

to South America, in order to
the people in that quarter. The
Government has embargoed all the
Spanish vessels to convey them there,
in number 54 sail. The affairs in
Spain wear a shocking aspect: since
the king has returned every thing has
been put a stop to, and he has com-
pletely shut their mouths. All public
papers put a stop to; and new orders
and decrees arriving every post from
Madrid. Every night, regularly, in
this city, there are from ten to fifteen
persons arrested; some for speaking
too freely when the cortes was in Spain,
and others for being supposed suspi-
cious characters. Upwards of forty
(some of them very respectable) citi-
zens, have been banished, for four or
five years, to Ceuta. The Spanish fri-
gate Emerald, arrived on the 11th from
Vera Cruz and Havana, with upwards
of three millions of dollars on board,
for the king and the merchants.

"We have received the official ac-
count of sir George Prevost's defeat at
Plattsburg, and of the destruction of
their fleet on Champlain. Cobbett tells
the editors of the Times and Courier,
that the Yankees don't want red coats
to make them fight well, and to beat
the veterans who conquered in France
and Spain?" he says, "it is not the
coat, but the spirit of the people."—
Upon the receipt of this great news
here, Mr. Meade gave a dinner, to
which all the Americans in Cadiz
were invited.

"You can have no idea of the dis-
gust that both the Spaniards & French
have, at the conduct of the British, in
burning Washington. Immediately
upon the arrival of Mr. Madison's mes-
sage to Congress at Madrid, it was in-
stantly translated and published in the
Madrid Gazette."

THE NAVY.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of
the Navy to the Chairman of the
Committee of Ways and Means of
the House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 28.

SIR—In compliance with your re-
quest, I have the honor to transmit an
estimate of the expenses of the Navy,
reduced to the demands of an establish-
ment, accommodated to all the effects
of a peace with Great Britain, but at
the same time to provide for the pro-
tection of our commerce against the
actual hostilities of the Dey of Algiers.

An act that proposes the reduction
of my part of the navy, is naturally ac-
companied with a grateful recollection
of the service which that force has
rendered to the nation. In the first
movements of the late war, the achiev-
ments of the Navy excited admiration
and confidence throughout the United
States, shedding a lasting splendor
upon the American arms. Victory has
invariably been the result of our
combats with an equal force; and even
when the surrender to a superior force
has proved unavoidable, it must be ac-
knowledged by the world, that those
who have gained the ship, have not al-
ways gained the glory of the battle.

Co-operating with their brave and
patriotic brethren of the army, the of-
ficers and crews of the American ves-
sels of war have greatly contributed
to the honorable restoration of peace;
and whatever may be the general pol-
icy of reducing the naval establishment,
it must be universally a favorite object
to secure for those meritorious citi-
zens a participation in the blessings
which they have conferred upon their
country.

Permit me, sir, to take this oppor-
tunity of recommending to your atten-
tion the bill which has received the
sanction of the Senate; for creating the
rank of Admiral in our naval service.
The measure is suited to the existing
naval establishment, and appears to be
necessary, not only as the means of
furnishing commanders of proper rank
for our squadrons, but as the means of
bestowing professional distinction and
reward upon the distinguished veter-
ans of the navy. It has been seen and
lamented, that for want of this grade of
command, the gallantry of a subordinate
officer could be rewarded by promo-
tion, while his gallant superior officer
must remain stationary.

The protection of commerce against
the hostilities of the Dey of Algiers
will require that a strong squadron
should be stationed, as soon as practi-
cable, in the Mediterranean. The
Algerine naval force is believed to con-
sist of four frigates, four corvettes,
four sloops of war, and twenty gun
boats; but these vessels will be covered
and aided by the powerful batteries
which defend the harbor of Algiers.—
To secure success in our operations,
therefore, and to command the general
respect of the Barbary Powers it is
proposed, that the American squadron
shall consist of two 74's, six frigates,
three sloops of war, and six or eight
small armed vessels; and an estimate
of the expense of the expedition ac-
companies this communication. If,
however, Congress should not contem-
plate a maritime war against Algiers,
and should not be disposed to increase
the naval establishment, a different
course must be pursued. The three
seventy-fours (of which two may be
soon completed for sea, at a small ad-
ditional expense) should be perfected
in their guns and equipments, and laid
up in ordinary so as to be ready for ser-

vice upon the first emergency. Four
frigates should always be manned and
ready for sea; and should be deemed
to be in actual service, together with
four sloops of war, four small armed
vessels (to be principally employed as
dispatch vessels) and two gun boats in
each principal port.

