

constant, and the most generous of my enemies."

The Austrian army, at the last dates, occupied Bourgogne, the department of the Niore, and there had arrived on the banks of the Loire a corps of Russians, Bavarians, and Wirtembergers, to observe the army of the Loire, which was daily decreasing by continual desertions. Davoust had returned to Paris.

There were great and magnificent rejoicings at Bordeaux on the 11th of July on the re-hoisting of the Bourbon flag.

Gen. Clausel issued a proclamation on the 20th of July, addressed to the soldiers, containing his submission to the authority of the King.

A deputation from the garrison of Strasburg, and other French corps arrived at Paris on the 26th of July, to offer their submission to the King.

Cardinal Fesch has left Paris, under an escort of Austrian cavalry.

The fortress of Befort, in Alsace, has been carried by the Austrian troops after five assaults, which caused much blood shed on both sides.

It appears from the latest French papers, that the most perfect tranquillity reigned in every part of France.

Translation of a despatch of Earl Bathurst, to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Department of War, July 21, 1815.

My Lord—Having been informed to-day that Napoleon Bonaparte has surrendered himself to the Hon Capt. Maitland, commanding H. M. ship Bellerophon; his royal highness the prince regent, hastens to embrace the opportunity of delivering the ports of France from the impediments which result from the state of war, as much as is compatible with the great object of the alliance of the sovereigns, and the stability of the peace and tranquillity of Europe, has directed me to make known to you, that his intention is that your lordships should give orders that all hostilities against the coast of France cease immediately, and that his majesty's vessels suffer all French vessels carrying the white flag to navigate freely.

BATHURST.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The voluntary surrender of Bonaparte into the hands of the Prince Regent of Great Britain, as a prisoner of war, decides all question as to his treatment. It is only to be inquired where he is to be kept. It is mentioned that Capt. Maitland has been ordered to proceed with his prisoners directly to the Clyde; and that Napoleon will be subjected to close confinement in Dumbarton Castle situated on a projecting rock between the deep valleys on the river Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock a spot extremely beautiful as it overlooks a delightful country, but from which it is next to impossible that any one should escape.

NEW-YORK, August 28.

By the ship Oliver Ellsworth, in 40 days from Havre, we learn, verbally, that the Prussian troops in Paris had destroyed the bridge of Austerlitz; the trees of the garden of Luxemburg, where the Prussian troops had encamped; and the garden of plants—that all the cannon belonging to the Prussian army were stationed at the different avenues and bridges, were kept loaded, and men stationed by them with matches—that the Prussians had levied a contribution of Fifty Millions upon the French, and demanded the payment of thirty millions in three days. That the Allied Sovereigns had entered Paris.

The white flag was hoisted at Havre, two days before the Oliver Ellsworth sailed, and the Prefect entered that city amidst the shouts and huzzas of the inhabitants.—Com. Adv.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 29.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. N. D. Nicholson, of the late United States Brig Syren, to Capt. Samuel Evans, commanding Naval Officer at New-York, dated

New-York, August 24.

SIR—Conceiving it my duty to make known the treatment exhibited by British officers and men to those who are so unfortunate as to fall in their power, I am induced to acquaint you with the following circumstances: After the surrender of the Syren to the Medway, the officers and crew of the former were removed to the latter, the crew not being allowed the privilege of taking their clothing, &c. with them, so that the prize crew had a fair opportunity of plundering such articles as they thought proper, which opportunity they took care to profit by, as many of our men were pillaged of every article they possessed, excepting what they had on at the time; and the officers in like manner were plundered on board the Medway; the midshipmen, some of them, were completely stripped, others lost their watches, &c.

For my own part I came off with the loss of about half my clothing, and thought myself well off, when compared with the losses of my shipmates.—The morning after our capture we were mustered on the quarter deck to undergo a search; the men were there stripped to the skin, and their clothing not returned, so that many of them were left without any thing more than

a shirt and trowsers; the next day Mr. Barton, (the first Lieut. of the Medway) distributed the clothing he had taken from our men, to his quartermasters, and quarter-gunners, in my presence.

