

It is with pleasure we announce the return of the brave Volunteers of this place and its vicinity, commanded by Capt. SYMPSON, all in health, to their families and their homes.—It is a general remark, that Kentucky is never wanting in duty to herself and the common cause of our much injured country. This general remark will apply with peculiar emphasis to the citizens of this part of the state, whose patriotism and public spirit led them last year to encounter the difficulties and danger of a campaign into the enemy's country. Headed by our truly patriotic governor, they with their brave associates on the Thames, plucked laurels from the brow of the Briton; and wrested the tomahawk from the hand of his savage allies. The benefits resulting from the happy issue of that expedition are now apparent. But for such a check, last season might have been as fatal as the preceding; and such scenes of havoc and bloodshed as our frontiers experienced, been acted over again. With respect to the late expedition under Gen. M'Arthur, we are well assured that great good has been effected by it, which a short time will make manifest. That small patriotic band have conferred additional obligations on their country; and the unfeigned thanks of their fellow citizens are their due. While we cherish a lively remembrance of their services, we would not be wanting in gratitude to that over-ruling providence so conspicuous in the preservation of their health and their lives, in the success attending their arms, and in their safe return to their friends and beloved country.

IMPORTANT.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ADVERTISER.

Congress Hall, Dec. 1.

The President of the U. States has this moment communicated to Congress the dispatches from our ministers at Ghent, received a few days since by the cartel Chauncy.

The latest date is the 25th October, at which period the negotiation was depending. It is the opinion of our commissioners, that peace will not result from the negotiation. They think it to be the object of the British government to keep in their own hands the alternative of peace or war, until after the termination of the convention at Vienna.

The British have abandoned their sine qua non, but demand that portion of the District of Maine at present in their possession, and the direct communication from thence to Quebec; they have given up the Indian boundary, and the claim to the exclusive military occupation of the Lakes. I have not time to write you more. The speaker is present reading the communication.

"TIME IS MONEY."

This excellent apothegm was admirably explained and exemplified by man, who, next to Washington, has one more honor to America, than any other character it has yet produced—a printer too, and a philosopher of the first order—we take more pride in brother Franklin, than in ten thousand Bonapartes.

If Benjamin Franklin were now to raise his head from the grave, and look towards the east, how would he be astonished, how would he be mortified! "I gloried in my native town, Boston," he would say, "as the cradle of liberty—alas, I fear it will also be its coffin."

"Time is money"—How have the representatives of the people in Congress observed this maxim? At this most awful and important juncture, when the enemy is not only at our doors, but are within our doors, after more than two months' speechifying, nothing has been done. "The house has been sitting nine weeks (said Mr. Brigham) and not a single measure has been definitively adopted!" Delay and procrastination seem to be the order of the day.

How does it happen that the British parliament does more business in one week than congress in two months? It is because the members of parliament get nothing for their labor, whilst our congressmen get more than a line a day? This is a serious question, which may become an object of discussion at another season.

At the commencement of the session, a formidable party were eager to sit at Washington, as being, they alleged, a most inconvenient situation for the comfortable accommodation of the members.—If this party had carried their point, and removed either to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York, there they could have been gratified with the enjoyment of every convenience and luxury which the country can afford, would their daily sittings have been longer, and their multifarious speeches shorter?—We suspect not. These brief observations are not meant to discredit the representatives

of the nation, but, if possible, to quicken their motions, and to accelerate their proceedings.

"Time is money"—Procrastination may be ruin. Even in the revolutionary war, there was not a more critical crisis than the present. This is the moment to summon all our strength, and to array all our resources, to meet a great struggle for the maintenance of our independence. This is the time to correct errors, and to profit by experience—to promote unanimity, and, by prompt and vigorous measures, to crush growing faction and meditated rebellion. If the English minister is able to accomplish his plans at Vienna, and there is too much reason to fear that he will, he will soon come upon us with all his accumulated forces, when we shall have to contend for our very existence as a nation.—Balt. Am.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24.

Death of the Vice-President.

This day we have a melancholy duty to perform.

Another of the worthies of the Revolution, the tried Patriot and consistent Politician, the second officer of government, the venerable GERRY, is no more. Yesterday between the hours of ten and eleven, he breathed his last.

His death was as sudden as it was unexpected. In apparent health he presided in the Senate during an arduous sitting on the preceding day; fifteen minutes before his death, altho' in his seventieth year, he bade fair to outlive many of those who read these lines! At a few minutes warning the thread of life was cut, and his spirit winged its flight to happier realms.

Nov. 25.

THE FUNERAL.