The flotilla may be discharged, and
the gun-boats (with the exception pro-
vided for) and the barges may be gen-
erally laid up or sold, as the President
shall deem most expedient.

The ships and vessels on the lakes,
or on the stocks for the lake service,
may also be laid up, or sold, as the
President shall direct. But it is respec-
tfully suggested, that no greater
reduction of our naval establishment
ought, at this time, to be made.

The destinies of the nation appear
to be intimately connected with her
maritime power and prosperity; and
as the creation of the navy is not a
work to be quickly performed, it
seems necessary not only to cherish
our existing resources, but to augment
them gradually and steadily.

The purchase of timber, the casting
of guns, and the collection of all the
other materials for building and equip-
ping vessels of war at safe and conven-
ient places, are objects of the great-
est importance; and the annual con-
struction of at least one seventy-four
and two frigates, is recommended upon
principles of economy as well as of
policy. Smaller vessels of war can be
built as the occasions occur, but these
require time and care.

Contracts for a supply of two hun-
dred heavy cannon, to be delivered at
New York, Boston, or Portsmouth
(which afford at all times an outlet to
the ocean) might be advantageously
formed.

To these general views, I beg leave
to add that an appropriation, for the
purchase of the vessels captured by
Com. Macdonough on Lake Champlain
is necessary; and, as the estimate value
cannot be now ascertained, the approp-
riation may be made for such sum,
as shall be settled and agreed upon,
with the approbation of the President.

I have the honor to be, very respec-
tfully, &c.

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD,
Hon. J. W. EPPES,
Chairman of the Committee
of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.

THE REPORT.

The committee to whom has been
referred the bill for the protection of
the commerce of the United States
against the Algerine cruizers, with in-
structions to enquire and report in de-
tail the facts upon which the measure
contemplated by the bill is predicated,
report

That in the month of July, 1812, the
Dey of Algiers, taking offence, or pre-
tending to take offence, at the quality
and quantity of a shipment of military
stores made by the United States in
pursuance of the stipulation in the
Treaty of 1795, and refusing to receive
the stores, extorted from the Ameri-
can Consul General at Algiers, by
threats of personal imprisonment, and
of reducing to slavery all Americans
in his power, a sum of money claimed
as the arrears of treaty stipulations,
and denied by the treaty of the United
States to be due; and then compelled
the consul and all citizens of the Uni-
ted States at Algiers abruptly to quit
his dominions.

It further appears to the committee,
that on the 25th of August following,
the American brig Edwin of Salem,
owned by Nathaniel Siushee of that
place, while on a voyage from Malta
to Gibraltar, was taken by an Algerine
corsair, and carried into Algiers as a
prize. The commander of the brig,
Capt. George Campbell Smith, and
the crew, ten in number, have ever
since been detained in captivity,
with the exception of two of them
whose release has been effected under
circumstances not indicating any
change in the hostile temper of the
Dey. It also appears that a vessel,
sailing under a Spanish flag has been
condemned in Algiers, as laying a false
claim on that flag, and concealing her
true American character. In this ves-
sel was taken a Mr. Pollard, who
claims to be an American citizen, and
who, as an American citizen, is kept
in captivity. The government, justly
solicitous to release these unfortunate
captives, caused an agent (whose con-
nexion with the government was not
disclosed) to be sent to Algiers, with
the means and with instructions to ef-
fect their ransom, if it could be done
at a price not exceeding three thou-
sand dollars per man. The effort did
not succeed, because of the Dey's av-
owed policy to increase the number
of his American slaves in order to be
able to compel a renewal of his Treaty
with the United States on terms
suited to his rapacity. Captain Smith,
Mr. Pollard, and the master of the Ed-
win, are not confined, nor kept at hard
labor; but the rest of the captives are
subjected to the well known horrors of
Algerine slavery. The committee have
not been apprized of any other speci-
fic outrages upon the persons or prop-
erty of American citizens besides
those stated; and they apprehend that
the fewness of THESE is attributable
to the want of opportunity and not of
inclination in the Dey, to prey upon
our commerce and enslave our citi-

zens. The war with British has hith-
erto shut the Mediterranean against
American vessels, which it may be
presumed will now shortly venture
upon it.