After being on board the Medway 5 weeks, we were landed at Simon's Town, 25 miles to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, myself and brother officer paroled, and the men marched to Cape Town, under an escort of dragoons, being obliged to ford a lake on their march, where the boys were compelled to go over on the backs of the tall men, this march of 25 miles was performed in one day, and without shoes and food, the latter article they were kept without four and twenty hours! their shoes were stolen by the crew of the Medway while they were asleep; after remaining in this situation nearly eight months, without bed or bedding, (they were not even furnished with straw, and their hammocks were taken on a plea of their being public property,) we were all embarked in different men of war and Indiamen, for England, myself with about sixty officers and men, in the Cumberland 74, Captain Baker; we were all put on the lower gun deck without distinction, among their own crew, and fed on prisoners' allowance; and on my remonstrating with the captain for receiving such treatment, he ordered me off the quarter deck, with a threat at the same time, to put me in irons. We remained in this situation eighteen days, after which Lieuts. German, Gordon and myself, were removed to the Grampus, 50, at St. Helena, admitted to the Wardroom mess and treated with civility.

With respect, I have the honor, &c. N. D. NICHOLSON.

A Naval Court of Inquiry has been held, by order of the Secretary of the Navy on board the United States' ship Hornet, in the Harbor of New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1815, to investigate the cause of the return of that ship into port, and to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of her armament, stores, &c. during her late cruise; and the following opinion has been pronounced by the court:

The court, after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, are of opinion that no blame is imputable to capt. Biddle, on account of the return of the Hornet into port, with the loss of her armament, stores, &c. and that the greatest applause is due to him for his persevering gallantry & nautical skill evinced in escaping under the most disadvantageous circumstances after a long and arduous chase by a British line of battle ship.

SAMUEL EVANS, President. HENRY WHEATON, Special Judge Advocate.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.

Arrived at this place on Tuesday last, the 3d Regiment U. S. Infantry, Col. MILLER, from St. Louis, bound up the river—On the same day, the 8th Regiment, Col. NICHOLAS, from Pittsburg, and proceed yesterday for St. Louis.—Courier.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 8, THE INDIANS.

The latest advices from St. Louis represent the Indian tribes on the borders of the Mississippi as more peaceably inclined than was apprehended some time since. Numbers of those tribes who neglected to attend the commissioners at Portage des Sioux have since come in, and profess to be disposed to conclude a treaty of peace. Col. John Miller's regiment who had been ordered to the St. Louis to protect the frontiers, has been withdrawn and ordered to Detroit. The Colonel passed through this place on Saturday last to join his regiment at Cincinnati who had ascended the river to that place; from thence he will march to Detroit. We are informed that very little apprehension existed of Indian hostility, when Col. Miller left St. Louis.—Argus.

PRICES AT NEW-ORLEANS, August 16.—Flour from \$6 to 6-50 per bbl. Bacon from \$9 to \$12 per 100 lbs.—Lard from 16 to 18 cents per lb.—Cotton Bagging \$35 per cwt.—Sugar from 15 to 16 dolls. per 100 lbs.—Tobacco from \$8 to \$8-50—Cotton from 19 to 20 dolls. per cwt.—Yarns from 9 to 10 dolls.—Coffee from 28 to 29 dolls. per 100 lbs.—Butter 33 cents per lb.—Cheese 25 cents.

ELECTION RETURNS.

- HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Lincoln & Rockcastle.—Wm. Craig Wade. Breckinridge.—James Moorman. Butler & Grayson.—Robt. E. Yates. Clay.—John Bates. Palaski.—Thomas Dollerhide. Knox.—Joseph Eve. Wayne.—Capt.—Coffey. Harrison.—William K. Hall, Gresham Forrest. Ohio.—Phillip Thompson. Muhlenburg.—William Bell. Livingston.—Dickson Given. Caldwell.—John Mercer. Hopkins & Union.—Wm. R. Wier. Floyd.—Henry Stratton.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Copy of a letter from Com. Stephen Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Guerriere, Off Gibraltar, June 15, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you of our arrival off this place on the 15th after a passage of 25 days, having previously communicated with Cadiz and Tangiers. The Spitfire, Torch, and Firefly separated from the squadron during a gale of wind on the 26th ult. and the Ontario on the 31st.

