with three vessels laden with Military supplies brought from Montgomery and Mobile. The Major, it seems, deemed it proper to retain only about twenty men of the party, and in their place out a like number of sick; with the woman and some Regimental clothing. The boat thus laden was unfortunately detached alone for this purpose. It is due to Maj. Muhlenburg, to observe, that at the time he detached the boat, I have reason to believe he was not apprized of any recent acts of hostility having taken place in this quarter. It appears however, by a letter from Lieut. Scott, received about the hour in which he was attacked, that he had been warned of the danger which awaited him: I must therefore conclude, that he felt it to be his duty to proceed. Whether he had received from Major Muhlenburg a positive order to this effect or not, I have not yet learned. Upon the receipt of Lieut. Scott's letter, I had two boats fitted up with covers of plank, port holes, &c. for defence, and detached them under Capt. Clinch, with a subaltern officer and forty men, with an order to secure the movement of Lieut. Scott and then to assist Major Muhlenburg. The detachment embarked late in the evening of the 30th ultimo, and must have passed the scene of action (fifteen miles below this place) at night, and some hours after the affair had terminated. I have not yet heard from Captain Clinch; I shall immediately strengthen the detachment under Maj. Muhlenburg with another boat secured against the enemy's fire. He will therefore move up safely, by keeping near the middle of the river, which with his vessels and force is quite practicable. I shall, moreover, take a position with my principal force near the junction of the rivers, at the line of demarcation between the U. States and Spain, and shall attack any force near that place, or that may attempt to intercept our vessels or supplies below.

"The wounded men who made their escape concur in the opinion that they had seen upwards of five hundred warriors (supposed to be hostile) at different places on the river below the point of attack. Of the force engaged, they differ in opinion; but all agree the number was very considerable, extending a about 150 yards along the shore at the edge of a swamp, or thick woods.

"I am assured by the friendly Chiefs that the hostile warriors of the town on the Chatahoche, have been for some time past moving off down the river to join the Seminoles. Those now remaining on the river, are believed to be well disposed.—One of the new settlers there, however, has recently been killed; but it has been clearly proven, that the perpetrator of this act, together with the most of the warriors of his town, (High Town) belonged to, and have joined the hostile party. The friendly Chiefs in the neighborhood promptly despatched a party, in pursuit of the offender, who made his escape towards the Micksawee town. On this subject, and several other friendly Chiefs have tendered to me their services with their warriors, to go against the Seminoles. I have promised to give them notice of the time that may be fixed for my departure, and then to accept of their services."

Gen. Gaines has arrived at Fort Hawkins, having left Fort Scott the 5th inst. One object in visiting the latter at the present season, was probably to hasten the movement of the troops from this state, who took up the line of march at 10 o'clock on Sunday. Success to them! Previous to their departure, the additional complimentary General Order, was issued, and read to them. We understand that Gen. Gaines, contemplates visiting the troops at Pointe Pierre, before he returns to the Indian Nation. I so, we should presume, Ft. Scott was not only secure against an attack from the savages, but that offensive operations, would cease on our part till he rejoins the army, (which will be as soon as the militia arrive) when he will put an end to the "little war" in that quarter.

"Head Quarters, Fort Hawkins, }  
14th December, 1817. }

The commanding General is pleased with the military aspect of the detachment of Militia, under the command of Brigadier General Glascock, the officers and men appear qualified to meet the enemy, with honor to themselves and ben fit to their country. The Major-General is happy to learn that they are anxious to take the field, and co-operate with the United States' troops against the hostile savages, whose hands are stained with the blood of helpless women and children. The detachment shall be indulged with an early opportunity of such a co-operation, for which the United States troops are equally anxious.

From the Charleston Courier, Nov. 21.  
PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.  
Extract of a letter to the editor, dated at St. Marys, 11th November, received per schr Antiope.

"I sent you by the last mail a copy of the last proclamation that had appeared at Amelia Island. Things have since been in a serious state. A few days since, a guinea boat, prize came in—a boat from the United States brig Saranac, after putting to board her, outside the bar, but she fired into the boat, and came in, on passing the Saranac, that vessel fired into her, and cut her up considerably; she was nevertheless got safe into Amelia. She was demanded by Captain Eton, but not given up; the consequence has been, that she has detained one of their privateers, going out and is determined to detain every thing from thence. This has occasioned great confusion on the island; and it is said they are now endeavoring to come in terms with the American command, which, it is presumed, can only be done by surrendering the game-man to the Saranac; when all will be quiet between them.

FROM MEXICO.  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.

Some further particulars have been received, by the way of Havana, of the siege and evacuation of the fort at Comanja, which place is situated about one hundred leagues north westerly from the city of Mexico. After having been besieged twenty-one days, by the royalists under Gen. LINAN, the garrison of the fort, under the command of Gen. MORANZO, one of MIRA's officers, finding themselves closely pressed, successfully fought their way through the royal troops in the night, in which desperate act they are said to have lost a considerable number of men. Their object was to proceed to join Gen. MIRA's corps, which was not far distant, and which, it was supposed, was not sufficiently strong to have afforded relief to the garrison. This event took place on the night between the 19th and 20th of August.

