

A part of Gen. JACKSON's answer to the District Court of Louisiana appears in this day's paper. Owing to its great length we could not insert the whole of this able production, but the remaining part will appear in our next.

Our country having just emerged from a state of war, against the emergencies of which she was not previously provided, it cannot reasonably be expected but that our national debt must be considerable. It would reasonably be expected that a heavier tax should be levied upon property than formerly, and also that duties should be laid upon articles which were never before the subject of taxation. When we duly appreciate our privileges secured to us by our incomparable form of government, our several proportions as fellow citizens, will be paid to the support of that government with the utmost cheerfulness. The government is one of our own choosing, it is administered by ourselves by means of officers appointed for that purpose. Our public officers chosen by us from among ourselves, having a common interest with their fellow-citizens and under the additional obligation of just preeminence and conferred, delegated authority, have had our interest in view as well as their own, in all that they have done. It was to preserve the tree of Liberty from the axe of Monarchy; that tree which is hung with the relics of vanquished tyrants, and the ever-blooming laurels of independence. Under its shade our fathers sat—under its shadow we are happy, and with its exuberant fruits shall our children be fed. The war was declared through necessity, for the maintenance of our rights; it was conducted with magnanimity blended with humanity; it was declared to be a righteous war by the voice of heaven; and it has terminated in honor and security to our beloved country. Let every citizen look upon himself in this dignified light: I am blessed with a government which recognizes my right to a share in its administrations; I have the right of suffrage whether I am rich or poor; I am therefore a party necessarily involved in an aggregation of individual rights; I will therefore cheerfully contribute my part until the aggregate debt of the nation shall be discharged. This is a light in which no man upon earth can view himself but an American. Our resources are ample, and through the blessing of heaven our prospects are glorious. Contrast with this the situation of the British government, and especially the condition of her subjects. The national debt of Great-Britain amounts to 741,621,227 sterling, which is equal to \$3,292,798,247 88 cents; this sum in silver would load 96,847 waggons, supposing each to carry 2000 pounds!

What a sinking weight of debt!—What a bankrupt nation! Nor is there any prospect of a diminution of this debt; but on the contrary, there is every prospect of its increase. How deplorable is the condition of a British subject! His government in a state of insolvency; the weight of taxation daily increasing upon him, whilst he has no voice in the government (unless he be wealthy) and no means of redress. Gloomy prospects indeed to youth, and inexpressibly so to a parent, who, with his dying breath, has no better inheritance to leave to his children as a bequest than slavery.—How happy the child of America! born to an invaluable inheritance, spending mortal life in its enjoyment, and in death transmitting it to posterity. Gratitude to God, the author of all blessings, should prompt us to a recognition of all our obligations to him; and that truly moral conduct, which alone can secure his favor, in which alone stands the maintenance of our liberties, and the permanence of our dearest rights, and the perpetuity of our national and individual happiness.

ITEMS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Great riots have taken place in London, in consequence of the prohibition of the importation of wheat when the price is below 30s: 50,000 persons were concerned. Members of Parliament were personally stripped and abused, and the windows of their houses broken, and the houses in some instances partly demolished. Several persons were said to have been killed.

Dunkirk is said to have been taken possession of by British troops.

Caulincourt, duke of Vicenza, has been sent to Vienna for Maria Louisa.

Louis XVIII. and his suite, in retreating from Paris, have been treated very respectfully by the soldiers and Bonaparte's partisans, whom they encountered on the way.

After the resignation of Soult, (duke of Damatira) as minister of war, to Louis XVIII. general Clarke, (duke of Penthièvre) was appointed. After Louis left Paris, gen. Clarke went to England on business with the prince regent, and remained there at the last date. It is said Soult was not suspected of being a tool of Bonaparte;

but his soldiers complained loudly of the rigor of his system, and he resigned.

An insurrection, which the military were scarcely able to suppress, is said to have broken out lately in Catalonia, Spain.

The restrictions on the bank of England not to pay specie, are continued to July, 1816.

The alien law is again enforced in England as to Frenchmen.

Colonial produce fell in price greatly in England, in consequence of the news from France. The value of gold has risen.

The court of Madrid has issued an edict, imposing a duty on English woollen goods, amounting almost to a prohibition. The duty on all kinds of cloth, per yard, was 1-3 dollars; it is now about one dollar and a half, or about 1s. 8d per yard in addition.—The duty on baize, before the edict, was six dollars per piece, or about 18s. additional per piece.

Charles Emanuel, the King of Sardinia, has devoted himself to religious exercises for the rest of his life.

King Ferdinand, of Naples is married to the princess of Augustenburg.

The bronze bust of Napoleon has been replaced over the museum, Paris.

