

We are authorised to state that DAVID HAMPTON, Jun. Esq. is a candidate to represent the Counties of Clark and Estill in the Senate of this state. He will endeavor to meet the approbation of the public so long as his fellow-citizens will continue him in that capacity.

A Paris paper of March, 24th says, "The King of England is dead; but it is not certain that the natural heir will quietly possess the Crown.—The Duke of York has a powerful party, and we are assured that England is divided into two distinct factions."

The Montenegrins, with the Bishop at their head, declared themselves independent in Feb. last.

The dynasty which has reigned in Tunis for a century, has been annihilated by an usurper in the usual bloody manner.

A Montreal paper of the 20th of April, says, "Commodore Chauncey arrived at Kingston on the 10th. He was received on the St. Lawrence with a salute of 13 guns; the naval officers speak of him as a man of genteel manners and address. General Brown had arrived at Kingston also—who, with the Commodore, were shown every possible attention and respect by the heads of our naval and military departments there."

The Washington City mail, we understand, has been lost in Tyger Valley, Virginia.

NAPOLEON.

Revolutions tread on the heels of revolutions!—Vast events, which centuries have been thought necessary to produce, roll before us with the unceremonious bidding, as do the billows of the deep. Fancy, busy with her imagery, and all the wildness of invention, is out rûn by the unimaginable developments of modern times! What seems fit only for fiction; and which, if sketched as such, would be so overdrawn as to disgust by its unlikeliness any thing—is reality! A moment of time is the womb which bears the fruits of ages—Empires rise, and by their show of glory and strength, challenge our admiration and wonder—then like the meteor vanish, and are seen no more! Napoleon, but yesterday an exile—shut from his empire, as well by the ocean, as by the fleets and armies of his successor, in a twinkling has lighted upon the throne, and again sways the destinies of France! The mind unaccustomed to take in the evolutions of revolutionary scenes, except in detail, recoils before the suddenness of this vast blaze; and shrouding itself in doubts, looks thro' them, till by degrees it shall be able to sustain the otherwise insupportable splendor.

Had this prodigy, at the head of armies, thrown himself upon the soil whence he had been so recently driven, and by the gradual advancements of victory found his way back into the capital of France, and to the throne, then could we have beheld his diadem without suffering from the splendor of its rays—But this triumph was silent as the whispering breeze—studded as lightning—and bloodless as peace!

Of Napoleon it may be said—"A hero, who one day could not place his foot on one inch of sand which would own his impression as a master; and who on the next day is lord of an empire." "He now binds an atom—now girds a world." N. Int.

The present may well be termed the age of prodigies—the abdication of Bonaparte at the moment when the integrity of France was invaded by four powerful armies, and his banishment to the little Island of Elba, was not, (however unexpected and astonishing) in any manner to compare to his miraculous return to his capital, unsullied and spotless with the blood of a single subject. There is something so splendidly great—so bold and imposing in the features of this late occurrence, that the human mind can scarcely credit the existence of the fact, or combine reason with a circumstance so extraordinary. An isolated and banished monarch, with a few hundred retainers granted him as the mockery of a court, invading his recent territories, containing thirty millions of souls and armies of 200,000 men on foot, with a handful of 600 men, and marching, without any delay, to the Capital, over a tract of near 1000 miles, and taking peaceable and quiet possession, is of that miraculous stamp that credibility might well be staggered. In vain would ancient or modern history furnish a parallel—and even his most bitter enemies, who wished to see him in adversity that they might discover his weakness and his cowardice, must now admit that even difficulty, defeat and disgrace, have only clothed him with fresher honors, and elevated him beyond the limits of comparison.—Bost. Pat.

VERY LATE FROM PORTUGAL

On the 4th instant arrived at New York, the fast sailing brig, Criterion, Forbes; in 21 days from Lisbon, which port she left on the 8th of April. By this arrival we learn verbally, that a REVOLUTION HAD BROKEN OUT IN SPAIN; and that KING FERDINAND HAD FLED, his army having previously refused to obey his orders. We also learn that Lord Ellenborough's house in London, and several others, have been destroyed by a mob.

The news of the revolution in France had reached Lisbon, and the following forces were said to have taken the field against Bonaparte, and had taken up the line of march; Russia 80,000 field, 80,000 reserve; Prussia 80,000 field, 80,000 reserve; Spain 80,000 field, 80,000 reserve; Austria 150,000 field, 100,000 reserve. Low Countries under the command of the Duke of Wellington, 120,000 field, including Englishmen 120,000 reserve. The news of the day at Lisbon, on Saturday 8th April, was that there had been a refusal on the part of the Spanish soldiery to march at the orders of Ferdinand unless he would sign the Constitution.—All was tumult and dismay at Madrid. The French vessels which were in the port of Lisbon, were afraid to go to sea, anticipating an immediate war with England. Wheat flour and all provisions were improving in value. A letter has been received at Lisbon, from Mr. Gavino, at Algeiras, stating that the Algerines had passed the straits into the Atlantic.—The Criterion was chased on the morning of the 11th of April by a ship of war, lat. 27, 30, N. lon. 15, W. supposed to be a Turk. Passengers, Mr. T. Beath, of Leeds, (Eng.) Capt. J. W. Baker of Salem.—N. Y. Mer. Ddv.

