

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE. OF THE FLORIDAS, &c.

The following letter, addressed to us by a friend who lives on the borders of that part of the territory which was known by the denomination of West-Florida, is full of information and good sense. It is not sufficient to decline its publication, that it takes a view of the proclamation for removing unauthorised settlers on the Public Lands, different from that which we have heretofore published. It is sufficient to say that our general impressions on that head remain unchanged.

Fort Stoddert, 8th Jan. 1816.

GENTLEMEN—The alarming information communicated from the London papers, of the cession of the Floridas, would have induced me to write to you before, had any thing occurred in this part of the country, to give its confirmation.

We did, indeed, hear that two British ships of war had reached Pensacola; but I believe the report to have been altogether unfounded.

It is true that the right of Spain has been transferred to Great Britain, it is certainly a call upon us to examine well our situation, and to take all those precautionary measures which the new relations in which we shall be placed, will render essential to our interests and our security. From the practice recently pursued by the British, with regard to negro slaves, it may be feared that their becoming neighbors to us, will not only reduce the value of that specie of property in this southern country, but will render even landed property itself hardly worth possessing. To remedy this evil, I am very fearful that nothing effectual can be done, but through a convention with Great Britain herself, on the subject of runaways and deserters.

Our revenue will also be in danger of being very considerably affected by the vicinity of a people stocked with European goods, so much in request, and which we can so easily pay for with our own produce.

Smuggling is at present carried on to a pretty considerable degree with Pensacola; but it will probably be carried on to a tenfold extent, when that place, instead of being in the hands of the Spaniards, who have little of their own to sell but coffee and sugar, shall be occupied by the British, who have every thing.

Smugglers have a great advantage in this country. If they are proceeding from Pensacola northward, they have so much elbow-room, that it is not very easy to intercept them; between the northern line of West-Florida and the southern line of the Creek Indians; and I know of no court which is authorised to take cognizance of offences against the revenue laws, committed within their territory.

These things, however, are comparatively small matters: for I must confess to you that I cannot free my mind from the apprehension of the greatest national evils from the cession of the Floridas to the British government.—The very purchase of a piece of country which, (except so far as is occupied by the United States) is of no sort of value, is itself a very suspicious circumstance. It puts it in their power to quarrel with us, upon very plausible pretences, whenever they please. I do not believe that it gives them any just ground to complain of us, though they should demand, and we refuse to them, the possession of the whole of West Florida; but having acquired a seeming title, they have acquired what some will think at least a plausible ground for war, whenever they think proper to use it; and they have, moreover, acquired the means of fully preparing themselves on the south, as well as on the north, before they actually begin the war.

I observe the northern papers speak of the preparations making by the British on the Canadian frontier, as shewing it to be their object to penetrate by Lake Champlain and Albany to New York, and thus sever the Eastern states from the rest. May we not also fear that their view in occupying West-Florida, is to enable them easily to establish themselves in the country lying between Georgia and the Mississippi, and thus to sever the western states and territories from the Union. Let it be considered that that part of the Mississippi territory which lies between Pearl river with a line running

north from its source, and the state of Georgia, and between the state of Tennessee on the north, and the sea and West Florida on the south, contains probably between 70 and 80,000 square miles. And what is a population of 30,000 souls, to defend such an immense tract of country from the inroads of an enemy? Such a body of people, scattered over such an extent of territory, could scarcely afford any sensible aid towards the support of an army, and no very material facilities, even in the transportation of its baggage. If the British should establish themselves in Florida, and should eventually engage in a war with the United States, all their supplies will come by land, and their means of land transportation will be furnished in the same way. But as to our army, if the water communication between the Mobile and the Mississippi be interrupted, the loss of it cannot be supplied, unless previous preparations be made to facilitate our intercourse with Tennessee and Georgia. These preparations must not be postponed for a time of war.— Experience has proved that however urgent be the necessity, new and more easy channels of intercourse between the different parts of our territory will not be had recourse to in the midst of warlike agitation.