By the evacuation of the fort, the patriots abandoned to the royalists 21 pieces of cannon, and 350 balls, a quantity of grape shot; 211 pomps, 150 lances; 400 muskets; 12,500 cartridges; flint, lead, leather for calvary and infantry, 600 saddles, and a great many articles necessary and useful for war.—Patrol.

For Sale!  
A good new road Waggon and brithcing, &c. for terms enquire of the printer.

For Sale!  
An excellent and well finished GIG, with leather top and plated Harness. Also a first rate gig horse. Enquire at this office.

January 1 1817

Land to Rent!  
The subscriber will rent for the present year one hundred acres of first rate Cotton land:—apply in his absence to Col. Thomas G. Persy.

J. W. Walker.  
January 3 1817

For Sale!  
A young Mulatto woman, who is a good house servant seamstress, Cook and weaver, Enquire of the printer.

January 5 1817

Found,  
At my shop, a saddle about half worn, with a blanket and bridle, the owner is requested to come forward and prove property pay charges and take it away.

Adam Hall.  
January 1 1817

Notice.  
The subscriber has a plantation of 140 acres first rate cleared Land under good fence, that he will rent the above plantation is in the neighborhood of Judge Jones's.

Eli Hammond.  
January 5 1817 18 24

### W & S. Crust,

I have removed to the new brick store next door to Messrs Morgan and Smith, where in addition to their large assortment on hand, they offer for sale the following articles just received from Baltimore, making their assortment very complete  
Spotted Salmon, Bronze, & Scarlet Spotted Flannels,  
Purple, Brooze and Brown Pelisse Cloths,  
Super Green, Black and Snuff Bom. hazetts,  
Zebra, Dark Waterloo, Ioman, Black damask and Imitation shawls,  
Mens and Womens Black worsted and cotton Hose,  
Carlisle Gingham, extra super mull and book Muslins,  
Black White, Blue, Yellow and pink Italian Crapes,  
Merino, Elegant stripe seeded chemise, and Dress Trimmings,  
Elegant 7-4 Lace Veils, white satin, white Pattinett,  
Inserting muslins, silk Laces, nuns thread, wire cotton  
Gentlemens Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A L S O.  
Stone and Queens Ware, fancy Hardware, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins, Almonds soft & hard shell'd first chop's gars, snuff scotch and rapple meal sieves, whiskey by the barrel.  
AND  
An assortment of Mens and Boys fine and coarse shoes.  
All of which will be sold on very accommodating terms to good names.  
They are hourly looking for an arrival of a quantity of Lace Goods from Baltimore,  
They have to rent the storehouse formerly occupied there next door to Messrs Childress and Hickman's.

Huntsville January 6 1836  
NOTICE  
Came to me last April a gray horse supposed to be 11 or 12 years of old, blind in the right eye, branded on the near shoulder I M about fourteen hands 3 or 4 inches high.  
Jonas Metzger,  
7 miles below the foot of the musale Shoals on the river  
January 6 1836

### Public Sale.

Will be exposed to sale in the public square in Huntsville, on Saturday the 17th instant, a elegant new waggon, and harness for four horses, all in complete style—also some good horses—all on a credit of three or four months.  
WM. LEECH,  
Jan. 5, 1818. 18 2t

### A list of letters remaining

in the Post Office at Huntsville on the 1st day of January, 1818, which if not taken out by the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.  
A  
William Arnett, Richard Atkinson, John Allison 2, John A. Allen, William Ayleff, Aron Allen, J. Anthony, James Arnold, Josiah Acklen, William Allison sen. Peggy Aivis John Angell, Albrecht Ashley, Samuel Aiden, James Alston, Littleberry Adams, Levi Aidy.  
B  
James Briggs, Moses Birdwell, Zedok Baker, Samuel S. Blankard, Alexander Baxter, Arthur Brooks, Charles Barns, Robert Brown Stephen Miles, John R. Vance, Catharine G. Brown, Wm. H. Baskerfield, Philip B. ckham, Samuel N. B. ack, Josiah Blackwell, William B. ackford, Jacob Booker, Richard Booker, Philmon Beckham jun. Josiah B. ackwell, Richard Burdine, Rufus M. Ballard, Frederick A. Burns 2, Thos. Bullman Samuel Burton, Joseph Blankenship Gabriel Brown, Elijah and John Baker, William Bell, David Ballew, Robert Beasy, Jonathan Blew, Permelia Brown, Phillip Burford, Samuel Burton, John Blain, Dr. Jonathan Burford, James J. Benham.  
C  
Eleanor Colly, Elizabeth C. Compy Hugh Campbell, Priscilla Calvert, Rosey Coyle, Owen Campbell, Archibald Cowen 2, George Campbell, B. R. n. Clanch, Hannah Carmichael Charles Coker, John Chambers, Wm. R. Cox, Wm. Caffry, Rev. David Cromer 2, Misses Cail, William Crook, William Cottrell, Solomon Chappel H. E. Caley, Thomas Crow John Clardy 2, A. N. Clardy John W. Cox 2, David D. Cox.  
D  
Thomas Dury, Thomas Drummond Edward Delony, Samuel Donaldson, Allen J. Davie, John I. Davidson 2, William Diffe, William K. Dupree John Dudgeon, Jarrott Dutton, Samuel I. Davidson 2, Archibald B. nan,