The committee are all of opinion,
upon the evidence which has been laid
before them, that the Dey of Algiers
considers his treaty with the U. S. at
an end, and is waging war against
them. The evidence upon which this
opinion is founded, and from which are
extracted the facts above stated, ac-
companies this report, and with it is
respectfully submitted.

THE ALGERINE WAR.

It is probable that many of our read-
ers may not bear in mind the facts on
which the recent Declaration of War
against Algiers is predicated. We
have therefore obtained for their infor-
mation the Report made on the subject
by Mr. Gaston of the House of Repre-
sentatives, chairman of the commit-
tee to whom the bill was recommitted
in secret sitting. The documents ac-
companying the Report, which are too
long, and perhaps not proper, for pre-
sent publication, are so concise as to
leave no doubt on the mind of any
one who hears or reads them, of the
impossibility of re-establishing Peace
with the Dey of Algiers, unless by co-
ercion, except under the most base and
humiliating conditions. Our readers
may judge of the inveterate hostility
of that barbarian tyrant towards us,
growing merely out of the most sordid
cupidity and natural ferocity and cru-
elty of temper, by two or three facts,
collected from a momentary glance at
the documents accompanying the Re-
port of the committee.

A person was entrusted, as from the
American merchants in Spain, with
the task of endeavoring to procure the
liberation of the eleven or twelve of
our citizens captured in Algiers, for
whom he was authorized to give a ran-
som not exceeding 3000 dollars per
man. To every attempt of this kind,
the Dey replied "that not for two mil-
lions of dollars would he SELL HIS AM-
ERICAN SLAVES!"

In reply to an application, in the
most confidential manner, to one of the
Dey's Ministers, to know the terms
which the Dey expected to extort from
the United States (by keeping his citi-
zens slaves) in the event of a treaty
with them, it appears, that "it was a
settled point with the Dey, from which
he could by no means swerve, that, in
the first place, for the privilege of pass-
ing the straits of Gibraltar, two
millions of dollars would be required of
the American government, and that
these the stipulations of the late treaty
might be repaid (the old tributary
treaty) after paying up all arrears of
tribute, &c. &c.—Nat. Int.

By the President of the United States
of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States have, by
a joint resolution, signified their de-
sire that a day may be recommended,
to be observed by the people of the U.
States with religious solemnity, as a
day of thanksgiving and devout ac-
knowledgments to Almighty God, for
his great goodness, manifested in re-
storing to them the blessing of peace.

No people ought to feel greater ob-
ligations to celebrate the goodness of
the Great Disposer of events, and of
the destiny of nations, than the peo-
ple of the United States. His kind
Providence originally conducted them,
to one of the best portions of the dwell-
ing place, allowed for the great family
of the human race. He protected and
enriched them, under all the difficul-
ties and trials to which they were ex-
posed in their early days. Under his
fostering care, their habits, their sen-
timents, and their pursuits, prepared
them for a transition in due time for a
state of Independence and of self-Gov-
ernment. In the arduous struggle by
which it was attained, they were dis-
tinguished by multiplied tokens of his
benign interposition. During the in-
terval which succeeded, he reared
them into the strength, and endowed
them with the resources, which have
enabled them to assert their national
rights and to enhance their national
character, in another arduous conflict,
which is now happily terminated, by a
peace and reconciliation with those
who have been our enemies. And to
the same Divine Author of every good
and perfect gift, we are indebted for
all those privileges and advantages,
religious as well as civil, which are so
richly enjoyed in this favored land.

It is for blessings, such as these, and
more especially for the restoration of
the blessing of peace, that I now re-
commend that the second Thursday in
April be set apart, as a day on which
the people of every religious denomina-
tion, may, in their solemn assemblies,
unite their hearts and their voices, in
a free-will offering to their Heavenly
Benefactor, of their homage of thanks-
giving, and of their songs of praise.