We shall pay, as we have done, from 30 to 40 dollars per barrel for the transportation of flour by routes previously known, rather than venture on experiments, and eventually our armies will perish for the want of subsistence. They have been on the point of doing so already; the government was too remote to apply the remedy in sufficient time, and nothing but peace saved the army from destruction. What local commanders we may have, no one knows. We must not look for Jacksons in every corner of our vast domain. Should the maintenance of an army be found necessary in this country, provisions cannot be drawn by land from the Mississippi, but at an expence which would be ruinous. A land carriage from the Tennessee river to the posts on the Coose has already been tried, and such was the state of the roads that, it is said, they could haul but 4 or 5 barrels to the load, and that, with even that small quantity, they went but very few miles a day. Just before the termination of the war, Mr. James Gaines of Knoxville, explored another route, which seems to merit national attention. He found that between the Tennessee river and the Black Warrior, (or eastern fork of the Tombigby) it was a level, firm valley, of excellent white oak and poplar land, well watered, and settled by principal men of the Cherokee nation. The distance from Knoxville to the mouth of Thompson's creek, near fort Deposit, on the Tennessee River, is about three hundred miles; from thence by land to the highest navigable part of the Black Warrior, I think Mr. Gaines informed me, is 25 miles only, but some say 45, and perhaps I mistook him. The Black Warrior is there between 40 and 50 yards wide, and not easily forded at a common time. It is a gentle stream. There are shoals below, which are about 32 miles in length; but it is not rough water for more than four miles, and even there boats have no difficulty when there is a moderate swell in the river. From the highest navigable part of the Black Warrior to the town of St. Stephen's it is above 350 miles. St. Stephen's lies about 40 miles above the place where fort Stoddert on the Mobile, once stood, and at which spot only the progress of an enemy, coming by water, can be arrested by a force stationed on the land. The formation, therefore, of a road from the Tennessee to the Black Warrior, sufficiently complete to admit of waggons carrying a load of three thousand weight, may be an object of infinite importance to the United States in a future war, and would, in the mean time, be of the greatest advantage to the state of Tennessee and the settlements on the Tombigby and Alabama, and give a wonderfully increased value to the public lands adjacent to these rivers. It would encourage the settlement of the country; and nothing surely is of more importance to the safety of our southern & western possessions, than that there should be as formidable a settlement, extending all the way from Georgia to the Mississippi, as the nature of the

country will admit of. I trust, therefore, there is no foundation for a report which has lately reached this place, that it is the intention of the government to remove all persons who have settled on the public lands, and that the proposed measure has originated in the idea that such settlements are unfavorable to the productiveness of the sales. If such a step should unfortunately be taken, it will be productive of a degree of distress to thousands of souls, which those who are not intimately acquainted with this country and the situation of new settlers, can form no idea of. I doubt very much whether the previous occupancy of the land has, upon the whole, any unfavorable effect upon the sale. The lands do not sell better, because there are not people enough to create competition—there is not capital sufficient in the country.

If lawless men formerly threw out threats against those who should bid in opposition to them, the times, I hope, are changed. This country was then but little known or thought of.— The war has made thousands acquainted with it. General Jackson's acquisitions in the Creek country, have excited universal attention. The commercial facilities which this country affords, will become known to commercial men, and to planters of capital. The sales, therefore, will hereafter be more numerous attended by strangers; they will bid. An individual or two, coming into the country for the purpose of attending the land sales, may feel some reluctance to stand alone as the object of complaint; and to this it may be, in part attributed, that out of 200 tracts that were sold, not more than thirty-two tracts sold higher than two dollars per acre, although some that were settled sold as high as 6, 8, or 10 dollars per acre. But would they have sold higher had there been no settlements? The real question is not, whether a few particular tracts sold low out of tenderness to the people who had made improvements, and who had been harassed by the calamities of our Indian war; but whether, if there had been no improvements, no settlements, and the country had remained a wilderness, as many tracts would have been sold as did sell—and that number too at a higher price? If not, the government has lost nothing by the settlers. Indeed, if the people had not come and settled, who would have purchased? The old settlers could not, or did not want to; and so few strangers came, that compromises would have been more easy among purchasers than they actually were. I do most earnestly hope, therefore, that no step will be taken to obstruct the progress of population in a country, whose strength is so essential to the general interests of the nation. Yours, &c.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Lincoln County, Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, January Term, 1816.

Jonas Ruderd } Original Attachment, against Jacob Bennet, } hands of Samuel Cox. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State; it is therefore Ordered by Court, that Publication be made three weeks successively, in the Raleigh Register, that unless said Jacob Bennet appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court house in Lincoln, on the third Monday in April next, and reply and plead to said suit, Judgment will be entered up against him. 56 Stp. Test—VARDRY M'BEE, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, County of Randolph.

Haman Miller's Executors, } In Equity, vs. Ryland Roberts, & others. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to Richard Shackelford and wife, Jacob Miller and wife, Peter Roberts, Henry Fuller, Sarah Fuller and Ryland Roberts, that on the 8th and 9th days of March next, at the house of Seth Wade, Esq. in the County and State aforesaid, we intend taking the Depositions of Seth Wade, Joseph Robins and others: And on the 15th and 16th days of March next, at the house of Col. Burnside, in Lawren's District, and State of South-Carolina, we intend taking the Depositions of Jeremiah Arnold, and others: And also, on the 23d day of March next, we intend to take the Depositions of George Roberts, and others, at the house of George Roberts, in the County of Rockingham, in the State of North Carolina, to be read in evidence in a certain matter of controversy in our said Court of Equity depending, wherein we are Complainants and you are Defendants, when, &c. JAMES MILLER, Executor. HAMON MILLER, Attor. February 1, 1816. 57—St

ENTERTAINMENT.

