

Poetry.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

"Nil parvum, aut humili modo, Nil mortale loquar."—HORACE. Nothing little, nothing low, Nothing mortal will I sing.

MY Muse, no more of cruel wars complain. The theme of PEACE demands thy sweeter strain;

Then spread it swiftly through the earth abroad,

And sound it lofty to the throne of God. Let every heart rejoice—let every creature sing;

Till hills and vales with grateful anthems ring; Let thanks and praise like holy incense rise, To him who rules the empire of the skies. The heavens rule, by universal plan; The varied works and ways of mortal man; They wound by war—they heal by peace again; And teach proud mortals that they are but men. While news of carnage fill'd our daily breath, And vengeance urg'd the cruel work of death, The tales we told were full of human woe, Of bitter anguish and of tears that flow, Of parents, bending with the weight of years, Who finish'd life in sorrow and in tears— Of tender wives, who call'd with every breath, Their husbands slumbering in the field of death;

Of thousands gone upon the pathless flood, To tinge the ocean with a brother's blood, With ruthless hand to wound the human soul, Till sorrows in a thousand channels roll. Hail happy Peace! we sing thy gentle reign, Thou source of bliss, thou antidote of pain. No more we tell the tale of human woe, We see no more a parent's sorrows flow. No more, bereaved the helpless widow weeps, For him that in eternal silence sleeps, No more shall man embark upon the flood, To tinge the ocean with a brother's blood; But high on every sea the sail shall spread, And commerce, long neglected, lift its head. Columbia rise, and high in glory stand, And view thy children countless as the sand, In peace and safety, bless'd with liberty, Till time shall sink into eternity.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

AMERICAN NEGOTIATION.

HOUSE OF LORDS, NOV. 19.

The Marquis of Lansdown called the attention of the House to an official paper said to be published by the American government, relative to the pretensions set up by the British government in the negotiations at Ghent, which, if authentic, called loudly for the interference of Parliament; and required, on the part of ministers, a justification of measures so new and extraordinary, as were those set forth in the American statement.

The Earl of Liverpool had seen with much surprise the paper alluded to. With respect to the authority by which such a statement had appeared, he was ignorant. He believed it quite unprecedented in history of negotiations to publish any separate articles of them until the whole are either agreed to or rejected. The negotiations were still pending, and he was sure the House would perceive the impropriety of entering into any discussion of the subject under such circumstances.

The Marquis of Lansdown observed, that it not only charged the government of this country with setting up new and unheard of claims, but such as put an entirely different complexion on the quarrel, from that with which it commenced, and exposed every thing to doubt, uncertainty, and political distraction. The treaty with the Indians was a violation of all former treaties by which this country had been connected with America.

The Earl of Liverpool could assure the noble Marquis and the House, that at the time at which the paper alluded to was dated, the negotiations between the governments were going forward, and at no intermediate time had ceased.

The Earl of Donoughmore was by no means satisfied with the answer.—Recent events on the other side of the Atlantic were such as called loudly for explanation, and the British people never had so much reason to demand it. They had been taught to think they were contending for a vital principle, their marine independence; and it turned out at length that it was for extended territory.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 19.

[The following remarks respecting America were made in debate on the Army Estimates.]

Mr. Whitbread remarked, that the news from America must naturally incline the house to ask, were the negotiations at Ghent still proceeding? (Hear, hear.) Melancholy it was to reflect, that it now appeared, on the authority of Ministers themselves, that at the commencement of the contest, a large portion of the American population were decidedly with us; but that we had so fought and so negotiated, that party had become extinct in the United States, and that but one common mind existed for directing the whole force of the republic against this country.—(Hear, hear.) Upon these points, he desired to be better informed before he gave his vote for going into the committee.

Mr. Vansittart said, it gave him great satisfaction to say, that the conferences at Ghent were not broken off; but he did not think it necessary to say any thing more at present.

Mr. Horner said, as to the subject of America, if the principle of the war was entirely changed, and it was now wished to make conquests from Ame-

rica, he believed that the war would not meet with the same support from the feelings of the house or public.

Mr. Ponsonby wished to ask the right hon. gentleman whether the papers purported to have been laid before the Congress of America by Mr. Madison, were correct statements of what had passed at the negotiation at Ghent.

No reply was made from the Treasury Bench.

Mr. Baron conceived the extraordinary measures they had pursued, and the extraordinary pretensions they had as to America, were subjects that made it necessary that the house should have more information than they were now in possession of. He thought no man in the country could have expected that America would have yielded to such pretensions, at a time when we had gained no advantages over her in the war.

Mr. Stephen insisted that America had departed from the usual conduct of civilized government, in publishing papers before the negotiation was terminated.

PORTSMOUTH, NOV. 26.