bridge 2, Polly Dean, Daugherly & Estell, John Daugherty, Stephen Debow John Dickey, Dr. W. T. David son.  
E  
Dr. Richard Emmons, Joseph R. ensor, Samuel M. Echols, Estill and Miller, Martha Easter.  
F  
William Fuller, James Fuller, S. R. Fisher, Ezekiel Fulton, Stephen Rhinn, William Foran Gersham F. irchild, Wm. Fox, Joel Ferguson, Alexander Finley, Wm. Fields  
John B. Grantland, William Carrison, Dennis Griffith Page Gwyn Alex. Gilbreath David Green Jonathan Gibbons John B. Griffin Isaac Griffin 2 sen. Green Joseph Greenwood Archibald Goodin Samuel Garland Isaac Guess.  
H  
John Henderson Phillip Hiffley. George W. Hivley Richard Harmon Polly Higgans, Robin Humphreys, Richard B. Hines, contractors Agent for Hampton, John Hughs, Joseph Hutchingson, John Hall Wilson Hall Henry Hughs Jane Huston Michaga Hughs Robert Howell Green Hill Harmon Harb James Holly William Higgins Joshua Halbert Polly Harroway John R. Hogan Edward Hunter.  
J  
Sam. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Ezekiah Jones Ann Jones Elliot Angles 3, Mary Jones.  
K  
Franklin Kimble Hamilton Koyle 2 David Kyle James K. nard Henry Kerksey Ezekial Kee 2 Job Key.  
L  
Ephraim Lewis William Lampkin John Lycil William Lynn Wm. W. Little David B. Looney Jonathan D. Looney 2 John Logan John Lambert Jas. A. Lockhart James Little Aron Lockhard Hardy Leonard Robert Lanford Allen Loeper Absolom Looney.  
M  
Liberty McKenney Samuel M. A. liester Dr. Wm. B. M. Lean Elizabeth K. Moore, Samuel Moore 2 Alexander M. Kinsey John M. Glenny David M. icke Thomas Miller Richard Moore 2 Lenard Miller John M. Clung Michael Montgomery, Jesse M. L. nnon 2, John Moore James Madison 4 Unil M. cgray John M. itchery maston Head Abram Miller Ann Monroe Sally Mcmahon Ezekiah Martin Bennett W. Madden William Murphy Solomon Mills John Milhouse Jesse Michaux Peter Martin James W. Malley John Miles Wm. M. Carrel 3 Hannah Morris Wm. M. doick Nathaniel Michell Thomas M. Ghee Hugh Milklin Randolph Mitchel John M. Kenney Joseph Mayberry John M. Kenney.  
N  
Grilliam Nicholson John Neibors 2 Wm. Nelson Thomas Nelson John Nicholson Dr. John Nelson Henry Sellers  
O  
Caleb Owen Harmon Oiford.  
P  
James A. Prewet John Parker Levin Powell T. Pratt Wm. Peacock Antheres Purviance Wm. Patterson John Putman Joshua Perkins Alparmantier Isaac Patrick & Co. Malcum Patterson Wm. B. Peasers Enza Peacock.  
R  
Samuel Ragsdale 3 Evand Richards Henry Richards Daniel Ragsdale Dudley Ransom Joel Rice Henry Rigney Charles Robinson Nicholas Ready Rody Hines Peggy Roberson John Rooker Wm. Rupe Conquest Royston Benjamin Rogers Josiah Rainy 2 Jos. Rudge Benjamin Reagan Jon Reed Mary Rupe 2 Green Roper Wm. L. Reece Snedrick Ready Benjamin W. Ruy R. C. Rathbone  
S  
Thomas Skaggs Nicholas Spring, Daniel Snoddy Albert A. Sherman Robert Simpson Guy Smith Josiah B. Strickney 2, Randall Sullivan John Stone Wm. Stidman James A. Sturgis Joseph M. Simmons Robert Saddler Samuel Scott 2 George S. Smith Thomas Staples Lewis Sanderson P. M. Sargent Ferdinand Smith Wm. T. Sturgis Clifford 2 steel James Sanders David Saunders John Springfield Anthony Steel C. Stovel Isaac Saddler.  
T  
Sarah Thompson Simridor Thompson John Tolaver Richard Tun 2 Jas. A. Turnell 2 Wm. Thomas William A. Thompson 2 Ashley Tunnel Moses Trimble Joel Thomburgh Argyle Taylor George Thompson Edward P. Taylor Abram Titman Wm. Thorne Isaac Trout James Toddler Samuel Thomas 2 Wm. Thompson Wittshire Tucker Tomas Towles James Tunnel Samuel Thomas John Turrentine Lewis Toone.  
V  
John Vickers Uriah Vining.  
W  
William C. Wilson Josiah Walton 2 James Whary Thompson Wilson Samuel Webster James H. Weakly Geo. Wilder Wm. Wilburn John F. Wintrey