TORRANCE & SLAUGHTER. Public that they have lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the town of Salisbury (in the House formerly occupied by R. TORRANCE). They deem it sufficient to say, that expences have not been spared to render this Establishment commodious and agreeable; and to place it on the most extensive and liberal foundation. R. TORRANCE, W. H. SLAUGHTER, Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 17th 1816. 54—2m

NOTICE.

ABSCONDED from my Bed and Board, on the 1st of this instant, my Wife Betsey Warson. I do hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or feeding her, as they may be well assured they will be dealt with according to law;—and also, from trading with her on my account, as I am determined to pay none of her contracts. BENJAMIN WARSON. Buncumb, Jan. 15, 1816. 55—3w

District Paymaster's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C. FEB. 6, 1816.

THE following Rules and Regulations (in addition to those heretofore existing) have been received from the Paymaster General, and will be observed in all future Payments to Companies or Detachments of Volunteers or Militia, or any part thereof, on claims to compensation for services rendered in the Army of the United States, viz:

- The officers who commanded are to make oath for themselves and their men— 1st. That they have not been previously paid. 2d. That they have not either jointly or severally executed any power of attorney authorising any person whomsoever to receive the compensation claimed: 3d. That they have not at any time signed accounts (in duplicates or otherwise) or receipt rolls for the same and passed them away to another person, who might thereby be enabled to draw the amount from the proper officer or agent of the United States: that they have in no wise either directly or indirectly transferred or alienated their claims, by power of attorney, order, receipt Roll, accounts or any other paper: 4th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who may be borne on the Muster Roll, were during the period therein expressed actually on military duty in the field, in camp, or in garrison.

The same mode must be observed in the claims presented by officers and soldiers to be settled with, individually, except in the settlement with a soldier where the oath of the officer cannot be extended to him, his own must be substituted, the claim being previously certified in duplicates by the commanding officer of the Regiment, that he is entitled to the pay claimed. These precautionary measures have been considered necessary, as well on the account of the vast number of claims which are known to have been transferred by some means or other from the hands of original claimants into those of agents and speculators, as for the unmethodical manner in which many payments have been unavoidably made. JUNIUS SNEED, District Pay Master United States' Army.

NEW GOODS.

CLAPP & PENNY

Have just Received from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, & Petersburg, A large and General Assortment of

DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES;

WHICH they are NOW OPENING and offer for SALE at said Clapp's, in GULF-FORD County, N. C. near the New Brick Church. The following are amongst their Assortment, viz. Superfine London and French Cloths; Pelise Cloths; Silks of all colours and qualities; Satin, Silk, and Straw Bonnets and Hats, of the Newest Fashions; an Elegant Assortment of Second Cloths; Superfine London Cassimere; Second ditto; Plain and Ribbed Stockinett; Imperial and Bedford Cord; Black Florentine and Satin Striped Vestments; Point and Duffel Blankets; Coatings and Kersey Molestin; Baize and Hearskin; Plains and Kersey; Lisbon Coating; Swansdown Vestings; Figured & plain Rattinett; a quantity of Irish Linen; Surperfine and Second Long Cloths; India and Domestic Gotton; Manchetry; Flannels; Silk Cashmere Shawls; Levantine do; Damask do; Black and White Lace Shawls; Black and White Veils; White Lace Handkerchiefs; Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery; Coarse do; Fancy and Plain Muslins; Silk Gloves of different colours; Gingham and Calicoes; Scotch Plaids; Linen and Cotton Cambric; Long Lawn—Bombazettes and Bombazines; Russia and Irish Sheetting—Elegant and common Furniture Chintz—Wellington Cord—Bandanna, Madras and Cotton Handkerchiefs—6-4ths, 8-4ths, and 10-4ths Linen Diapers—Brown Holland—Best Treble Gilt Buttons—Gilt and Plain do—Elegant Marcellis Vestings—Knitting Cotton—German Flutes—Bar Iron and Castings—Sugar & Coffee—Queens-Ware—Knives and Forks, assorted—Hum, Wine, and Brandy, &c. Also, a Good Assortment of Watches, French and English, Chains, Seals, and Keys; and an Elegant Assortment of French and Philadelphia made Jewellery of the Newest Fashion, &c. &c. All the above Articles will be disposed of low for Cash or Country Produce, such as Wheat, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, Pork, Lard, Butter, Beeswax, Tallow, Tow Lnen, Rags, Feathers, Shoe Thread, and Furs, &c. &c.