The Streatham, which left Batavia July 20, was detained at that place by an embargo which had been laid in consequence of some American privateers being in that quarter, which had made one or two captures. One of 20 guns, and 200 men, had lately been captured by the Owen Glendower frigate. A prize to the Hyder Ally, of Boston, had run into Saldana Bay, (C. of Good Hope) in distress, and was there taken possession of by the garrison.

Poland, it was said, had been placed under the crown of Alexander. Lord Castlereagh strenuously opposed it, but without effect.

Some reports had reached England of considerable disturbances in France. Notice had been given in Parliament by lord Donoughmore, that he should submit a motion to make an inquiry into the system of aggrandizement, &c. pursued at the congress of Vienna.

NOV. 26.

Paris papers to Wednesday, are just received. Saxony has been united to Prussia beyond doubt. G. Britain acceded to it. The French force intended to take possession of Bourbon, sailed from Basque Roads on Tuesday.

Several engineer officers have been ordered to the Netherlands.

The East India country ship Adela has been captured by an American privateer off Pontiana; other privateers were cruising off the West coast of Sumatra.

BRITISH REMARKS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The state of the funds may be said to afford a most striking comment on the text of those who have the front to call the treaty of Ghent honorable to this country. What! An honorable peace with the last adversaries, with a populous and commercial nation—and yet a depression in the public funds! The thing is impossible.—There is a moral inconsistency in the facts. But the truth unhappily peeps out in the course of the eulogy bestowed on this famous specimen of diplomatic ingenuity. The peace is like that of Amiens, a peace of necessity—and upon what grounds? A leaning to certain points, it seems, has been hinted at the Congress at Vienna. Now, let us put this mysterious language into English. It can bear no other construction than this—that Russia, or Austria, or Prussia, has avowed an inclination to support the innovations on public law which Mr. Madison asserts.

—Might not this have been foretold; was it not foretold in this paper above six months ago?—Was it not the very argument we urged for pushing the war in America with the utmost vigor, whilst yet the field was open, and our adversary without allies? And is not a motive for the same conduct at this late period? If any of the powers who have received our subsidies, or have been rescued from destruction by our courage and example, have had the baseness to turn against us, it is morally certain that the treaty of Ghent will confirm them in their resolution. They will reflect, that we have attempted to force our principles on America, and have failed. Nay, that we have retired from the combat with the tripe yet bleeding on our backs—with the recent defeats at Plattsburgh and on Lake Champlain unavenged. To make peace at such a moment, they will think, betrays a deadness to the feelings of honor, and shows a timidity of disposition inviting further insult. If we could have pointed to America overthrown, we should surely have stood on much higher ground at Vienna, and every where else, than we possibly can do now.

Even yet, however, if we could but close the war in some great naval triumph, the reputation of our maritime greatness might be partially restored; but to say that it has not hitherto suffered in the estimation of all Europe, and what is worse, of America herself, is to belie common sense and universal experience. "Two or three of our ships have struck to a force vastly superior!" No, not two or three, but many, on the ocean, and whole squad-

rons on the lakes: and the numbers are to be viewed with relation to the comparative magnitude of the two nations. Scarcely is there one American ship of war which has not to boast a victory over the British flag, scarcely one British ship in thirty or forty that has beaten an American.—Our seamen, it is urged, have on all occasions fought bravely.—Who denies it? Our complaint is, with the bravest seamen, and the most powerful navy in the world, we retire from the contest when the balance of the defeat is so heavily against us. Be it accident, or be it misconduct, we enquire not now into the cause: the certain, the inevitable consequence are what we look to, and these may be summed up in a few words—the speedy growth of an American navy—and the recurrence of a new and much more formidable American war.—From that fatal moment when the flag of the Guerriere was struck, there has been quite a rage for building ships of war in the U. States. Their navy has been nearly doubled, and their vessels are of extraordinary magnitude. The people, naturally vain, boastful and insolent, have been filled with an absolute contempt of our maritime power, and a furious eagerness to beat down our maritime pretensions.

Those passions, which been inflamed by success, could only have been cooled by what in vulgar but emphatic language has been termed 'a sound flogging'; but, unfortunately, our Christian meekness has induced us rather to kiss the rod, than to retaliate its exercise.—Such false and feeble humanity is not calculated for the guidance of nations. War is indeed a tremendous engine of justice: but when justice wields the sword, she must be inflexible. Looking neither to the right nor to the left, she must pursue her blow, until the evil is clean rooted out. This is blind rage, or blinder revenge; but it is a discriminating, a calm, and even a tender calculation of consequences. Better is it, that we should grapple with the young lion, when he is first flushed with the taste of our flock, than wait until, in the maturity of his strength, he bears away at once both sheep and shepherd.