In conformity with previous arrangements, the corpse of the late Vice-President was, about one o'clock on yesterday, conveyed from Mrs. Wilson's to Congress Hall, in charge of the Committee of Arrangement (consisting of Messrs. Gore, Varnum, Smith, Anderson and Gaillard of the Senate, and Messrs. Wm. Reed, Findley, Macon, Tallmadge and Nelson, on the part of the House) and the Serjeant at arms, and Door Keepers of both Houses.

At two o'clock, the Funeral moved from Congress Hall to the place of interment, in the following order:

The Chaplains to both Houses of Congress.

Physicians who attended the deceased.

PALL HOLDERS.

MR. TALMADGE, MR. WRIGHT, MR. MACON, MR. FINDLEY, MR. BROWN, MR. NELSON, MR. SEVIER, MR. BRIGHAM.

The President of the U. States. The Serjeant-at-arms of the Senate of the U. States.

The Senate of the U. States, as chief mourners, preceded by their Secretary.

The Serjeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives of the United States, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.

The Heads of Departments. Foreign Ministers.

The Officers of Government. Citizens and Strangers.

On the arrival at the grave yard, an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Obadiah B. Brown, when the mortal remains of the deceased Patriot were committed to the earth. He has departed from among us loaded with honors and crowned with the blessings of his country."

Nov. 25.

Hon. JOHN GAILLARD, of S. Carolina, was yesterday elected PRESIDENT of the Senate pro tem; and on taking the Chair, addressed the Senate nearly as follows:

"Honorable Gentlemen—While I lament the sudden and melancholy event which has led to the distinguished honor conferred on me, I am so truly sensible of my own incompetency to discharge the duties of the station to which I am called, in a manner suitable to their importance, and correspondent to the dignity of this honorable body, that I approach the exercise of them with unfeigned diffidence and apprehension. All that I dare hope is, that my efforts will be considered as the result of well-meant intentions; all that I dare promise is, that my best exertions shall be directed to a faithful and impartial execution of the trust confided in me. Relying, then, on the candor and liberality which have ever characterized this respectable assembly, I will proceed to the performance of the duties assigned me."

The National Bank Bill, after having been amended and re-amended, and discussed, until the subject was nearly exhausted, was yesterday in the House of Representatives re-committed to a select committee, who may report it in an entirely new shape. We shall hazard no further predictions in relation to it.

The tax bills now engage the attention of the House, and will probably be finished before any other subject is taken up.

OFFICIAL LETTERS FROM CAPTAIN BLAKELEY.

Copies of letters from Johnson Blakeley, Esq. commander of the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. ship Wasp, at sea, off Belle Isle, 27th August, 1814.

SIR—It is with sincere sorrow I have to announce to you the decease of midshipmen Henry S. Langdon and Frank Toscan. They were wounded in the rencontre with the Reindeer, and all our efforts to save them after our arrival proved unavailing. It was their first essay, and although wounded, remained at their posts until the contest terminated. The constancy and courage with which they bore their sufferings, leaves to their country the melancholy though proud reflection of what they might have been, had Providence ordained otherwise. Every respect due to worth was shewn to their memory.

It is with regret that I have to inform you of the delays we have experienced at this place, but had they been of shorter duration we could not possibly have sailed, as one continued westerly wind has prevailed from the hour of arrival up to the present day.

The course pointed out in your instructions having been interrupted, I shall endeavor to fulfil your further intentions as far as may possibly be in my power.

With great satisfaction, I add, that every aid and information in the power of Mr. Crawford has been promptly afforded, and that I feel under many obligations to him for his attention and assistance.

We are now off this place with a fair wind and favorable prospects.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, J. BLAKELEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec'y of the Navy.