I am happy to find they have, with the exception of the Firefly, all arrived; the latter vessel, I fear, may have lost her spars, and have returned to the U. States. From all the information I can collect, I feel assured that the Algerines have returned into the Mediterranean. The vessels that had separated from us are now joining, and I shall proceed in search of the enemy forthwith.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c. STEPHEN DECATUR.

Extract of a letter from Com. Stephen Decatur, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Guerriere, Off C. thagena, June 19, 1815.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 17th inst. off Cape de Gatt, the squadron fell in with, and captured, an Algerine Frigate of 46 guns, and between 4 and 500 men, commanded by Rais Hammide, who bore the title of Admiral; she struck her flag after a running fight of twenty-five minutes. The admiral was killed at the commencement of the action. After the Guerriere (who from her favorable position was enabled to bring the enemy to close action) had fired two broadsides, the enemy, with the exception of a few musketeers, ran below. The Guerriere had four men wounded by musket shot, which is the only injury done by the enemy in this affair.

We have 400 prisoners including the wounded. The prisoners state that about thirty were killed and thrown overboard.

Their squadron is said to be cruising in our vicinity; five days ago they were off this place; unless I obtain some further intelligence of them by to-morrow, I shall proceed to the port of Algiers, in the hope to intercept their return. For the present I have determined to send the prize into Carthage.

I have the honor to be, &c. STEPHEN DECATUR.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

Providence, R. I August 25.

Arrived here, late last evening, brig Brazilian, Snow, in 42 days from Gibraltar. We were politely favored with the following interesting intelligence, by an intelligent gentleman, passenger in the Brazilian.

The American squadron fell in with the Algerine frigate Messoda, of forty-six guns, and from four to six hundred men, off Cape de Gat. She was engaged by the Guerriere alone, and after a short action was captured by her; the Messoda having 24 killed and 24 wounded; the Guerriere had 7 wounded. They afterwards captured another frigate and a corvette off Cape Palos.

The prizes were sent into Carthage, but were ordered by the Spanish government to leave the place; in consequence of which they proceeded to Toulon. It was reported that another Algerine cruiser, a brig, had been spoken going into Toulon, a prize to the American squadron. It was confidentially believed at Gibraltar, that the greatest part, if not the whole of the Algerine fleet, would be captured, as there were certain accounts of their being at sea, long after they passed the Straights which preceded the American squadron only by 48 hours. There was another report in circulation, that the squadron had taken the second scaport in Algiers, called Oran: Vessels which had arrived from the Straits brought various but confirmatory accounts of the probability of the entire capture of the Algerine fleet. The report of the capture of the two frigates and the corvette was confirmed by a letter from Capt. Lewis, of the Guerriere, to one of the American consuls in Spain, and by him communicated to Mr. Horatio Sprague, American commission merchant at Gibraltar.

The Dutch squadron consisting of five frigates and one sloop of war passed Gibraltar on the 3d of July, and it was presumed would form a junction with that of the American.

A large Swedish frigate came to anchor at Gibraltar on the 11th; bound up. It was said she was the vanguard of a much larger force, to operate against the Algerines.

There were various reports respecting the number of American merchantmen captured by the Algerines since the war, but they originated more from conjecture than from any ascertained facts. It remains a question if they have captured one, except the Salem brig a great while since. The prisoners at Algiers were treated very well, and not obliged to work, being under the protection of the Swedish consul there, who allows them a monthly stipend by the authority of our govern-

ment. Mr. Sprague had received a number of letters from Capt. Smith of the Salem brig, who resides with the Swedish consul. The last letter was from the mate, who, in the absence of Capt. Smith, (he having gone into the country on business of the Consul) undertook to answer a letter from Mr. Sprague to him. It stated that they were very well treated by the present Dey, and that he had no doubt that the moment the American fleet appeared off Algiers that an immediate treaty would take place on the most favorable terms to America.