EDUCATION.

MR. LEWIS, Principal of the Winchester Academy, advertises that he has taken charge of the above Institution, in which he instructs youth in the theory and practice of the various branches of academic study.

His method or system of education is admirably calculated to advance his pupils in the principles of language, and facilitate them in their progress towards a refined and complete classic education.

In compliance with the solicitations of his friends, Mr. L. wishing to render himself more advantageous and useful to an enlightened public, proposes (when there shall be a sufficient number of applicants) to open a school on a new plan, containing two classes only, which shall divide his attention, the first of the Learned Languages, (the Latin and Greek,) and the second of English Grammar, to which he will devote his time and talents, and he pledges himself to teach young gentlemen of sprightly talents the languages in twenty months in such a manner and by such a system, as they shall have as perfect a knowledge of those branches as to spend four years in the common practice.

English Grammar will be taught to youth of genius in ten weeks upon the same principles and by the same system.

The branches of pure and mixed Mathematics, the various kinds of Penmanship and Belles-Lettres, will be taught in a department devoted to them in the most correct manner.—Also the rudiments of Literature, Spelling, Reading, &c. separated from the other rooms.

Lectures will be given on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry when the schools are duly arranged.

For terms, apply to the Principal. Feb 4, 1815.

Flax & Hemp Seed Wanted.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in MERCHANDIZE for Hemp & Flax Seed. AMON CAST. Feb 4 27-1f

Notice.

I WISH to get or hire a NEGRO WOMAN, acquainted with house work, for whom I will give a good price. JAMES CLARK. Winchester, Feb 25 30-4w

Clarke County, to wit. TAKEN up by Danie Sphar, living on Woodlough, 3 miles from Winchester, a BAY FILLY, about 14 hands high, has a star and snip, branded with the letters I B on the near shoulder—appraised to 23 dollars, before me the 20th of December, 1814. JOHN WARD, J P C C 29-3w†

Plank Wanted.

For which (if immediately delivered) Cash will be given, by SAMUEL HANSON. Feb 25

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that agreeably to the act of Congress, entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors," passed December 21st, 1814, every person who shall, after the first day of February, 1815, distil spirits within the United States, is required, in addition to the duty on the license already taken, or hereafter to be taken by him, to pay twenty cents a gallon on all spirits distilled after that day, or, subject to the limitations in the said act expressed, to pay twenty five cents a gallon on all such spirits, in which case, no license is required to be taken; And that, agreeably to the said act, a bond is required previous to the said day, to be given to the collector, and other duties required to be performed under penalties therein prescribed.

That the distiller may be correctly advised of the duties incumbent on him to discharge, an abstract of the several acts of Congress, subjecting stills, and boilers, and spirits to duty has been prepared, a copy of which, with the amended forms of statements required from a distiller, will be furnished to him, by the collector on application.

The collector will also furnish blank bonds, and such other blanks, as will enable the distiller to comply with the several provisions of Law.

G. W. BOTTS, Collector of the Revenue for the first Collection District of Kentucky. Jan. 4, 1815 31-

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit by duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise, and for increasing the rates of postage," passed 23d December, 1814, an additional duty of one hundred per centum on sales at auction, and an additional duty of fifty per centum on licenses to retailers are laid, to take effect from the first day of February, 1815: Conformable to which act, that can be inspected at my office, new obligations are imposed on auctioneers; and the said additional duty on licenses to retailers, is to be paid on written application to be made by them, as well by those who have obtained licenses for periods extending beyond the first day of February, 1815, as by others, in the way therein prescribed, agreeably to forms which can be obtained from the collector.

I shall attend personally at Mount Sterling on the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in April, July and October next.—And at Winchester on the succeeding Thursday, Friday and Saturday in those months, for the convenience of those who may have business with me.

G. W. BOTTS, Collector of the Revenue for the first Collection District of Kentucky. Jan. 4, 1815 31-

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of DAVID BULLOCK, deceased, are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.—And all those having demands against the said estate will bring them forward properly adjusted for settlement.

SUSANNA BULLOCK, } Executors JAMES P. BULLOCK } JOSIAS B. BULLOCK. } March 4 31-4w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscribers by note or account are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

N. & S. DAWSON. March 4 31-3w

A Teacher Wanted.

ANY gentleman who will come well recommended as a Teacher of the English Language and its appendages, will meet with encouragement in Mount Sterling. Enquire of JOHN CAMPBELL. March 4 31-2w

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the stable of John Wells, two miles and a half from Mount Sterling, and on the road leading from that place to Winchester, a large brown HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, no brands or white about him; inclined to be roached back, a pacer, shod before, a little lame in his near fore foot, and is very heavy. Any person who will deliver said Horse to the subscriber, or give information so that he may obtain him, shall receive ten dollars, and all reasonable charges, or twenty dollars and all reasonable charges, for the horse and thief, if stolen.