Winchester Academy.

Winchester, May 13th, 1815.

WE the undersigned, trustees of the above Academy, and citizens of the place, having devoted particular attention to the School of Mr. Lewis, are of opinion that this school is inferior to none in the western country, in its government and in its mode of teaching the several branches of science: so far it has given entire satisfaction to every one concerned; the progress the scholars have made far surpasses the most sanguine expectations. Parents and guardians who wish to avail themselves of this school, may rest satisfied that every attention will be paid to the education and morals of their children.

- Chilton Allen, George G. Taylor, Thomas Pickett, John Ward, Sam'l. M. Taylor, James Clark, D. Dodge, Peter Flanagan, Wm. W. Martin, Thomas Barbee, John G. Stuart, E. Worthen, Silas W. Robbins, Samuel Hanson, Thos. R. Moore.

N. B. The next session will commence the first of July. 43-2w

Winchester Rifle Company.

THE Members of the Winchester Rifle Company are requested to meet at John Ward's Ball Room on Saturday next at 2 o'clock P. M. to elect their officers and make choice of a uniform for said company. There will be no admittance for any person except said company. May 24

500 acres of Land for Sale.

LIVING at the mouth of Red River, part in Estill and part in Clark County. It contains a variety of Fruit Trees, a good Distillery, now occupied; a Mill Seat, supposed to be the best in this state, a two story House and Kitchen, with three brick fire places.—There is a ferry at the above place, and the court has granted an inspection. Eighty acres of the above land is improved, and 150 acres is bottom land. Good title will be given.—Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. WILLIAM S. TUTTLE. May 24 43-3w

MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, April Term, 1815.

Joannah Holder, complainant, AGAINST Cary Holder, defendant, IN CHANCERY. FOR DIVORCE.

THIS DAY came the complainant by her attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, it is therefore considered by the court that unless said defendant shall appear here on or before the first day of our next July term, file his answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demurrer, that the same shall be taken for confessed against him; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper for two months successively according to laws. A copy—Attest. M. HARRISON, c. m. e. c. 43-2m

TAKEN UP by Edmund Lilly, in Montgomery County, near Red River iron works, a BAY MARE, 18 or 19 years old, about four teen hands and a half high, shod before, no brands perceivable, a small star in her forehead, both hind feet white up the foot lock.—Appraised to \$25, before me this 21st day of March, 1815. LANCE WOODWARD. 43-3w\*

TAKEN UP by Thomas Winn, living on Hood's Creek, one mile and a half from Winchester, a BAY MARE, 24 hands high, two years old, shod before. Appraised to \$30 dollars before me this 23d of January, 1815. JONATHAN TAYLOR. 43-3w\*

services—you who, but for treason, would have been enabled to defend it for some hours longer, against those allies, who were ready to fly from France. Continue to protect property and civil liberty: then you will have deserved well of your country and of your emperor.

From my Imperial General Headquarters, March 8, 1815. NAPOLEON.

Countersigned, "The General of Division, Bertrand, Marshal of the Palace, exercising the functions of Secretary of State."

DECLARATION

Sent to H. R. H. the Duke of Angoulême, by the Count D'Osmân, Ambassador from France at Turin.

The powers which signed the Treaty at Paris, convened in general Congress at Vienna, having been informed of the invasion of Napoleon, and of his entry, sword in hand, into France, owe it to their own dignity, and to the interests of social order, a solemn declaration of the sentiments which that event has caused them to entertain. In thus breaking the convention which established him at the Island of Elba, Bonaparte destroys the only legal title to which his existence could lay claim in re-appearing in France with projects to disturb and confuse, he has deprived himself of the protection of the laws, and has manifested in the face of the universe, that there can be no safety in having a peace or truce with him.—The powers declare in consequence, that Napoleon Bonaparte has placed himself out of all civil and social relations; and, that as the enemy and disturber of the repose of the world, he is delivered up to the vindictive public.—They declare at the same time, that firmly resolved to maintain inviolate the treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814, the dispositions sanctioned by that treaty, and all those which they have, or which they shall yet agree upon to complete and consolidate it, they will employ all their means and will unite all their efforts, in order that the general peace, the object of all the views of Europe, and constant end of their labors, be not disturbed anew; and in order to guarantee it from all attempts which shall threaten to plunge the people into the disorders and miseries of revolutions; and, tho' intimately persuaded, that France can never again rally itself around its legitimate sovereign, to render nugatory this last attempt of a criminal and impotent delirium; all the sovereigns of Europe, animated with the same sentiments, guided by the same principles, declare, that if contrary to every calculation, there should result from this event any real danger whatever, they will be ready to give the King of France, and to the French nation, or to any of their allies, as soon as the demand shall be made, the necessary means, to re-establish the public tranquillity, and to make common cause against all those who shall undertake to disturb it.