"JOY TO THE WORLD."

Thus did the blind devotees of John Bull in Boston, head the news of the recent overthrow of Bonaparte, and triumph of the arms of England. To show what cause we, in the United States, have for exultation at the pre-dominance of English power in Europe, it is only necessary to recur to the following letter. The insolence of England toward the United States has uniformly been in proportion to the success, or depression of her arms in Europe. When unfortunate, she is adulatory and sycophantic; when prosperous, she is insolent and overbearing, haughty and tyrannical.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Aurora, dated New-Castle, (Del.) Aug. 18, 1815.

"Last evening the brig Amazon, of Philadelphia, was spoken, bound upwards, from New-York, in ballast, capt. Phillips, who is the owner of the brig also, was boarded on the 15th, off Balmegat, by an officer from the English man of war Ackbar, of 74 guns, commanded by Charles Builer, in company with the English sloop of war, Arab, capt. Jones;—the English officer, who appeared from his conduct to be some overfed understrapper, behaved with extreme insolence; he was informed that there was no cargo on board but the stone ballast, that the only passengers were his wife, and three ladies, her relatives, bound to Philadelphia; and captain Phillips invited him to his cabin; he behaved with so much grossness in the presence of the ladies who had come upon deck, that capt. Phillips was under the necessity of checking his misbehavior; requesting him to leave the brig, as the two nations were not at war, he conceived that no English ship had a right to interrupt an American vessel in the American waters; and this understrapper behaving so indecorous, capt. Phillips refused to have any thing further to do with him, and he accordingly passed back to his majesty's ship. Capt. Phillips was ordered by the English captain to bring aboard his papers immediately, which, having no means to resist, he complied with; and there he was abused, and the American nation stigmatised by every epithet that gross and vulgar hatred could devise; and a number of English sailors were put on board captain Phillips's brig, where they behaved with the greatest outrage, and after reversing the American colors on the staff, as to place the union down, they quitted the brig, and she was suffered to pass."

WM. W. MARTIN will preach the funeral of DAVID RIPPEY, in this place on Sunday the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock!

List of Prizes

Drawn in the WINCHESTER CHURCH LOTTERY.

SECOND AND THIRD DAYS' DRAWING. OF \$100—No. 380. OF \$50—No. 1915. OF \$20—No. 532. OF \$5—Nos. 646, 881, 1939. OF \$3—Nos. 32, 74, 80, 90, 133, 153, 162, 203, 255, 287, 339, 367, 378, 403, 405, 448, 464, 500, 509, 517, 525, 531, 568, 613, 696, 705, 718, 746, 785, 788, 793, 794, 796, 862, 871, 906, 943, 968, 978, 1006, 1046, 1071, 1096, 1103, 1146, 1150, 1184, 1976, 1187, 1269, 1323, 1341, 1367, 1477, 1546, 1550, 1579, 1649, 1770, 1817, 1821, 1849, 1855, 1870, 1888, 1973, 1919, 1936, 1944, 1955, 1959.

A few Tickets for sale at James Ritchie's store, and at the store of E. McGuire & Co. at \$3.50 until Saturday next, when they will rise to \$4, and continue to rise after every drawing. The wheel has gained \$192. Sept. 13

Notice.

THE PERSON who took my bundle of Fee-Bills last Friday evening will please return them, as they can be of no benefit to any person but the subscriber. It is presumed they were taken off the counter through mistake. JAMES RITCHIE. Sept 13

Notice.

ON the night of the 19th of August last, my horse broke (or was taken) loose from John Ward's, and lost or there were taken from off him, a BRIDLE, SADDLE & BLANKET. The saddle has a bear skin housing, with plated stirruians and silver sliders to the stirrup leathers, and silver head and cantling. The bridle is a plain snaffle; and the blanket new and home made. Whoever will deliver the same to John Ward in Winchester or give information so that I get them again shall be handsomely rewarded. JAMES KEAS. Sat. 6.—58—tf 50+

Notice.