JOHN WELLS. March 4 31-1f

Lost,

IN the town of Winchester, on Monday evening the 27th ult. a BAY HORSE, with a new saddle and strong curb bridle, near 15 hands high, a small star in his forehead, and right hind foot white, and a lump just above his huff of the same foot. Any person giving information or delivering said horse and saddle, will be reasonably rewarded by the subscriber, living in Clark County, near the strait road leading from Winchester to Mount Sterling, on Stoner.

RICHARD HAYNIE. March 4 31-3w

THE CELEBRATED HORSE CASTILLION,

HAS returned from the state of Tennessee, and will stand the ensuing season at my stable. His terms, &c. will be made known in time. JAMES GATEWOOD. March 3 31-2w

A Weaver Wanted.

A SINGLE MAN or a man with a small family, well calculated to carry on the above business, would meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber living in Winchester. JAMES LAMB. Feb 25

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received from New-York and Philadelphia an additional assortment of

GOODS,

which they will dispose of on a small advance for cash.

We wish to purchase twenty tons HEMP, delivered at the rope walk Winchester, on or before the 1st day March next, for which cash will be given.

We likewise wish to purchase Tobacco, Bacon, Lard and Tow Linen. C. K. DUNCAN & CO. Dec. 24 21-2m

Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, Friday the 10th of March next, at dwelling house of Richard Empson, on Strook Creek, adjoining John Himes, Esq. the following property, viz: Houses, Cows, a quantity of Corn, one Plow, a Loom, and some articles too tedious to mention. Two months credit will be given for all sums above four dollars. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock where due attendance will be paid by me. Also, a Negro Man to be sold at private sale if not sold before that time. RICHARD EMPSON Feb 25

Luranna Bennett,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the 22d day of next month between the hours of eight o'clock, A. M. and six o'clock, P. M. at the house of Isaac Cunningham, in Clarke County, I shall take the deposition of Richard Cutright, to read as evidence in a suit now pending and determined, on the Chancery side of the Clarke Circuit, in which I am Complainant and Peyton Matson and you are defendants. ANTHONY MOORE 29-4w† Feb 16, 1815.

TOBACCO WANTED.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in cash for the present crop of TOBACCO, delivered at the authorized warehouses on Kentucky river. D. DODGE Dec. 10 19-3m

Tobacco Wanted.

CASH will be given in hand for TOBACCO of the present year grown, by GEO. G. TAYLOR & CO. Winchester, Dec. 10 19-

Montgomery County, Sct. TAKEN up by Stephenson Ellison, living on Lullberg Creek, a BAY MARE six years old, fourteen hands three inches high, a star and snip, the left hind foot white, no brands perceivable—appraised to \$80 posted before me this 27th day of Dec. 1814. AARON HALL, J. P. M. C. 30-3†

EDUCATION.

A LEWIS gives notice that a School in the Winchester Academy is now open for the reception of Scholars. He teaches the Language English, Grammar, Geography, Belles-Lettres, the several branches of Mathematics, &c. Those who may apply for admission at any time during the term will be proportionably charged from the time they commence the close of the session, according to the established prices of tuition in the seminary.

TERMS PER SESSION. Spelling and Reading, per scholar, \$6 Reading, Writing & Arithmetic, do. \$8 Latin, Greek, English Grammar, Geography or Mathematics, do. \$12 N. B. Fuel, &c. an extra charge.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm on the road from Farmington to Versailles, 9 miles from Farmington, a GRAY HORSE, dark mane, tail and legs, stout all round, wagon, marked with the traces and collar, 16 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, found the property of Presley N. Shannon, and purchased by him in Clarke County. The reward and reasonable expenses will be paid to the person delivering me said horse, or abling me to obtain him. J. J. MARSHALL

MAYSVILLE

GLASS WORKS.

THE public are informed that the Glass Works in Mayville is now in complete operation; and the proprietors thereof have on hand, and are daily making, Window and Hollow Glass of every size and description, and of a superior quality, which they will sell at the following prices. They have appointed J. S. SUMRALL agents to make sale of their Glass, with whom a constant supply will be found, and all orders for Glass must be addressed to said agents. J. & J. SUMRALL, Agents for the proprietors, Mayville, Jan 19, 1815.

One Cent Reward!

IS AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st of January, 1815. A GIRL, born by Estill County Court, named MARY OSHER, aged 14 years, dark hair, dark complexion, blue eyes. All persons are cautioned against harboring or trading with said servant. STEPHEN COLLINS Feb 16 29-3w†