

diversion of western commerce than their neighbors.

We conclude with the following extracts from the Cincinnati Gazette:—

"If produce is taken round to the Eastern cities to pay for this British merchandise, there is: freight for that produce to those cities; then insurance 6 per cent; then freight for the merchandise back to New-Orleans, and other 6 per cent. insurance. And more still: there is the other freight for the other voyage of that produce from Philadelphia to Europe, and also the 5 per cent. insurance; and again, the first freight of the merchandise from England, and the first 5 per cent. insurance! Making a total of four insurances and four freights, and all the variety of other incidental charges; whilst, at the same time, scores of vessels have been arriving in ballast, and when two freights and two risks, and one profit only would have sufficed, had this merchandise been imported direct into New-Orleans from Europe. It will be surprising to the citizens of New-Orleans themselves in a year or two, that the discovery was not made sooner: That the same vessel which could take out produce could also bring in British and French merchandise; and especially as the navigation of the first steam-boat for years past between New Orleans and Natchez, had proved, exclusive of barges, the power of ascending our rivers.

Crates of queensware will certainly be, for the entire consumption of the West, even to Pittsburgh, imported next summer at New Orleans: no reduction in the price of carriage over the mountains will prevent it. The large vessels calculated for cotton are exactly adapted for crates. If imported by the British merchant, he will sell them, generally at first cost and a fair freight; if imported by any Western merchant, who can furnish or pass thro' British agents at New York or elsewhere, they come at the same time.—They want no repackage at New Orleans, no additional proof of an Eastern warehouse, &c. &c.; and 100 crates of well assorted ware landed at Louisville, Natchez, Cincinnati, up the Kentucky to Frankfort, Limestone, and other towns on the banks; 100 crates, or a proportionate quantity to each place; let this be done by any importer, and not another single crate ever crosses the mountains."—Col.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Northumberland which remained before Plymouth until yesterday, to receive provisions, has sailed with a fine wind.

General Bertrand and his wife, and their children, count and countess Montholon and their child, count Lascazes, gen. Gourgand, nine male and three female domestics, accompanied Bonaparte. Savary and Lallemand were left on board the Bellerophon.

The sloop of war Fly, arrived yesterday in the Downs from Plymouth, having one of Bonaparte's generals on board, supposed to be Savary or Lallemand, who has been transferred from on board the Sharp Shooter, and sailed for France, to be delivered up to the French government.

The following are some of the details in relation to the death of marshal Brune. He arrived on the 2d Aug. at Arignon at 10 A. M. The new prefect arrived the same day, some hours before, and had alighted for a little while at an inn, where the marshal stopped. Some persons were apprized of the arrival of the marshal at Arignon, and others who had recognized him, formed a circle around his carriage. They called him to change horses quietly; the marshal would perhaps have even got out without accident, had he not wished to wait for some papers which had been carried to the superior commander of the department. The tumult in the mean time increased; M. Brune, uneasy, went to the house of the prefect, to shew him his passport signed by the marquis Riviere. The prefect advised him to abscond, and promised to send his papers, they descended together. The prefect, although he was not known to the people in that capacity, came to make himself known to the people, and in the midst of the insulting language which they heaped upon the marshal to reproach him for his former conduct and his recent transactions in the south, he with difficulty procured an opportunity for the marshal to pass in his carriage without receiving violence. He thought himself safe; but a moment after, his carriage was stopped upon the ramparts, and his life was threatened anew.—They assailed his retinue with stones, and cut his horses to pieces.

The marshal then demanded of the prefect, who came in haste, with the members of the council permission to enter the city. He was conducted to the post-house. He employed, to appease the anger of the people, prayers, solicitations, promises, threats—nothing availed. Those without demanding the death of the marshal with loud cries. The prefect promised in vain that he would conduct the marshal to prison if they would respect his life; all was useless. A battalion of troops which arrived could not re-establish order; the effervescence was at its height; already they began to break

the gates with axes; the vociferation redoubled. For more than four hours the prefect defended the life of the marshal with unheard of courage; the multitude crowded towards the door, before which he stood with all the magistrates, the commandant of the department, some officers of the national guard and the armed force which they had assembled. Three times they were driven off—thrice they returned in spite of the bayonets and threats which were directed against them. At this moment they heard the discharge of a gun, and persons came to announce that the marshal had killed himself.

Some hours after they wished to carry the body to a chapel; but it was impossible to restrain the people, who seized it and threw it into the Rhone.

Orders have been given that marshal Ney be transferred to Paris. It is presumed that he will arrive in 4 or 5 days, and that the process against him will commence immediately. Marshal Macdonald, duke of Tarantum, took on the 1st inst. the command of the army of the Loire. It constituted an effective force of about 45,000 men.

Letters from Amsterdam state, that the stocks of the United States have advanced considerably.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE HURRICANE

Boston, Sept. 27.