W. E. Waters & Robert Walton Edmund Walker Jesse Waterfield Littleberry Williams 2 Martin Webster Mrs Creech Winn John W. Withers Wm. Womack Miss Sarah Wickhary Josiah Wolton Durrett White John Walker Miss Jane Wilson Gideon G. Williams Charles Whitson Wm. Weems Lewis Willis John J. Wioston Rhos. Wuidham Harden Wilson Robert White John Withers Bartholomew Weems Isaac Wilburn David Walker Aaron Wallace Samuel Wilson Josiah Walton Matthias Ward Snedrick Willister Daniel Wilder Martin S. A. Waddy, Adanijah Worly Benjamin Will.  
S. D. Hutchings P. M.  
Huntsville January 1 183t

### Shuffield & Ward,

Having commenced the Coach and Gig making business in Huntsville, in the shop former occupied by Shuffield north of F & W. Brandon's on main street, where all orders and calls will be thankfully received and punctly attended to.  
They have on hand a large and general assortment of materials, just received from New York and Philadelphia.  
Two or three journeymen will meet with constant employment at the above business. All one or two apprentices will be taken.  
January 5 18 3m.

### Found.

On Saturday the 3d inst. a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing several notes of hand with a little money. The owner can get it by applying and paying for this advertisement.  
Z. Poston.  
Jan 5, 1818. 18 3t

### J. L. Sloss & Co.

Have commenced the Tailoring business in Huntsville in the house formerly occupied by him—We have purchased a large and elegant assortment of goods, suitable for our business, which we expect daily to receive for the accommodation of those who may favour us with a call. We have also made arrangements to procure the fashions of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore quality.  
Five or six journeymen wanted at this shop; to whom the most liberal wages will be given.  
Two or three apprentices of reputable parents will be taken.  
January 6. 18 3t

### Caution!

Lost or miscarried a note of hand executed by James O' Crump of Huntsville, some time in Jan. 1817, for one hundred and ninety dollars, made payable 25th December last. The said note being discharged before it became due, I believe it was forwarded to said Crump by some person whom I do not recollect—all persons are cautioned against making use of said note, and whoever may be in possession of it, will be so good as to send it to said Crump, who has fully discharged the same.  
his  
James O' Winsor.  
mark.  
Shelby co y Dec. 18 1817.—12t.

### 5 Dollars Reward.

Stayed or stolen from the subscriber on the 21st last Month a sorrel Poney, with a thin switched tail, blind of the right eye, and his hoots much injured by a late founder. The above reward will be given for the horse or such information that he can be had.  
H. Stokes.  
January 6 184t

### 50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 4th of October last, a Negro Woman named NELLE, about 33 years of age, stout built, has lost the fourth finger of her right hand, has been accustomed to cooking; she was enticed from the plantation of the subscriber by a white man who passes by the name of Benjamin Bridges, a stout well-looking man, about 30 years of age, is something of a carpenter, and has lived sometime in the Tombigy county. Any person apprehending and delivering the said Negro to the subscriber at his plantation, will receive FIFTY DOLLAR reward, provided she is taken fifty miles from Natchez, and all reasonable charges; the same reward will be given if secured in any jail, so that I can get her again. One hundred Dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the person that has stolen her, to be paid on conviction.  
I. H. White.  
Natchez, Nov. 20, 1817, 18—3t.

### Notice.

All persons to whom I am indebted to, are requested to come forward and receive payment.  
Richard Prior.  
Huntsville, Decr 8 15 3t

### BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by an Act of Congress passed on the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas the lands have been surveyed:

Therefore, I James Monroe President of the U. S. in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the lands in the Alabama Territory, north of the River Tennessee, shall be held at Huntsville, in Madison County, in said Territory, viz. on the first Monday in February next, for the land contained in the rages numbered, one, two, three, four, five, and six; and on the first Monday in March next, for the remainder of the aforesaid lands; each sale shall remain open for two weeks and no longer; the sales shall commence with the first section of the lowest numbers of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MONROE.  
By the President,  
JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of new-papers who publish the Laws of the United States will publish the above for six weeks and send their bills with receipts to the General Land Office.

### For Sale or Rent,

The house and lot now occupied by Mr. Daniel Rayer. The premises and terms will please any person disposed to keep a tavern.  
C. C. CLAY.  
Or (in his absence)  
Wm. CLAY.  
Huntsville Dec. 8 15t.