The British minister at the Brazils, & adm. Dixon, are said to have apologized to the Portuguese government for the capture, by the British frigates Niger and Laurel, of the Portuguese brig Boa Uniao, from Africa for Rio Janeiro, with slaves. The British frigates kept up American colors.—The Portuguese captain retook his vessel.

A number of rioters in England have destroyed many beautiful rail ways and waggon road, contrived to convey coals from the mouths of the pits towards the place of shipment.—The offence is supposed to be because they saved human labor. An immense quantity of coal was set fire to and destroyed.

Bourbon Parisian army.—The army organized for the defence of Paris, by the Bourbons, when Bonaparte was approaching, was commanded by the Duke of Berri. It consisted of two corps—one under gen. Rapp, the other under count Maison. Count Belliard was placed at the head of the general staff; count Valmy at the head of the cavalry; count Rutte, of the artillery; and gen. Hoxo, of the engineers. It is known that the soldiers of this army all turned to Napoleon.

Bonaparte's preparations.—A Genoese article of March 3, states, that Bonaparte had been long planning his escape; he enjoined the commanders of the English force stationed before Porto Ferajo; he seized every opportunity to shew his liking to maritime officers; he made use of this pretext to go frequently on board of the English ships of war; he also made excursions to the small neighboring Islands, as Pianosa, &c.; lastly, he sent his French brig, and another which he had bought, to Genoa and Leghorn, to buy ammunition and other things for the equipment of troops. All this had so accustomed the English cruizers to meet his flag, that they paid no attention to his little squadron, which sailed by night. He has left at Porto Ferajo the wife of gen. Bertrand, the sister of gen. Drouet, and in general all the French upon whom he could not depend for a desperate attempt. He made some of them believe that he was merely going to Orbiello, to have a conference with king Joachim Murat.

The British transport Charlotte, from Gibraltar for England, with 200 of the veteran battalion, was driven, in a storm, on a beach in England, under a cliff 600 feet perpendicular; twelve soldiers immediately broke into the spirit room, and drank themselves to death. The rest were saved.

The Alexander, from the East Indies, was wrecked on the coast of England, March 26, and all on board are said to have perished, except four Lascars and a woman.

Sicily.—On the 1st of Feb. the British government suddenly and unexpectedly stopped its subsidy to the Sicilian government. This subsidy was upwards of 30,000l. per month, and was paid for the subsistence of the Sicilian troops. The stoppage created great agitation in Sicily—and the legislative body was called upon to lay new taxes immediately.—But even with this subsidy, the finances of the country were always deranged, and they could not raise yearly the balance necessary.

The British frigate Cossack, with Gen. Prevost as passenger, sailed from St. Johns, N. B. for England, on the 20th April.

The privateer Abaellino, of Boston, has captured twelve prizes—gave up 7 and sent 5 to Tunis. One of the vessels given up retook the Hope, another prize!

A Portuguese vessel arrived at Kinsale from Amelia, reports having been boarded by the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, on the 25th Jan. off Bermuda. The late numbers of Lloyd's Lists are principally occupied with the details of the captures, &c. of British vessels by American privateers.

From Hayti.—We are informed, by

the master of the Swedish brig Carlsham, that the Prussian ship Gustaf Adolph had arrived at Port-au-Prince from Bordeaux, with a French ambassador, appointed by king Louis, and was well received by the two chiefs, Christophe and Petion; and that it had been agreed, that the empire of Hayti should become an independent republic, and that Petion be appointed president.—M. Y. paper.

On a motion in parliament to take up the treaty business with America, it was set aside to make room for another motion, ordering an enquiry into the losses sustained at New-Orleans.

CONSTITUTION ARRIVED.

New-York, May 17.

The U. S. frigate CONSTITUTION, Capt. STEWART, from a cruise, came up from the Hook yesterday afternoon, and anchored off the Battery. She fired the foits she fired a salute.—She left St. Louis, Maranham, north coast of Brazil, on the 19th April, where the prisoners were landed.—On the 26th, fell in with a British 74, to windward of the W. I. Islands, and concluded there was peace from her manœuvres; to ascertain which Capt. Stewart went off St. Johns, Porto Rico, and sent his boat ashore, where he learnt the Ratification of the Treaty.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Stewart to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. Frigate Constitution, May —, 1815.

SIR—On the 20th of February last, the island of Madeira, bearing about WSW. distant 60 leagues, we fell in with his Britannic majesty's two ships of war, the Cyane and Levant, and brought them to action about 6 o'clock in the evening, both of which, after a spirited engagement of 40 minutes, surrendered to the ship under my command.

Considering the advantage derived by the enemy, from a divided and more active force, as also their superiority in the weight and number of guns, I deem the speedy and decisive result of this action the strongest assurance which can be given to the government, that all under my command did their duty, and gallantly supported the reputation of American seamen.

Inclosed you will receive the minutes of the action, and a list of the killed and wounded on board this ship; also inclosed you will receive for your information a statement of the actual force of the enemy, and the number killed and wounded on board their ships as near as could be ascertained.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

CHAS. STEWART.