U. S. sloop Wasp, at sea, 11th Sept. 1814—Lat 40, N Long. 16, W.

SIR—After a protracted and tedious stay at L'Orient, I had at last the pleasure of leaving that place on Saturday 27th August. On the 30th, captured the British brig Lettice, Henry Cockbain, master; and 31st August, the British brig Bon Accord, Adam Durno, master. In the morning of the 1st September, discovered a convoy often sail to leeward, in charge of the Armada 74, and a bomb ship, stood for them and succeeded in cutting out the British brig Mary, laden with brass cannon taken from the Spaniards, iron cannon and military stores from Gibraltar to England; removed the prisoners, set her on fire and endeavored to capture another of the convoy, but was chased off by the Armada. On the evening of the same day, at half past 6, while going free, discovered four vessels nearly at the same time, two on the starboard, and two on the larboard bow, hauled up for the one most on the starboard bow, being the farthest to windward. At 7, the chase (a brig) commenced making signals with flags, which could not be distinguished for want of light, and soon after made various ones with lanterns, rockets and guns. At 26 minutes after 9, having the chase under our lee bow, the 12 pound carronade was directed to be fired into him, which he returned; ran under his lee to prevent his escaping, and at 29 minutes after 9 commenced the action. At 10 o'clock, believing the enemy to be silenced, orders were given to cease firing, when I hailed and asked if he had surrendered. No answer being given to this, and his fire having recommenced, it was again returned. At 12 minutes after 10, the enemy having suffered greatly and having made no return to our two last broadsides, I hailed him the second time to know if he had surrendered, when he answered in the affirmative. The guns were then ordered to be secured, and the boat lowered to take possession. In the act of lowering the boat, a second brig was discovered, a little distance astern and standing for us. Sent the crew to their quarters, prepared every thing for another action, and awaited his coming up—at 35 minutes after 10, discovered two more sails astern standing towards us. I now felt myself compelled to forego the satisfaction of destroying the prize. Our braces having been cut away, we kept off the wind until others could be drove, and with the expectation of drawing the second brig from his companions, but in this last we were disappointed.—The second brig continued to approach us until she came close to our stern, when she hauled by the wind, fired her broadside, which cut our rigging and sails considerably, and shot away a lower main cross tree, and retraced her steps to join her consort—when we were necessitated to abandon the prize, he appeared in every respect a total wreck. He continued for some time firing guns of distress until probably delivered by the two last vessels who made their appearance.—The second brig could have engaged us if he had thought proper, as he neared us fast, but contented himself with firing a broadside, and immediately returned to his companions.

It is with real satisfaction I have again the pleasure of hearing testimony

to the merits of Lieuts. Reilly, Tillinghast, Baur, and sailing master Carr; and to the good conduct of every officer and man on board the Wasp.—Their divisions and departments were attended and supplied with the utmost regularity and abundance, which, with the good order maintained, together with the vivacity and precision of their fire, reflects on them the greatest credit. Our loss is 2 killed, and 1 slightly wounded with a wad. The hull received 4 round shot, and the foremast many grape shot. Our rigging and sails suffered a great deal. Every samage has been repaired the day after, with the exception of our sails.

Of the vessel with whom we were engaged, nothing positive can be said, with regard to her name or force.—While hailing him previous to his being fired into, it was blowing fresh, (then going 10 knots) and the name was not distinctly understood. Of her force, the four shot which struck us are all 32 pounds in weight, being a pound and three quarters heavier than any belonging to this vessel. From this circumstance, the number of men in her tops, her general appearance and great length, she is believed to be one of the largest brigs in the British navy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. BLAKELEY.

The Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. I am told the enemy, after his surrender, asked for assistance and said he was sinking—the probability of this is confirmed by his firing signal guns for some time after his capture.

The action took place in lat. 47, 30, N. long. 21 W.

List of Killed and Wounded on board the U. S. sloop of war the Wasp, J. Blakeley, Esq. commander, in the action with his Britannic majesty's sloop of war —, on the 1st September, 1814.

Killed—Joseph Martin, boatswain, Henry Staples, quarter-gunner.

Wounded—James Snellings, seaman, clavicle or collar bone fractured by a wad.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 2 Wounded, 1

Total, 3

WM. M. CLARKE, Surgeon.

A list of British vessels captured by the U. S. sloop Wasp, J. Blakeley, Esq. commander, between the 27th August and 22d September, 1814.

August 30, brig Lettice, 7 men, 90 tons, laden with barley—scuttled her.

August 31, brig Bon Accord, 7 men, 131 tons, laden with wool and wine—scuttled her.

September 1, brig Mary, 10 men, 151 tons, laden with ordnance and military stores—burnt her.

Sept. 12, brig Tarec Brothers, 7 men, 114 tons, laden with wine and barilla—scuttled her.

Sept. 14, brig Bacchus, 11 men, 169 tons, laden with fish—scuttled her.

Sept. 21, brig Atalanta, 19 men, 252 tons, laden with wine, brandy and silks—sent her to the U. S.

Copy of a letter from Com. Macdonough to the Sec'y of the Navy.

United States' brig Eagle, Chacy, Nov. 6, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that about 6 tons 8 inches shell have been taken out of the Lake by us at this place, which were thus secreted by the enemy in his late incursion into this country.

