

ritory of Alabama, shall be issued and bear teste as heretofore; nor shall any suit be discontinued, or the proceedings in any cause stayed, or in any wise affected by any thing contained in this act, or in the act entitled "An act to enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states."

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted* That the town of St. Stephen's shall be the seat of government for the said Alabama territory, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Legislature thereof.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted* That whatever balance may remain in the treasury of the Mississippi territory, at the time when the convention authorized to form a constitution and state government for the western part of said territory, may have formed a constitution and state government for the same, shall be divided between the new state and territory, according to the amount which may have been paid into said Treasury from the counties lying within the limits of such state and territory respectively.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 3, 1817—APPROVED.
JAMES MADISON.

PARTY SPIRIT.

For more than twenty years our country has been doomed to struggle among the agitation of factious violence. Party collisions have cast a shade over our national character, wasted our strength, endangered our union, assaulted the basis of our constitution, and placed in jeopardy our very existence as a nation. We are happy in observing a more auspicious epoch dawning upon us. Political parties are forgetting their animosities, and extinguishing those fierce contentions that have so long triumphed over patriotism and reason. We hail the period of their decline as the harbinger of happier days; as the presage of an era that shall be filled with every thing great and illustrious in the history of empires. It is time the American republic should present a new spectacle to mankind. She has drawn the sword, and gloriously vindicated her honor, her independence, and her sovereignty. She has reaped a fame upon the land, and displayed achievements on the ocean, that will encircle her name with a renown that shall gather splendor from the lapse of time, and bind her escutcheon with wreaths of immortality. Let it now be her aim and her pride to show a nation of freemen, bending their united exertions to extend the blessings of peace, and ensure the happiness of their common country.

If the records of ages be not the dreams of fancy, and the inventions of imposition; if man, in these modern days, be not divested of the dignity stamp upon him by God and by nature; there is such a principle in the human soul as love of country, an elevated national feeling that soars above the narrow interests, the degrading, and contemptible prejudices that chain down man to the dregs of the earth, and extinguishes in his breast the last germ of public spirit. If, indeed, it unfortunately has alone existed in theory, let ours be the distinguished honor of displaying it in practice.

Our prospects to the last degree are animated and unclouded—but our sentiments must be

more national, and our views more enlarged, before our country can attain her just rank in the scale of national consideration. When we shall cease to be a divided people, and the victims of our own folly—when the selfish and local pleasures that now bend us to our best interests, shall be lost in the prosperity and glory of the republic, then will she unfold her vast resources to an obstacle, and hold a uniform and irresistible march to the grand elevated fortunes which await her.

One great cause of a violent diversity of opinion in his country, has past away; we mean the difference of opinion which existed in relation to the friendship and enmity of foreign nations. Napoleon no longer moves and agitates the political world. France is a poor, wretched, and degraded nation. If she ever had influence in foreign courts, she has none now. And as it regards England, the late war has at least taught us to expect nothing from her forbearance. Let us treat her with justice and magnanimity—but who is so wild and bigotted as not to view her as a haughty and overbearing commercial rival?—We believe that the American people are rapidly approximating to one opinion and one sentiment concerning all foreign nations: We shall settle down under the rational conviction that their friendship is no broader than their interest.

Our duties are plain and simple. It needs no Egyptian priests, no Persian magic, to interpret them. It becomes us to mingle together as one great political family—to strengthen our union—to guard our constitution, as we guard the seal of life; to prosecute every internal improvement, which will contribute to the happiness, the strength and grandeur of the nation; and above all to disseminate the blessings of education with an ardor commensurate with their importance in a free government.

But in our endeavor to reconcile our dissensions let no seductive charm that names and titles may wear; let no alluring professions tempt us from a rigid attachment to first principles; to the genuine republican principles; nobly maintained by our fathers. The pomp and pagantry of power may vanish, as the dreams of other years; thrones may crumble, and kingdoms be no more; men may change and the fiery zealot wear the ignominious stamp of apostacy; but the principles of civil and religious liberty are eternal.

National Standard.

Baltimore, May 3

It is mentioned in a Nassau paper of the 12th ult. that intelligence had been received there from the Spanish Maine, that Gen. Morillo, commander of the royal forces, had been defeated by the patriots of the valley of St. Joseph, and that he was mortally wounded in the conflict. The independent troops under Bolivar and others, had generally been successful; and the patriot cruizers had much increased in numbers.—The latter complain

of the protection afforded by British convoys to Spanish vessels, and threaten to capture all they meet with under such convoy, without respect thereto.

Balt. Pat.