JOHN CRAIG,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the Public, that he has taken the large White Buildings south of the Steeple & Clock, in the Town of Hillsborough, at the Sign of the Brass Six, where he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. He intends keeping a constant supply of the best Articles the country can furnish for the comfort and sustenance of weary Travellers and others. His Stables shall be bestowed with good provender, and strict attention paid to Horses. Good order shall be maintained, and every exertion made to render comfortable the situation of those who may call on him. 16th Jan. 1816. 53—6w

UNION TAVERN,

RALEIGH.

THIS well known Stand, on Fayetteville Street, near the Courthouse, is again open for the reception of Company. The Subscribers solicit the patronage of their friends and the Public. Travellers and gentry passing through or visiting this City, are respectfully invited to call at the Union—where they will find comfortable Rooms, clean Beds, choice Liquors, and a Table supplied with the best the country affords. Also good Stables, forage, &c. A few regular BOARDERS can be accommodated. PARSLEY & LANCASTER, January 24, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber feels it his duty to inform the public that he has acquired information of the cure of CANCERS; that he has been in the practice for several years, and is happy to say he has not failed, in any instance, where timely application has been made; to which a number of respectable citizens are ready to attest. Persons applying will consider themselves bound for the payment of two dollars on application, and when the cure is effected, eight dollars in addition thereto. WM. BRACKEN.

Stony Creek, Orange County, N. C. 30th January, 1816.

Application by letter (post-paid) to the Post-Office at Anderson's Store in Caswell, enclosing two dollars, and stating the person's age and residence, and where the Cancer is situated, will be attended to.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DEPARTED FROM THIS POST, on the night of the 23d of December, 1815, DANIEL MOSES, a private in Capt Wm. Wilson's Company of Artillery. The said DANIEL MOSES, was born in the Province of Maine, about forty years of age, five feet eight and an half inches high, with hazle eyes, black hair, dark Complexion, and by occupation a farmer. The above reward, with all reasonable expences, will be paid, on his being delivered to me at this post, or the Commanding Officer of any Militia, Post within the United States. N. G. WILKINSON, Lieut. & Comdr. of Art'y. Commanding, Fort Hampton, N. C. January 23, 1816. 55—5t

CHURCH TO BE BUILT.

THE undersigned are authorised as commissioners to contract for the Building of a Brick Church in the city of Raleigh, 60 feet by 44—26 feet pitch, with a Steeple. The work will be divided into the following distinct contracts.—1st, For the delivery of the rock, rough and hewn, for the foundation, caps, sills and steps. 2d, For the delivery of the Brick. 3d, The laying of the rock and brick (or the two latter may be united in one contract) 4th, The floor and roof complete. 5th, The window frames, sashes, shutters, door-frames, and doors (or the two last mentioned may be united in one contract) 6th, The Steeple. The attention of the best workmen is solicited to this subject, and proposals are invited at an early day, as it is intended to have the work done in proper style and with all possible despatch.

The residue of the interior work is reserved for a future contract.

B. Daniel, W. Scott, W. Shaw, J. S. Rabiteau, T. Emond, H. Potter, Wm. Boylan, Raleigh, 13th Feb. 1816. 56—

TO THE CITIZENS OF

Lincoln, Cabarrus, and Mecklenburg.

THE DIRECT TAX, for 1815, having become due and payable, I will attend at the following places and times, for Collection, viz:

In Lincoln County, at Adam Beard's, on the 5th and 6th of March—At Thos. Hyn's 7th do.—at Captain John Reed's, Catawba Springs, 8th and 9th do.—at Major Jacob Cline's, 11th and 12th do.—at Joel Williams', Indian Creek, 14th do.—at Samuel Espie's, Esq. 16th do.—at Henry Schenk's, in Lincoln, 18th, 19th and 20th. In Cabarrus; at James Ficken's Mills; 25th do.—at Frederick Peck's 27th do.—at Rocky River Meeting House, 28th do.—at Concord 30th do. In Mecklenburg; at McCall Mathews's on 2d of April—at Peter G. Pe's 3d and 4th do.—at Joseph Faires's 5th and 6th do.—In Charlotte 8th and 9th—at Joseph Maxwell's 12th do.—at Beattie's Ford 15th do. The duty on Household Furniture and Gold and Silver Watches, will be collected at the above places and times. A. FREW, Collector of the Revenue for the 11th District of N. C. January 27th, 1816. 55—St