Given at the City of Washington
on the fourth day of March, in
the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and fif-
teen, and of the Independence
of the United States the thirty-
ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 6.
Within a few days past, the follow-
ing among other appointments have
been made, by the president of the U-
nited States, with the consent of the
Senate:
Fulwar Skipwith to be Consul for
the United States at Paris.
J. R. Fenwick (late a Colonel in the
army) to be Consul at Alicante.
William Drayton (late a colonel in
the army) to be Consul at L'Orient.
Daniel Strobel, of South Carolina,
to be Consul at Nantz.
William D. Babney to be Consul at
Trieste.
Richard M. Hall, of Pennsylvania,
to be Consul at Barcelona.
James Murray (the former Consul)
Consul at Liverpool.

Private letters from Ghent mention
a report from St. Petersburg, that a
new Minister, of Princes rank, is ab-
out to be sent to this country from
Russia.

THE FLORIDAS.

Savannah Feb. 21.
We have seen letters from the South
which state, that Admiral Cockburn
took possession of East Florida on the
13th inst., it having been ceded to
the British Government by Spain.

Philadelphia, March 10

We have seen a letter from S. van-
nah, stating, that

"It is said, and I believe it to be
true, that the British force or a part of
it from Cumberland Island, has taken
possession of Amelia; no doubt, un-
der the cession of Spain to England."

CAPTURE OF THE SYREN.

The following is from the London,
Observer of November 20:

"The London Gazette of the 19th,
contains an account of the capture, af-
ter a chase of 11 hours, by H. M. sloop
Medway, capt. Brine, on July 12, of the
U. S. brig of war Syren, of 16 guns &
137 men.—During the chase the prize
threw overboard all her guns, boats,
anchors, cables and spars."

New-York, March 2.

Captain Gerard, of the Superb,
mentioned at Middletown, recently, that
they had received information of the
U. S. brig Syren, having been captu-
red off the Cape of Good Hope, by one
of his B. M. 74's—and that the Lean-
der had gone in pursuit of the Consti-
tution.

When the news of peace reached
Sackett's Harbor, 600 ship carpenters
were at work upon one ship of 98 guns,
one of 74 guns, one frigate of 44 guns!
The keels had been laid, and the other
work in some forwardness.

Commercial Celebration.—The arri-
val of two Baltimore privateers, the
Surprise and Whig, to Messrs. Stev-
enson and Goodwin, of this city, from
successful cruizers, with full cargoes
(saluting the castle as they came up
this morning) is a method of winking
up the competing views concerns of
the war in a way quite agreeable to the
concerned; who will doubtless now turn
their attention to the more certain and
pleasant emoluments of peaceful
trade with more alacrity than they ever
engaged in the hazardous profits of
maritime hostilities.—COLUM.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27.

Arrived, last night, the private ar-
med schooner Surprise, of Baltimore,
from a four months cruise, having
made 11 captures; has brought in a
cargo of Batavia coffee, cinnamon, cam-
phor, nankens, tortoise shell, &c. taken
out of the ship Star.—About the
1st inst. boarded a French brig from
France; having on board the captain
and crew of a British vessel, put on
board 10 days before, by the U. S. frigate
Constitution.

Also arrived, the privateer schooner
Whig, from a cruise of 3 months, hav-
ing made several prizes, and has bro't
in a cargo of dry goods.

We understand, by advice from the
frontiers that the British are prepar-
ing to deliver up Michilimacknac,
Niagara, and the part of Massachu-
setts near Passamaquoddy, which they
have some time occupied. A discre-
tion is left, in the late law fixing the
peace establishment, to the president,
which leaves him the opportunity to
retain any part of the troops, should
any delay take place on the part of the
British to give up the northern posts,
as occurred after the peace of 1763.

AURORA.

VALUABLE ARRIVAL.

Yesterday arrived at New Bedford,
the British brig Flying Fish, (J. Black-
more prize master) a prize to the pri-
vateer David Porter, captured Jan. 22d,
off the Rock of Lisbon. The Flying
Fish was from London bound to Tri-
este; and has on board a very valuable
cargo, consisting of dry goods, hard-
ware, spices, coffee, indigo, logwood,
red led, cochineal, &c. Has been
chased by five different cruizers, but
escaped by superior sailing. Spoke
nothing.