Nashville, April 15

SALT.—There have been so many borings for Salt that have turned out to be worth nothing, that we receive with distrust the accounts of new discoveries. This distrust is removed in respect to a late discovery by Mr. Jenkins, about 80 miles above Nashville, and within one mile of Cumberland river. He bored about sixty feet, when he struck the salt water, which immediately rose within four feet of the top of the earth; on trying the water it was found that it was so saturated it would not dissolve salt, and every ten bushels of water made one of beautiful white salt. As far as the experiment has been made, by all the kettles to be had in the neighborhood, which have made 20 bushels a day, there is every reason to believe that there is sufficient to make any quantity of salt—a day or to ago a boat load of suitable castings were taken up the river. The success of Jenkins has prompted several enterprising capitalists to purchase adjoining land, and begin other diggings. We wish them all success, and flatter ourselves that day is not distant when Cumberland river will furnish salt on better terms than any other branch of the Ohio river.

ANDREW S. M'CARMIC

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Vincennes in the practice of physic. He flatters himself from the result of experience and practice, and having had the advantage in practice with the most eminent physician (Dr. Anthony Hunn) in the last prevailing disease (Typhus fever) that he will render general satisfaction to those who may repose confidence in him. There is no disease that the human family may be incident to but he thinks he has a knowledge of the cause. The fever and ague, if he suffers a third chill to take place, will charge not a cent if his directions are attended to. He may be found at H. Laselles, where he will keep his shop, and will at all times attend when called on, with assiduity and punctuality.
11th June, 1817. 28tf

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees for the Borough of Vincennes will be held at the Court house on Friday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. H. TILLINGHAST, Clk.
June 12, 1817. 28—

SALE OF LOTS IN THE TOWN OF YORK

BY request of a number of persons wishing to purchase in said town, the proprietors will offer Lots for sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, the first day of August next, at ten o'clock, A. M.—The well known situation of this town, and the country adjoining, particularly the Union Prairie, renders it unnecessary to recapitulate its peculiar advantages. As this place is situated about in the centre of Crawford county, it justifies a belief that the permanent seat of justice will be fixed here.

Terms of sale.—The proprietors will take approved bonds from the purchasers to the amount of their respective bids, conditioned in three annual payments—and will give to the purchasers their bond for a deed to be executed and delivered on the receipt of the last payment.

JOHN F. RICHARDSON,
ISRAEL HARRIS.
York, 5th June, 1817. 28—

WRITING PAPER,

INDIANA Sci.

KNOX CIRCUIT COURT, TO WIT:—
May term, 1817.

William M. Wilson, Compt. }
vs. } In Chancery.
Solomon S. Story, Def't. }

This day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State—Therefore on motion of the said complainant by his counsel it is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of the next term of this court and answer the said complainant's Bill the same will be taken and considered as confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Western Sun for eight weeks successively.

A Copy Teste,
R. BUNTIN, Clerk c. c. k. c.
28—8w

INDIANA Sci.

KNOX CIRCUIT COURT, TO WIT:—
May term, 1817.

William M'Intosh }
vs. } In Chancery.
Samuel A. Chew & }
Eli Beatty, Admin- }
istrators of Samuel }
Lloyd Chew deceased }
& Benjamin Parke }
& Henry Hurst. }

This day came the complainant by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel A. Chew and Eli Beatty administrators aforesaid, two of the defendants to the complainant's Bill, are not inhabitants of this state, and they not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court—Therefore on motion of the said William M'Intosh the complainant herein, it is ordered that unless the said Samuel A. Chew and Eli Beatty administrators aforesaid appear here on the first day of the next September term of this court and answer the said Bill the same will be taken and considered as confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Western Sun for eight weeks successively.

A Copy Teste,
R. BUNTIN, Clerk c. c. k. c.
28—8w

INDIANA Sci.

KNOX CIRCUIT COURT, TO WIT:—
May term 1817.

Christianna Withers }
vs. } On libel and per-
William L. Withers. } titution for Di-
vorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Libel has been filed and a Subpoena regularly issued from the Clerk's office and returned "non est" and it further appearing that the said William L. Withers is not an inhabitant of this state—Therefore on motion of petitioner's counsel it is considered that unless the said William L. Withers appear here at the next September term of this court, and answer the petition aforesaid, the same will be taken as confessed and decreed accordingly—and that this order be inserted in the Western Sun for eight weeks successively.

Teste,
R. BUNTIN, Clerk c. c. k. c.
28—8w

GOOD BARGAINS,

I WISH to dispose of Lot No. 40 in the old donation containing 400 acres there is on this tract a handsome prairie, and the greatest part of the tract first rate and all good farming land—ALSO 204 acres adjoining the Commons of Vincennes, which I will sell entire, or in small tracts to suit purchasers, presuming no person will wish to purchase without first seeing the land, it will be shown, and the terms made known on application to

F. VIGO.
24—tfv

May 15, 1817.

A WORD to the ECONOMIST!

ABIAH HULL, has left in my hands his accounts &c. for collection—Those who KNOW and those who THINK they owe him, would Oblige him, and may be benefit themselves, by calling on the undersigned, at his office in Vincennes, between now and the 15th June next in Order to settle their accounts—Friendly admonitions, of the present kind, have become so common that they have lost much of their effect! Be it as it may, I have now "done as I would be done by."

G. W. JOHNSTON.
May 14, 1817. 24—5w hu