In Providence the loss of property was immense. The tide rose ten or twelve feet above common high water, and co-operated with the wind in sweeping away houses and stores in the lower town. The scene was indescribably terrific. Every where was desolation and confusion. The wrecks of buildings and vessels, and articles of merchandise, rolled along the current together—and the best efforts could command but little success in saving property from destruction. Among the stores destroyed, we understand were two large brick ones belonging to Messrs. Brown and Ives, nearly filled with Russian goods, and we hear that in one instance, of 150 hhds. of molasses on a wharf, only three were saved. A meeting house, the Great Bridge, India Bridge and Mill Bridge, were destroyed. When the tide was at its height, vessels were drove through the street from one branch of the river to the other, some grounded in them. A New-York Packet was drove near the Theatre; the sch. Rising States floated up the river bottom upwards. The shipping were all drove on shore or destroyed. Those on shore lay high and dry in streets and gardens. Many lives were lost, and many persons maimed. One house destroyed, had contained five families.

We have been favored with the following letter from Mr. Wood, to his correspondents in this town. It is dated at Providence on Sunday morning.

"The elements are now quiet; but yesterday about 3 o'clock, a most tremendous gale from the S. E. commenced, and continued to increase till 12 o'clock. From 10 to 12 there was one continued scene of horror. The Great Bridge was carried away by one or two vessels driving against it. The water rose from 10 to 12 feet higher than ever was known. All the buildings and stores, or nearly all, on the wharves, are washed away. I presume the buildings destroyed, including a meeting house, exceed one hundred and fifty. All the ships below where the bridge was, are on the tops of the wharves. The distress is past all description.—The water in Wybosset-street and Westminster-street was from 6 to 8 feet above the pavement. Every person was obliged to quit the lower stories of buildings there. All the commercial part of the place I think is ruined. All round the town is to be seen broken buildings and vessels mingled with cotton, coffee, soap, candles, grain, flour and every other article of merchandise you can mention, together with household furniture. Many people have lost all their property—and a number have lost their lives. No business but what regards the calamity, can be done in town for a number of days. The streets on the west side of the bridge are so full of broken fragments of vessels, boats, buildings, &c. that you can only pass by climbing over them. Vessels have drove into the streets where they remain before the houses. The Exchange and Union Banks were literally inundated, but I think they will not lose much. About 300 men, under arms, are constantly on guard round the town."

At Roxbury great damage was sustained; and it is supposed the destruction in fruit trees alone in that place and its vicinity, will take 20 years of industry to replace.

The destruction among the trees about New-Orleans is immense. Some intelligent farmers are of opinion that one half of the best of the forest trees and fruit trees have fallen.

It is a proof of the amazing power of the wind, (says the Connecticut Gazette) that the showers which fell over this city and neighborhood were of salt water. The leaves of the tender fruit trees and shrubs, and of many forest trees, without frost, shrunk within a few hours after the gale as though they had been scorched. During the strength of the wind, in the eddies, the air was extremely hot and suffocating.

WINCHESTER, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1815.

NOTICE.

THOSE subscribers desirous of availing themselves of the terms of this paper, by paying in advance, are informed that the time, to original subscribers, has nearly expired, and that it will not be extended beyond that period. Those indebted for the last year's subscription, advertisements, &c. are again requested to make immediate payment.

GOVERNOR & LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

We are authorized to say, that Maj. George Madison will serve as Governor for the State of Kentucky; and that Col. G. Slaughter will serve as Lieut. Governor, if it be the wish of a majority of their fellow citizens.

The following characters will then stand on the nomination as they have been brought forward:—

For Governor—Col. James Johnson and Maj. George Madison.

Lieut. Governor—Col. G. Slaughter, Col. Wm. Lewis & Hubbard Taylor, Esq.

The gentlemen named in the foregoing list, and who have been brought forward by the constant solicitations of their friends, for the suffrages of the people of Kentucky, are men whose services and devotion to the interest of their country, as well in the cabinet as in the field, justly entitle them to the gratitude and consideration of their fellow citizens.—Argus.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Boston, Oct. 2.

Capt. Babson, of the sch. Mary-Elizabeth, from Alicant, gives the following verbal information from our squadron off Tripoli, &c.

TREATY WITH ALGIERS.

Peace was concluded on the 4th of July by Com. Stephen Decatur, on the part of the U. States, with the Algerines. Conditions, all American prisoners to be given up, and all property restored. The Dey of Algiers to indemnify the American government for the full expense of the expedition. No tribute hereafter to be paid, and American property to be respected. After the treaty had been concluded, the Dey sent off to the commodore requesting of him as a favor to restore the vessels he had captured; stating that he (the Dey) was apprehensive of being assassinated by his own subjects should he refuse to give them up, from which circumstance the commodore made a donation of them to the Dey. He sailed from Algiers 10th July, and arrived off Tripoli the 15th.