THE undersigned earnestly solicit all those who are indebted to them to come forward and make payment immediately. They wish to engage twenty thousand lbs. of LARD; to be delivered by the first of January next. They also continue to give cash for Hemp, delivered at the ropewalks in Winchester. C. K. DUNCAN & Co. Winchester, Sept. 13. 59—tf

For Sale,

A NEGRO MAN, about 40 years old; he is well acquainted with the business of Farming, and can be highly recommended for his honesty and industry. Also, fifteen acres of WOOD LAND, near the town of Winchester. JAMES CLARK. Sept 13 59—3w

For Sale,

A VALUABLE and commodious FARM, containing 101 1/2 acres, situate on the upper edge of Clarke county, on the road leading from Winchester to Mount Sterling, now in the possession of Samuel Rogers, lately occupied by Joshua Bartlett. Mostly cleared and improved; on which are about 100 Apple Trees, beginning to bear; Peach Orchard, &c.; a large and valuable Barn, good Log Dwelling House, and never failing water; in short commanding all the conveniences of a country life. A title will be made the purchaser on the refunding principle. For terms apply to ISAAC FARRAR, living near the above premises. WILLIAM FRENCH. Sept 13 59. 3w

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed to public sale on the 25th day of this month, (being court day) a HOUSE and LOT in the town of Winchester, with a front of 30 feet on Market-street, and running back to Water-street.—The above Lot is adjoining the goal, and the House is occupied by Mr. Bowen as a bake house. The terms of sale are \$250 to be paid in hand, and the balance in four equal payments in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, with notes and approved security. BENEDICT J. KARRICK. Sept 13 59-2w

Wanted to hire,

A sober, industrious NEGRO WOMAN, acquainted with house business. Enquire at this Office.

Thomas Triplett, Jr.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL punctually attend the Circuit Courts of Montgomery, Clarke, Greenup and Floyd. He keeps an office in Mount Sterling, opposite the Court House, where he can be consulted, or if absent he can be seen and consulted at his clerk's office, Owingsville. Letters directed to either place will be attended to. September 6 58—tf

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Thursday the 12th day of October next, the PLANTATION on which I now live, in Clarke County, called the Half-Way House, between Winchester and Mount Sterling, on the main road leading from Lexington to the mouth of Big Sandy, containing about 10 1/2 acres of Land, about 40 cleared. The place is occupied as a tavern, the sign of the Rising Sun, and by a number of good judges supposed to be one of the best stands in the country for a public house. At the same time and place will be sold a stock of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, a Wagon and Team, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. The plantation in good order. The terms of sale, one third to be paid in hand, the other two thirds in twelve months—all the other property 12 months credit will be given for all sums over five dollars. An indisputable title will be given for the land. Bonds with approved security will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. All those indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle their accounts. ALEXANDER SMITH. August 28 58 4w 2sp2m

HEMP WANTED.

THE subscriber will give the Lexington cash price for good well cleaned & strong HEMP, delivered to Nathl. Patten, at the rope walk built by Dr. John Young, Mount Sterling. JOHN PUGH.

WRITING PAPER For sale at this office.

MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, Set April Term, 1815.

Phillip Hammon, complainant, AGAINST Thomas Chiles, John Chiles, Elizabeth Lipscomb, late Elizabeth Chiles, the unknown heirs of William Chiles, and the unknown heirs of Reuben Chiles, deceased, all of whom are heirs and representatives of said William Chiles, deceased, and Samuel Carter, defendants. IN CHANCERY. THIS day came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, it is therefore considered by the court that unless the said defendants shall enter their appearance herein on or before the first day of our next July term, and file their answer, plea or demurrer, to the complainant's bill, that the same shall be taken for confessed against them; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper of Kentucky for two months successively according to law. A copy—Attest, JAMES CRAWFORD, d c m c c 53—2m

BLANKS

For sale at this office.