The present Declaration, inserted in the Protocol of the Congress convened at Vienna, in the session of the 13th of March, 1815, shall be made public.

Signed at Vienna, on the 13th of March, 1815, by all the Plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty of Paris.

[The above document strengthened the determination of the Royalists at Bordeaux, to establish an Independent or Provisional Government in the south against Bonaparte.]

An officer of Bonaparte's had arrived at Bordeaux from Paris, who was immediately arrested and put in prison. All the English were getting away with their effects as fast as possible. King Louis issued a proclamation on the 19th of March, saying that part of his army had betrayed him, but he hoped it would soon acknowledge its errors and return to its duty. [The king, at this time, stated he would make a stand in his capital, but wished to save much bloodshed.]

PARIS, March 20. CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. The President said, you have resolved yesterday that the sitting should open at 11 o'clock precisely; it is a quarter past 11 o'clock and the sitting is open. You have not to occupy you the order of the day. I have received a letter from the Minister of the interior with the Proclamation of the King.

The President read those two pieces, and added; since according to the constitutional charter silence has become a duty, nothing remains for us but to separate and to meet again on the first order of his Majesty.

PROCLAMATION. LOUIS, by the grace of God King of France and Navarre. To our beloved and faithful, the Peers of France and the deputies of the departments.

Divine Providence, who has recalled us to the throne of our Fathers, permits to-day that this throne be shaken (e-brante) by the defection of a part of the armed force, who had sworn to defend it. We should be able to profit of the faithful and patriotic dispositions of the immense majority of the inhabitants of Paris, in disputing the entry of it to the rebels, but we shudder at the calamities of all kinds, which a combat within its walls would draw upon them. We retire with some brave men

whom intrigue and perfidy could not detach from their duties. And since we are not able to defend our capital, we go further off; to assemble forces and to seek on another point of our kingdom, not subjects more loving and more faithful than our good Parisians, but Freichmen more advantageously placed to declare themselves for the good cause.

The actual crisis will appease itself. We have the presentment, that the misled soldiers, whose defections delivered up our subjects to so many dangers, will not delay to acknowledge their errors, and will find in our indulgence and our goodness the recompense of their return.

We shall return soon in the midst of this good people, to whom we shall bring again once more peace and happiness.

These reasons moving us thereunto, we have declared and do declare, ordained and do ordain, that which follows:

Art. 1. Conformably to the terms of the articles of the constitutional charter, and of article 4th of title 2d of the law of the 14th Aug. 1814, the session of the Chamber of Paris and deputies of the departments for 1814, are declared closed. The peers and the deputies which compose them, will separate themselves on the instant.

Art. 2. We convoke a new session of the house of peers, and the session of 1815 of the chamber of deputies.

The peers and departments will unite as soon as possible, at the place which we shall indicate, for the provisional act of our government.

All assemblies therefore of the one or the other chamber, which shall take place without our authority, are for the present declared null and illegal.

Art. 3. Our chancellor and our minister, each in that which concerns him, are charged with the execution of the present Proclamation; which will be carried to the two chambers, published and affixed, as well at Paris as in the departments, and to all the prefects, under-prefects, courts and tribunals of the kingdom.

Given at Paris, the 19th day of March, the year of grace 1815, and of our reign the 29th.

By the King, LOUIS, DUMBRAV, The Chancellor of France.

ALGERINE EXPEDITION.

New-York, April 29. The first squadron destined for the Mediterranean, to act against Algiers, is now assembled in this port, and only awaits a favourable wind to put to sea. It is commanded by Com. Decatur, who has hoisted his broad pendant on board the frigate Guerriere.

We understand that William Shaler, Esq. with Commodores Bainbridge and Decatur have been appointed joint Commissioners to treat with the Dey of Algiers, should he be inclined to make pacific overtures.

We are told that when the British sloop of war Cyane arrived at N. York Com. Yeo was at dinner with Com. Decatur on board the Constellation frigate, and had a fine view of her from the state room.

A FRUITFUL PRIZE.

Arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, British brig Ocean, from Massena.—Left Feb. 14, for Petersburg, with 1950 boxes lemons, 350 do. oranges, 40 pipes lime juice, 25 do. salted lemons, 300 boxes roll brimstone, 34 casks pumice stone, 13 bags dried orange buds, and 34 casks sweet almonds.—She was captured 45 days since by the privateer Macedonian, Townsend of Portsmouth; 8 sail of vessels in sight when the brig was captured; a large ship bore up to engage the Macedonian, but after the prize struck made sail.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Despatches have been received at the Department of State from our minister in France by Mr. Storow, narrating the events which have recently taken place in France.