A transport sloop has also recently been raised at Isle La Motte, which was sunk by the enemy loaded with their naval stores, and various instruments of war. On weighing the powder taken on board the enemy's squadron, we find 17,000 pounds, with shot in proportion, besides much fixed ammunition.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

T. MACDONOUGH.

The Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Capt. Samuel T. Dyson, of the U. S. artillery, is dismissed the service of the United States, for "shamefully abandoning and destroying Fort Warburton, on the approach of the enemy."

Arrived at Wilmington, N. C. on the 11th inst. the private armed brig Saratoga, of N. York, from a cruise of 110 days, during which times she captured and manned six prizes. She has brought in a full cargo consisting of indigo, hides, tortoise shell, ivory, &c.

Progress of Privateering.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRAND TURK.

SALEM, Nov. 18.

The privateer Grand Turk, Capt. Green, from a cruise of 103 days, with 44 of her ship's company and 50 prisoners, arrived at — last evening.—She has made thirteen captures, 8 of which she manned and ordered for southern ports; burnt 4, and delivered up one to the prisoners as a cartel.—She has boarded 86 vessels on her cruise. The Grand Turk has goods to the amount of about 20,000 dollars on board.

The following is a list of prizes made during her cruise:

The day after sailing from Portland, recaptured fishing schr. Pink, prize to the British privateer Lively—burnt her.

Aug. 9, captured British brig Brothers, cargo lumber—burnt her.

Aug. 16, captured British brig Charlotte, cargo coffee, rum, sugar, &c.

Sept. 5, captured Swedish brig Johannes, cargo rum and bread, belonging to the British government, ordered her for the U. States.

Sept. 15, captured British brig Melgrade, with a small cargo, took out some guns, &c. and let her go.

Sept. 19, captured British brig Betsey, with a cargo invoiced at 130,000 sterling; ordered her for the U. S.

Sept. 23, captured British brig Baltic, cargo oil—ordered her for the U. States.

Oct. 17, captured British brig Cosack, (arrived at Salem.)

TOBACCO WANTED.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in cash for the present crop of TOBACCO, delivered at legal authorised warehouses on Kentucky river.

D. DODGE.

Dec. 10 19--3m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED, on the 2d ult. whilst on his march to the principal rendezvous at the Olympian Springs,

William Turner,

a Soldier of the 28th Regiment United States' Infantry, born in Virginia, forty years of age, five feet six inches high, of dark complexion, blue eyes and dark hair, and is by profession a stonemason. Any person apprehending and delivering said Deserter to me in Winchester, or to any other officer in the United States' Army shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges.

REZIN H. GIST,

1st Lt. 28th Regt. U. S. Infantry, Winchester, Dec. 10, 1814 19-3w

Notice to some!

THE subscriber again (and lastly) informs all those indebted to him either by note or book account, that if "Free Trade and Sale-ors' Rights" does not command the Cash before the 20th inst. their notes and accounts (without respect to persons) will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES L. HICKMAN.

Winchester, Dec. 10 19--1w

Tobacco Wanted.

CASH will be given in hand for TOBACCO of the present year's growth, by

GEO. G. TAYLOR & CO.

Winchester, Dec 10 19-tf

Ran away

FROM the subscriber about the 26th of Nov. last, a likely NEGRO BOY, about 18 years old, stout made named PETER; had on when he went away a roundabout and linsey breeches and old shoes. Perhaps he has changed his clothes. Any person who will deliver the said boy to the subscriber shall receive five dollars, if taken in the county of Clark, and all reasonable charges, and if out of the county ten dollars and all reasonable charges, or secured in any goal so that he can get him.

NINIAN RIDGWAY.

Dec 10 19--3w

LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscriber informs his friends & the public that he intends keeping a LIVERY STABLE in Winchester. He intends keeping it full of all kinds of Grain and Provender, together with an attentive Ostler, and will keep by the week or day, on the most reasonable terms. He pledges himself that all horses entrusted to his care shall be well rubbed, curried and dressed in the best manner, and taken to the owners at all times when called for, to any place in the town.

Travellers would find it their advantage to call on the subscriber, as he intends keeping private entertainment on main street, next door to Dr. Mills, and hopes by strict attention to obtain a share of public patronage.

JOSHUA LAMPTON.

Winchester, Dec 10 19-5w

N. B. He intends keeping two or three Horses to hire out.

Clark County, to wit.

TAKEN up by Isaac Trowbridge, a living near Winchester, a bay HORSE, 14 hands 3 inches high, 6 or 7 years old, has a small star in his face, has the appearance of being hipshot, a few white hairs in his right flank, shod before. Appraised to \$35. Posted before me the 11th of October, 1814.

J. WARD, J. P. C. C.

Dec 10 19--2w*