Hon. B. CROWNINSHIELD, Secretary of the Navy, Washington. [We have received the minutes and list referred to in Capt. Stewart's letter, but in consequence of their length we have to omit them this week; we will, however, give them a place in our next.]—EDTS. ADV.

New-York, May 19.

The squadron under the command of Com. Decatur sailed yesterday for the Mediterranean, to rendezvous at Gibraltar. When the Commodore and Captain Jones took their departure from the battery, an assembled crowd of their fellow-citizens rent the air with three times three cheers.

The squadron consists of the following vessels, viz:

- Frigates Guerriere, Com. Decatur
- Macedonian, Jones
- Constellation, Gordon
- Sloops Ontario, Elliot
- Epervier, Downs
- Corvets Fire-Fly, Rogers
- Flambeaux, Nicholson
- Spark, Gamble
- Sch'rs. Spitfire, Dallas
- Torch, Chauncey

The heavy squadron, bound to the same place, will sail in a few days from Boston.

The wind coming ahead, the squadron anchored again in the bay.

The U. S. sloop of war Erie, Capt. Ridgely arrived here yesterday from Baltimore.

Even sailing.—Three vessels which sailed from Canton in company, all bound to Boston, have arrived there within a few hours of each other, after a passage of 9,000 miles. The following is the order in which they came in; the brig Rambler on Monday, the ship Jacob Jones on Tuesday, and the brig Tamaamaah on Wednesday—these arrivals one in each day for three days in succession with valuable cargoes, produce a revenue which will amount to, between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

New-York, May 10.

Another valuable prize.—Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port, the fine British coppered ship Nicholson, laden with dry goods, &c. captured 12th of March, bound from Liverpool for St. Salvador, a prize to the private armed brig warrior, Champlin, of this port.

A valuable Arrival.—An express arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from Boston, which place he left on Monday morning, announcing the arrival at that port of the letter of marque brig Rambler, Edes, in 150 days from Canton, with a cargo of tears, silks, etc. No late arrivals at Canton.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

Rich and Seasonable Arrival.—We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in this port of the ship Pacific, Capt. Edwardson, from London. Sailed April 1, and brings no news. She has on board 1350 packages of dry goods, 40 casks whiting, 21 ditto coppers, 40 ditto brimstone, and 102 cases ditto. Our city is daily becoming stocked with foreign merchandize.—Country merchants may now be supplied with the most extensive assortment.

Arrived this morning, British brig Vittoria, 40 days from London, with a valuable cargo of dry goods. Passengers Messrs. Mathew Ralston, Morrison and Paxson.

Mr. Ralston left London the 6th of April, and has obligingly favored us with large files of various English prints to that date. They are principally occupied with extracts from French papers, relating to the late events in France, most of which have already appeared in this country. Mr. Ralston informs, that it was currently understood, that the British government, on the 6th of April, would issue a declaration as to the course which it meant to pursue in relation to France. Indeed such a paper, he thinks, had been issued on that day—he could not succeed in obtaining a copy, nor could he learn what was the tenor of it.

New-York, May, 15.

Captain Bourne, of the schr. Ida, who arrived here yesterday in 18 days from Curracoa, informs, that a large Spanish fleet had arrived on the maine from Cadiz, consisting of 1 ship of the line, 5 frigates, and from 60 to 70 sail of transports, with nine or ten thousand troops, who had landed on the Island of Margareto, where the Patriots capitulated, and the army proceeded to Lagaira.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

The following gentlemen arrived at the Washington Hall Hotel, south Third street, yesterday, from the eastward:

Commodore Chauncey, marquis Tweedale, hon. lt. col. De Courcy, col. sir Thos. Arbuthnot, lt. col. Warchope, lt. col. Bruer, and suite.

Nashville, May 16.

GENERAL JACKSON.

We have again the pleasure of the company of our distinguished fellow-citizen, major general Andrew Jackson, who arrived in this town on Monday evening last. The General was met by a number of the citizens of this place the day before his arrival, who accompanied him to within about four miles of town, where he was saluted with the welcome smiles and loud huzzas of several hundred of his fellow-citizens, who had gone out to meet & honor him. From thence he was conducted to the court house in this town—where a suitable and pathetic address was delivered by Mr. Grundy, in behalf of the committee of arrangement, and also by the students of Cumberland College. After which, he was conducted to the "Bell Tavern," and partook of a collation prepared for the occasion.—Whig.

P Francis, in the London Sunday Review, of the 6th of March last, on the subject of the corn bill, takes occasion to remark, that

"It was the increasing spirit of liberty, that gave the courage and genius of its inhabitants the impulse to surpass in enterprize every other people, to take the lead in science and wisdom. The same spirit of liberty has peopled the United States of America, and elevated them in an infinitely short space of time into a great and glorious nation."