[The Flying Fish was formerly a
Baltimore schr. and her cargo is esti-
mated at from 150 to 200,000 dollars.]

PRIZE CARGO.
The cargo of the British ship Star
prize to the privateer Surprise, of Bal-
timore, which arrived at this port yes-
terday, consists of the following, viz:
1180 bags Sugar
5021 ditto Coffee
45 tubs Camphor
297 bags Sago
224 cwt. Span Wood
22 bales Nanken
83 cases Cinnamon
5 ditto Tortoise Shell.
A part was taken on board the pri-
vateer at the time of the capture.
New-York paper.

Some time since, while a number of
Philadelphia gentlemen were skating
on the Delaware, a tea box was picked
up on the ice, containing a living male
infant 4 days old, carefully wrapped up
in warm clothing. The person who
first got hold of the box was determined
to keep the child, altho' his compan-
ions were anxious for the prize. The
child was immediately and appropri-
ately named, and its new father, being
a person of fortune, was determined to
be a Father in all the necessary requi-
sites.

THIS evening at 5 o'clock the
subscribers to the building of the
MEETING HOUSE in this place, are re-
quested to meet at the Seminary, in
order to choose a committee as direct-
ors to superintend the business.
March 2, 1815

NEW

BOOK STORE.

JOHN MACCOUN, Jun & CO. have just
received from Philadelphia a complete and
elegant assortment of BOOKS and STA-
TIONARY, consisting of Divinity, Law, Medi-
cal and School Books, together with a gen-
eral selection of Miscellaneous Works, which
they offer for sale at the Lexington prices,
next door to Peter Flanigan
March 2, 1815

Wanted Immediately,
TWO or three Apprentices to the Silver
Plating business: those about the age of
14 or 15 would be preferred. Also, one Jour-
neyman Blacksmith wanted, to whom good
wages will be given.
I will give the highest price in cash for Old
Paper.

All those indebted to the subscriber are re-
quested to come forward and make pay-
ment immediately, as no longer indulgence can be
given.
CHRISTOPHER MORICAV,
March 25

Found,

ON Saturday last, about 10 miles from Para-
matta, on the road leading from thence to Win-
chester, a POCKET BOOK, containing a few
papers. The owner can get a by describing
his property and paying for this advertise-
ment. Enquire at this office
March 25

For Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT, situated in a pleas-
ant part of the town. Also an Out Lot, con-
taining ten acres. For terms apply to
AMON CAST.
Winchester, March 25

Clark County—to wit.

TAKEN UP A Slave Sloop, about five
miles north of Winchester, one by H. 160
Cott, supposed to be two years old past, both
hind feet and left fore foot white, and 12
face—Appraised to 12 dollars. Also a dark
brown Mare Colt, two years old next spring,
right hind foot white and some white on the
left hind foot, a small snip. Appraised to 2
dollars, before on the 25th of January 1815.
ISAAC CUNNINGHAM, j. p.
34 3w

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and customers that he intends
shortly moving to the country, and earnestly
requests all those indebted to him by account
or otherwise to come forward and settle the
same.
GEORGE KENADY,
March 25

Flax & Hemp Seed Wanted.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price
for in MERCHANLIZE for Hemp & Flax
Seed
AMON CAST.

Notice.

I WISH to get or hire a NEGRO WO-
MAN, acquainted with house work, for
whom I will give a good price
JAMES CLARK,
Winchester, Feb 25

MAYSVILLE

GLASS WORKS.

THE public are informed that the Glass
Works in Maysville 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 superi-
or quality, which they will sell at the Pat-
tern prices. They have appointed J. & J.
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.

For Sale,

A SMALL TAN YARD lying in Clats
County, on the road leading from Win-
chester to Red River Iron Works, about two
miles from the latter place. It is conveni-
ently situated, both for water and bark. It will
be unnecessary to say any more in recom-
mendation, as no doubt, the person wishing to pur-
chase will view the premises by the
purchases.
SAMUEL SMITH