### NEW GOODS!

POPE & HICKMAN,  
Have just received and opened a large, elegant, well selected and very general assortment of

### Merchandise,

suitable to the present and approaching season, consisting of  
Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Crockery and Glass-ware,  
Hardware,  
Saddles and Bridles,  
Carpets & Hearth-Rugs,  
Shoes and Boots,  
Hats, &c. &c.  
Fancy Goods of great elegance and variety, among which are clocks, chimney ornaments, Silks, Damasks, Laces, &c. and in brief, almost every article which could be expected to be found in a western store: All which they are now offering cheap for cash, produce, or on their usual credit to good men. Their friends and customers are invited to call and look for themselves. They expect to give their usual liberal prices for cotton and other produce.  
Huntsville, Sept. 1 1tf.

### New Goods.

The subscribers takes this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have just received and are opening a large well selected and general assortment of

### Merchandise,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, consisting of  
Dry Goods, Groceries,  
Hardware,  
Crockery and Glass ware,  
A large assortment of Boots & Shoes,  
Fur and Wool Hats,  
A large assortment of the best Stone Ware,  
A variety of Fancy Goods—Which they are determined to sell unusually low for cash, produce or their usual credit to good men;—those who wish to purchase, are requested to call and judge for themselves. They expect to give liberal prices for cotton, tobacco and other produce.  
BIRNE & PATTON.  
Huntsville, Sept. 20. 4t.

### New & best Goods.

MOORE & JONES,  
Have just received from Philadelphia and New York, and are now opening in the Brick store at the S.W. corner of the public square, an extensive & well selected assortment of

### Merchandise.

among many others are the following articles now in demand  
Superfine London Blue and Black Broad cloths  
Mixed, Drab, Gray & fancy cold. do  
Double Milled, Drab Blue Black & Grey Casimeres,  
Superfine Peleese cloths,  
Maroon Blue and other fancy colors  
Double Milled Drab cloths,  
Drab Coatings, bearskins  
Forest and Kersey cloths asd.  
Black Blue Grey and White, Plains and negro Cottons  
Flannels & baizes of all colors,  
Rose, point and Duffie Blankets  
Figured and plain Bumbazetts  
Bambazines and Ratinetts,  
Velvet and Manchester chords  
Swansdown, Toilnetts Moleskin and Florentine Vestings  
Woolen, cotton & silk Hosiery asd:  
Boots and Shoes well assorted  
Ladies dressing Cases & paint Boxes  
Bandana, Barcelona and striped Silk Handkerchiefs  
Marino Laventine & plain silk shawls  
Black and white Lace Veils  
Shawls and Capes  
Muslin Ruffs with coleretts  
Satin Laventine  
Lutestring and Senshaw Silks  
Figured and plain  
Domestic stripes plaids & gingham  
Damask and diaper  
Table linen  
Madapallain Shirting  
Cambries and Irish linen,  
4-4 and 6-4 figured and plain  
Cambries and dimity do.  
India mull and Jaconet muslins  
Furniture dimity  
Ladies straw and Beaver Hats, lat fashion full trimmed  
Figured parasols with Ivory handles  
Gents. Fine Beaver, Castor, and Ram white and Black Hats  
China tea sets by the box or half doz.  
Glass and Queens ware assorted  
Liverpool do plates and dishes  
Sugar, Coffee teas and spices  
Irish whiskey, Rum, Brandy, and Wines  
Molasses R isins and Almonds  
Hardware and Cutlery well assorted  
Iron Castings and Salt  
20 penny Cut & Wrought nails  
A few kegs of horse shoe nails.  
All of which we are determined to sell unusually low, wholesale or retail for Cash or Cotton, and on their usual credits to punctual men.  
Country merchants and others desirous to have an additional assortment, are particularly invited to call and judge for themselves.  
Huntsville Nov. 20 1817 13tf

100 Dollars Reward,  
STOLEN from the subscriber near Cairo Tennessee, on the night of the 11th inst. a negro girl by the name of  
Mariah,  
about 14 years old, tolerable black, very wide between the eyes tolerable high cheek bones—she had on a Coperous coloured coat; said girl it is supposed was stolen by JOHN STREET, who lives in a little town 12 miles above Natchez, called Sulgor town; said Street is about forty years of age, light complexion, thin visage, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, had outdark clothes. He was riding a yellow sorrel mare, heavily shod, one of her ankles large, occasioned by a strain. Said street is supposed to be now in Madison county, at one of his relations, the name of which is not known. He was seen five miles this side Murfreesborough. Any person that will deliver, said Street and girl to me, or confine them in any goal so that I get them shall receive the above reward—or fifty dollars for the girl.  
NOAH B. TINDALL.  
Printers that are friendly to the cause of humanity are requested to give the above an insertion in their respective Papers.  
December 15 1817

My cotton gin is now in complete order, and ready for the reception of cotton, I can promise those who may favor me with their custom to have their cotton gined in good time. I will pick and pack for the twelvth, and give one for four for the balance. planters and merchants are invited to favor me with their custom  
Wm. H. Clapton.  
Bowling green, Decr 12 16 5t

THE VOICE OF HIM I LOVE.