The same paper says, "Burlington House came to the hammer on Friday last, and was knocked down by Mr. Willock for 75,000l."

PARIS, March 28.

TO THE ARMY.

SOLDIERS—You have heard it. The cry of your brethren in arms has reached even to you; it has made our hearts leap with joy. The emperor is in his capital.

This name, so long the pledge of victory, has sufficed to dissipate all his enemies before him. For a moment fortune was unfaithful to him; seduced by the most noble illusion, (the happiness of the country) he thought that he ought to make to France the sacrifice of his glory and his crown.

Led astray by such magnanimity, we then took an oath to defend other rights than his.

His rights are imprescriptible. He reclaims them to-day: never were they more sacred to us.

Soldiers, during his long absence, you look in vain upon your white flags for any honorable recollections; cast your eyes upon the emperor; on his side his immortal eagles shine forth with new lustre.

Let us rally under their wings. Yes, they alone conduct to honor and to victory. Let us hoist then the colors of the nation.

The Marshal of the Empire, AUGEREAU, Duke of Castiglione. Pean. March 22, 1815.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

MARCH 29.

Lord Castlereagh this day developed the results of the deliberations of the great congress at Vienna; and gave a luminous view of the affairs of Europe. His speech was long and very able.—He stated.

That the great powers had pledged themselves to put an end to the slave trade; that France was to abolish it in five; and Spain and Portugal in eight years;

That the Austrian dominion has been extended to the Po and the Tessine on the side of Italy;

That Genoa had been annexed to the king of Sardinia's dominions;

That Prussia had received a part of Saxony;

That Poland was to be erected into a separate kingdom, and to be governed as Poles;

That the Netherlands were to be attached to Holland, and that the Spanish government wished to cherish a friendly connexion with G. B. On the subject of France, in her present situation, his lordship said, he would give it, as his opinion, that on the issue of the contest which now agitated her, depended the continuance of all the blessings to which this country could look forward; and that it never could be said, if Bonaparte were re-established in France, England could look forward to tranquillity. Were that man restored in France, he should be glad to know how the continent of Europe could avoid being again converted into so many armed nations, as the only security for their independence. He trusted that Providence would conduct this country through the remainder of its difficulties. A great deal had been done to promote the happiness of nations, and if Bonaparte was not suffered to intercept the prospects which were arising, never could Europe look forward to brighter days than those which it might now anticipate. The noble lord sat down amidst loud and repeated cheers.

On the 4th March three failures took place in the city of London, viz. a house in the skin trade, a sugar refiner, and a distiller. The house of the sugar refiner failed for near two hundred thousand pounds.

From a return to the house of commons it appears that the advances made by England to Spain subsequent to the 1st Jan. 1814, amounted to 1,808 754 dollars.

The official account of the disasters at New-Orleans was received in London on the 8th of March, and the melancholy bulletin was immediately issued from the war department. It is calculated to fill the nation with universal regret and the advantages which were to be derived from the capture of New-Orleans, at so great an expence of human life, would be made the subject of a serious enquiry.

On the receipt of the news express from France, that Bonaparte had landed at Frejus, Mr. Roschild the exchange broker, sold out stock to the amount of 600,000l. It is said that Bonaparte took with him to Eiba, 400,000 gold Napoleons, as a part of the preparation for his present adventures.

The French fleet at Toulon, consists of 35 vessels of the line and frigates, of which 16 are known to be in a state not far short of readiness for sea.

STOLEN

FROM my farm, on the night of the 22d inst. a WHITE HORSE, no particular mark about him recollected except that he has a very large tail. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will turn him.

JAMES CLARK.

May 31

44-1f

BAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBER having just removed from Lexington to Winchester, intends to carry on the

Baking Business,

in all its various branches, to wit: he is determined to bake all kinds of Light Bread, Crackers, Rusk Butter, Biscuit, Ginger Nuts &c. &c. He is also determined to keep on hand a constant supply of Sweet Spruce, for the accommodation of the town, travellers and others who may think proper to give him a call, and he hopes from strict attention to business to obtain a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM VUDEN.

May 30th 1815.

44-4w

For Sale,

FIFTY-THREE ACRES OF LAND, lying in Clark County, at the head of Howard's Creek; about twenty acres cleared; a log house, stable, &c. with an Apple and Peach Orchard. For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

FRANCIS ELLEDGE.

May 31

44-2w*

For Sale,

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND well improved & situated two miles north of Winchester. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises

BENJAMIN BLACKWELL.

May 31

44-4v

Lost,

ON Tuesday the 16th inst. on the road leading from Winchester to Combs' Landing, from there to Gen. Hickman's, a Morocco-POCKET BOOK. Whoever has found the same and will return it with its contents, the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded.

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

Winchester, May 31