They do not, as we understand, nor could it be expected they should, contain any thing immediately important to the interests of the United States.

Mr. Crawford was expected shortly to return to this country. Mr. Gallatin, his successor, was in Paris—tho' he had not heard of, nor, from what we hear, did he at all expect, his appointment as Minister to France. Nat. Int.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

The squadron at this port destined for the Straits, is not yet ready for sea. If it does not sail within a week, Commodore Decatur, it is said, will not go out, as Commodore Bainbridge is on the eve of his departure from Boston, as Commander in Chief of the expedition.

By a gentleman from Vincennes, we have the following distressing intelligence:—The Indians have surprised a party of rangers from fort Harrison, 33 in number, and killed all but 3—great fears are entertained for the fort, which was but weakly garrisoned.—The inhabitants of Vincennes were marching to its relief.

are directly opposed to our rights.—Soldiers! The imperial throne can alone secure the rights of the people, and above all our chief interests—our glory. Soldiers! we are about to march, to drive from our territories those foreign allies.—The nation will not only follow us with its own vows, but even themselves obey the impulse.—The French people and your Emperor calculate upon you.—We do not wish to interfere with the affairs of foreign nations—but woe to them that interfere with ours."

This speech was viewed with a general acclamation. Shortly after Gen. Cambronne and the officers of the guards of Elba appeared, decorated with the Eagle, the ancient badge of distinction. The Emperor resumed his address.

"Behold the officers of the battalion who have accompanied me in my misfortunes. They are all my friends.—They are very dear to me. Every time I saw them they reminded me of the different regiments of the army; for among these six hundred brave fellows there are men from every regiment. They all remind me of those great and glorious days, of which the recollection is so soothing; for all of them are covered with wounds received in those memorable battles.—In loving them, it was you, soldiers, whom I loved! They have brought back to you, those Eagles. May they always be the rallying point. In presenting them to the guard, I give them to the whole army. Treachery and some unfortunate events have sullied their lustre! But thanks to the French people and to you, they shine resplendent with all their former glory.—Swear that they shall be found wherever the interests of their country demand them. That traitors and those who would invade our land shall never be able to look upon them.

"We swear it"—cried they with the greatest enthusiasm.—The troops afterwards marched off to the sound of music, which played the popular air of "Veillons au Salut de l'Empire."

LYONS, March 13, 1815.

DECLARATION

Of His Majesty the Emperor of the French to the French, and particularly to the Parisians.

"After an abdication, the circumstances of which you are acquainted with; after a treaty, all of which has been violated; after having seen my retreat penetrated by numerous assassins, all sent by the Bourbons; after having seen the French minister intriguing at Vienna, to wrest from me the asylum to which I was reduced, and to take from my wife and son the states which had been guaranteed to them; from that son whose birth inspired you with so lively a joy, and who ought to have been to all the sovereigns a sacred pledge. All these attempts made in violation of plighted faith, have restored me to my throne and my liberty.

"Frenchmen! soon shall I be in my capital; I come surrounded by my brave brethren in arms—after having delivered our provinces of the south, and my good city of Lyons from the reign of fanaticism, which is that of the Bourbons. Fifteen days have sufficed me to unite these faithful warriors, the honor of France; and before the 30th of this month your happy Emperor, the sovereign of your choice, will put to flight those stothful princes who wish to render you tributary to foreigners, and the contempt of Europe.—France shall still be the happiest country in the world. The French shall still be the Great Nation; Paris shall again become the queen of cities, as well as the seat of sciences and arts.

"In concert with you I will take measures, in order that the state may be governed constitutionally, and that a wise liberty may never degenerate into licentiousness.

"I will mitigate to the satisfaction of all, those imposts become odious, which the Bourbons gave you their princely word they would abolish, under the title of Droits Reunis, and which they have re-established under the title of indirect impositions.

"Property shall be without distinction respected and sacred, as well as individual liberty.

"The general tranquillity shall be constantly the object of my efforts; commerce, our flourishing manufactures, and agriculture, which under my reign attained so high a prosperity, shall be relieved from the enormous imposts with which an ephemeral government have burdened them.

"Every thing shall be restored to order, and the dissipation of the finances of the state to gratify the luxuries of the court, shall be repressed.

"No vengeance; it is far from my heart—the Bourbons have set a price on my head, and I pardon them. If they fall into my power I will protect them; I will deliver them to their allies if they wish it, or to that foreign country where their chief has already reigned nineteen years, and where he may continue his glorious reign. To this my vengeance is limited.

"Be calm, Parisians, and you National Guards of that noble city—you who have already rendered such great