BY MR. OPIE

Hence far from me, ye senseless joys,
That fade before ye reach the heart;

Give me my home, to quiet dear,
Where hours untold and peaceful move;

I hate even music's pleasing power,
When giddy crowds my tones attend;

But love to sing, at evening's hour,
To soothe the sorrows of a friend.

I love to breathe the plaintive lays,
That Henry's heart and taste approve;

For oh! how sweet, in tones of praise,
Sounds the dear voice of him I love.

Thé praises I from others here,
Some joy may to my pride impart;

But Henry's wá eth erapturous tear,
For his applauses touch my heart.

From busy crowds, o'erjoyed I lay,
With him in lonely thade to rove;

For in the gayest tones I sigh,
To here the voice of him I love.

I woo the drama's magic powers,
Seek music's ever crowded throng;

But when the Muse's wreath I twine,
I woo the drama's magic powers,

Seek music's ever crowded throng,
In hearing pass the studious hours,

And try the Muse's wreath to twine.

Yet still I feel a joy more dear,
Than all these pure delights approve,

When in retirement's scenes I here
The soothing voice of him I love.

Another Revolutionary Star set!

On the 11th inst. the veteran hero
General William Shephard, was promoted from this to a better world.

His services in the field during the
Revolutionary War and the Rebellion of 1786-7—his integrity and equanimity under Bellisarian sufferings—and his patriotism as the disciple as well as the soldier of Washington will live long in the pages of our country's history.

Boston Centinel.

Remedies for Poisons.

Various fatal accidents have recently occurred from persons having inadvertently taken poisonous substances.

The following useful directions for such cases are given by Dr. Johnson, Birmingham:

1. When the preparations of arsenic, mercury, or of any metal, or any unknown substance or matter, have been swallowed, and there have been any of the following symptoms, viz. violent pains of the stomach, retching and vomiting—immediately drink a plenty of warm water with common soap scraped or dissolved in it. Two or three quarts of warm water, with from three or four ounces to half a pound of soap, will not be too much.

2. When any of the preparations of the opium, benjamin, or any poisonous fungus mistaken for manna, or any other known matters, have been swallowed, exciting sickness without pain of the stomach, or producing giddiness, drowsiness, or sleep—give immediately one table spoonful of fluid of mustard in water, continuing until vomiting takes place. If the pain becomes intolerable as not to be easily routed, give the fluid in vinegar instead of water, and rub and shake the body actively and incessantly.

3. When spirits of sal, or aqua-fortis have been swallowed, or spit upon the skin—immediately drink or wash the part with large quantities of water, and as soon as they can be procured, add leop, or powder of chalk to the water.

4. When oil of turpentine has been swallowed, water alone must by no means be used, on account of the excessive heat produced by the mixture—but it may be taken thickened with chalk, magnesia, or soap or oil, may freely be administered. When it has been put on the skin or clothes, eat off the clothes and wipe the skin to free it as much as possible from the acid before washing with water.

5. As a precautionary measure, that when mineral poisons, technically called acids, whether of copper or arsenic are taken inwardly, one table spoonful of powder of charcoal, or complete antidote, mixed with either honey, sugar or treacle, taken immediately within two hours, administer either an emetic or a cathartic—in this case, the effect of the poison is prevented.

thartic—in this case, the effect of the poison is prevented.

Goods Cheaper than usual!!

LEVEN POWELL & Co.

Have just received from N. York, by the way of Mobile, and opened at the Falls of the Black Warrior, an entire, fresh and well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

Consisting of, among a variety of other things, the following useful & necessary articles, viz.

- Fine and coarse Cloths
Flannels
Rose and point Blankets
Calicoes and Cambricks
Irish Linens
Groceries
Crockery Ware
Trace Chains
Hoes and Axes
Nails
Black Smiths and
Carpenters Tools
Cutlery &c.

In short every thing that is required by the farmers at settling in a new Country—all of which they now offer for sale on the most moderate terms, for cash or produce. The advantage, which persons who remove to this country will have by disposing of their old stock of farming utensils, & furnishing themselves with new sets here, will be manifest.

October 13 6w

Commission Business.

The subscribers continues to do business in New Orleans, and from the arrangements made with their friends both in the United States and Europe, will be able to serve those who may favor them with their business in any way. For produce sold in Orleans we will remit either bills on eastern cities, Nashville, or such other funds as may be obtained and should merchants wish to ship to Europe, and will procure the usual advances on the shipments.

Erwin, M'Laughlin & Co
Nov 4. 10. 1s. F

For sale by the piece, or otherwise

Direct from Philadelphia an entire fresh and well selected assortment of Merchandize consisting of such articles as are usually kept in stores; purchased with cash and great care during the great sacrifices made last winter on importations into our eastern Cities. The citizens of Huntsville and county of Madison, will please accept my best wishes for their very distinguished patronage, since my residence, I flatter myself, that an augmented continuance shall not prove inimical to your interest, knowing how it exists as respects your shopkeeper.

H. COOK, Huntsville.
N. corner public square.
July 10 46 tf.

Look at this!!

All those indebted to this office for advertising or job printing, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, by note or cash. Advertising and job work are generally considered cash—therefore every person in arrearages for such, must make immediate payment, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. Huntsville, Sept. 15, 1817.

Notice.

The subscriber offers for sale the house and lot in Huntsville, formerly owned by Dr. Higginbotham, lying at the north west end of Jefferson street. Any person wishing to know the terms, may apply to John M. Taylor, Huntsville.

Wm. Moseley.
Huntville, Oct. 28. 9tf

Notice.

Lost or mislaid a note of hand executed by Nicholas Shuffield to me for one hundred dollars, dated some time in October 1817 and due the 1st day of December 1817. I do hereby forwarn said Shuffield from paying said note to any person except myself, as I have never traded said note.

Wm. F. Minter.
P. S. I Also have a set of Blacksmith tools, which I will sell low, for further information apply the subscriber living in Huntsville.

December 23 47tf

Andrew Cross SADDLER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Huntsville, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin B Rogers, where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches such as

Saddle cap and harness making &c.

Orders will be thankfully received and neatly executed on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
July 14 46 tf.

Notice.

Whereas Letters testamentary were granted to the subscribers by the Orphans court of Madison county, in the Alabama Territory, at July Term thereof, in the year 1817. On the last will and testament of Alexander Perryman, late of said county, deceased—all persons having claims against the estate of said testator, are hereby required to exhibit them for allowance and settlement within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.

Jane W. Perryman } Exr's
Thomas Miller
William Evans.
November 13 1817 12. 6w

Cotton Gins.

The subscriber half a mile East of Huntsville has his two cotton gins in complete order, he will ginn and bale for the one twelfth part; and has his rooms for the reception of seed cotton so arranged that each persons crop can be kept separate and ginned to itself, he could now receive a large quantity of seed cotton and have it ginned and baled immediately, which will probably be an object with the planters and merchants, he will give the market price for a quantity of nice dry seed cotton delivered at his gins, the earlier the more agreeable, he requests that no cotton will be offered at his gins that is not dry and merchantable.

John Brahan.
Spring Grove near Huntsville
October 1 1817 6tf.

Notice.

The subscribers have prepared themselves for the transaction of commission business at the Falls of the Black warrior. If indefatigable exertion and the most unremitting attention can give them a claim to patronage, they pledge themselves to merit it.

LEVEN POWELL & Co.
October 13, 1817. 7 6t.
References.
Messrs Lawrence, Rapelye & Co, New York, A. & G. Whitney, ditto.
Hinchmans & Newbold, Philadelphia.
Wm. Kenner & Co, New Orleans.
Judson & Banks Mobile.
Taylor & Foote Huntsville.

The Editors of the New Orleans Gazette, New-York Commercial Advertiser, Aurora, Georgia Journal and Nashville Clarion, are requested to publish the above six times in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to Taylor and Foote, Huntsville for payment.

New and Splendid ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

TAYLOR & FOOTE

Have just received and are now opening at their store in Huntsville, a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. which was laid in on the best terms in New-York and Philadelphia, and which they are anxious to distribute amongst the Planters of Madison, to the mutual advantage of buyers and sellers.

They continue to purchase cotton, tobacco &c and for which they allow the most liberal prices.
Huntsville, Oct. 28. 9 tf

THE subscribers have opened on commission a house in the city of New Orleans. All persons disposed to entrust them with the management of their produce, or the transaction of any other business may calculate on punctuality and despatch—Having a mercantile house in the town of Nashville, they will be enabled to manage money matters to the satisfaction of their customers.
John Marshall & Co.
Nashville, Nov. 6 12 3t

James Lynch, TURNER.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Huntsville, two doors above Messrs. Grantlands Printing Office, and next to Dr. Owsley's Shop, where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches, such as

Iron, Brass, Ivory, Wood, &c. &c.

Orders will be thankfully received and neatly executed on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms
January 6, 1817 12 m

For Sale

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Three Quarter Sections of Land, well improved, lying adjoining Flint river with about 150 acres under cultivation, high and pleasant situation and judged to be healthy, with a good well and spring on the same, with a new brick house on the fifth 30 by 20 two stories high, with all other necessary out buildings, with a complete Saw and Grist Mill, in full perfection, on a never failing stream, with a good peach orchard and some apple, it is deemed unnecessary to describe the many advantages which belong to the same; as those who may wish to purchase would first view the premises—Payments made early by the subscriber.

CHARLES KENNEDY.
November 10 11 8t.

FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of land lying ten miles north of Huntsville, containing one hundred and ninety two acres and a half, seventy of which are cleared and under a good fence. The present crop of cotton on the said place, from the estimation of good judges, will make fifteen hundred weight per acre; there is likewise on said place a good fifty saw gin and press in as good repute as any gin in Madison—Fruit trees of every description, including a handsome young apple orchard; two hundred and twenty five trees just beginning to bear, three hundred bearing peach trees, two good wells of pure water. The said land and plantation will be to rent, if not sold, also about one hundred and fifty barrels of corn for sale on said plantation.

Fleming Jordan.
November 13 1817. 12 4t

Notice.

IS hereby given to all persons holding Receipts of John P. Hickman (late Treasurer of the Planters and Merchants Bank of Huntsville A. T.) for moneys paid for shares subscribed in said Bank, in their own name, or the name of others, or as Guarantians, are requested to present them at the Banking House in Huntsville on or before the first day of January next, and receive a certificate in lieu thereof.

BEN COX Cashier.
Huntsville Dec. 22 1817 17 12

Doctor H. Chambers

having declined the practice of Medicine, requests all persons who are indebted to him, or to Moore and Chambers, to come forward and settle their accounts, by note or payment. An officer will certainly call on all, who do not attend to this notice.

December 22, 17 6

Philip Blessing.

Having purchased the establishment of J. L. Sloss, & engaged him to superintend it, he solicits the patronage of a generous public, and pledges himself that all orders to his shop, shall be attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and the work executed in the most fashionable and substantial manner.

Huntsville Dec. 23 17 1f

Observe this!

Will be sold on the 2d Jan. next to the highest bidder, fifty acres of LAND, adjoining Squire Hodges, on the Pulaski road, with about 20 acres of cleared land, with a good well and necessary houses for a small family. I will also rent on the same day about thirty acres of cleared land—two or three good waggons, with an ox cart and a yoke of oxen; also a set of Black Smith tools, a few half acre lots will be sold—also two good stills and necessary utensils, sale to be at my shop.

Samuel Johnston.
December 23 45 11\*

NOTICE.

Persons who send Advertisements to this office for insertion in the Republican, must either accompany them with the Cash, or appoint some responsible person in town, who will guarantee the payment—the extreme difficulty of collection, as well as the trouble attending it, obliges the Editor to adopt this measure in future.

Cotton, Corn or Pork at a reasonable market price, will be received for any debts that may be due this establishment.

To Land Buyers.

For sale about 185 acres of land, about 2 miles from Mr. Haughton's mill, two improvements, houses and other necessary buildings; two good new stills and necessary utensils; water over head, all of which is as good land as any in the county under good fence—also I have about 2000 weight of pork for sale as soon as called for.

John H. Johnston.
December 16. 16 8t

NOTICE.

Lost or mislaid a note of hand, executed by Robert Smith, to myself for fifty two dollars and fifty cents, dated in October, and due the 25th December 1817. I forwarn said Smith from paying said note to any person but myself, as I have never traded said note.

John Mathews.
December 23 17 11\*

I do hereby forwarn

any person from purchasing a Cotton Receipt, from John Sproules to myself for 2000 pounds of seed Cotton as the same was swindled from me by a man by the name of Wm. Prior and the said Sproules forwarned the said Prior not to sell the receipt as he would not deliver the cotton; also 2 notes for one hundred dollars each, dated 6 December, from me to the said Wm. Prior as I am determined not to pay them, the cotton receipt is dated November 29 1817.

John W. Johnson.
December 8 15 2t

Doctor John Heart

AND
Dr. Alex. Campbell,
Having connected themselves in the practice of medicine, respectfully offer their services to the citizens of Huntsville, and its vicinity in the different branches of their profession. They keep their shop in Dr. Campbell's new house, where he has recently removed to, adjoining T. & W. Brandon's where they may be found.

November 24 31 4t

5 Dollars Steward.

Strayed from my Farm on Tuesday last, a dark bay mare that is about fifteen hands high, five years old last spring, with a thin mane and short swished tail and a roman nose, and two bright bay horse colts, one of them is two years old, the other only one year last spring, with so white spots on his hind foot locks, I think they were branded with the letter A. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver them to me.

Francis Anderson.
Madison county, Dec. 22 17 11.\*

Notice.

I forwarn any person or persons from trading for any notes, given by me, to Jesse Power, as I have paid them, and he will not come to a settlement, therefore every person or persons, is cautioned against trading for said notes, as I am determined not to pay them again.

Edward Power.
December 18 17 3\*

Fraud!

Whereas George Halmark, late of Madison county, holds my bond, for a title to two acres of land (and a small fraction) this is to forwarn all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment of said bond, as the same is fraudulently retained by him—and I shall not perform the condition, unless compelled by law.

John Hobbs.
December 23 17 1f

Doctor J. Wheelwright

HAS removed to the house and shop, lately occupied by Doctor T. Hearn.

January 23, 1817