Com. Bainbridge arrived at Carthage about the 12th of August, at which place were lying two schrs. of Com. Decatur's squadron, which were despatched to him by Com. Bainbridge with orders to return to the U. States. Com. Bainbridge performed 5 days quarantine at Carthage, and sailed for Tripoli, to touch at Algiers.

U. S. ship Ontario sailed from Algiers 7th July, with despatches for government, (which vessel it is feared is lost.)

The Algerine sloop of war taken at the same time of the frigate and sent into Carthage had been seized by the Spaniards. The Dey of Algiers sent orders for her restoration, but they refused to give her up to them—difficulty between the Algerines and Spaniards is expected.

The Dutch fleet were off Algiers, consisting of five frigates & two sloops of war. The Dutch Consul of Alicant on board of one of the squadron had made propositions similar to those obtained by Com. Decatur, but the Dey refused to accept them, and in return made proposals to the Dutch Admirals, which were in a like manner refused. The Dutch Consul had arrived at Alicant, being unable to negotiate a satisfactory treaty.

The Dutch fleet were in daily expectation of a reinforcement, at which time, should no peace be concluded, they would bombard the city, and intercept a part of the Algerine squadron which was out.

The most serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the U. S. sloop of war Ontario. She must have passed out of the Streights about the 10th or 12th of July.

THE TREATY OF PORTAGE DES SIOUX.

KASKASKIA, Sept. 29 1815.

We understand that the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians of the Mississippi river and its waters are about to close their negotiations and terminate their business without effecting any pacification whatever with the Rock River Indians. These deluded wretches as well as many others, have recently received very great presents from the British government, and have been led by the traders to believe, that war between the U. States and Great Britain would be renewed in a short time.

They say that the British have advised them not to meet our commissioners. They have refused to do so—and most positively object to the establishment of military posts on the Mis-

issippi river; added to these circumstances, their continued hostilities and depredations ever since they were notified of the Peace, renders it absolutely necessary for the sake of example, and to command a proper respect for the American government, that it should take the most vigorous measures for punishing them. If peace should be made with them hereafter without requiring some atonement for their multiplied transgressions it will render the American name contemptible among other tribes, and be an inducement to them, to commit similar depredations from seeing the facility with which impunity is obtained for the most outrageous conduct.

The machinations of British traders have doubtless prevented the Indians generally, from meeting the overtures of our government with the promptitude that was expected. Several of the tribes attempted to temporise and intrigue by promising, and yet delaying to send forward deputations, which circumstances have greatly contributed to protract the Treaty.

Many British traders, with goods to a vast amount, on which no duties have been paid, are arrived in the Mississippi, and are now trading with the Indians within our acknowledged limits, and in the country which we have purchased from the Indians, without any license whatever. Is it possible that those traders can be permitted to act in this way with impunity, whilst even our citizens are prohibited under severe penalties from carrying on any trade with the Indians without giving bond with sufficient security, to conduct themselves properly, and obtaining a license from the superintendent of Indian affairs? Are the vile British traders who have disgraced themselves by stimulating the savages, to murder women and children on our frontier to be permitted to enjoy greater privileges in our own country than our most meritorious citizens?—Justice and policy both forbid it.—H. Herald.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

At the commencement of President Washington's administration our national debt was \$72,337,301. During the administration of John Adams, or rather Timothy Pickering and Alexander Hamilton, the debt was increased to \$82,000,167: for this increase the federalists have not the excuse that it was made in a time of war—it was done to support a useless standing army, &c. But during the republican administration of Mr. Jefferson, this debt was diminished nearly twenty millions of dollars, besides paying the interest; and during the administration of Mr. Madison up the first of January last, the debt has been further reduced more than twelve millions, & was then only \$39,905,183. The sum of principal discharged in fourteen years is \$42,094,984; and the sum of interest on the whole amount in the same time is \$68,380,140; so that the whole amount of debt actually discharged is \$110,975,114.

But the federal papers have insisted that the late war has incurred a further debt, to discharge which the present generation nor their posterity will ever be able, some of them have swelled the amount of this debt to more than two hundred millions. But these assertions are not bottomed on fact.

The whole expense of the three years war over and above the revenue was only \$68,783,121: if this be added to the old debt, \$39,905,183, the whole amount of debt will be \$108,688,305—exceeding the amount of debt in 1801 \$27,689,138. From this debt we will deduct fifteen millions for the purchase of Louisiana and more than twenty millions which have been expended on objects of permanent utility, as the building a navy, the construction of fortifications, &c. the amount of debt incurred by the war will be less by nearly ten millions of dollars than the sum of principal paid on the old national debt by an economical administration.

The National Debt at this time (108 millions) is a great sum; but when we reflect that the revenue of the present year will probably exceed forty millions, large as this debt may appear we may console ourselves with the prospect that a very few years will discharge the whole of it; and that, so far from entailing poverty and wretchedness on posterity, we may ourselves pay it without scarcely feeling the weight of a burthen.—N. H. Patriot.

CURIUS CALCULATIONS.

Louis XVIII. in his proclamation to the French, says, that "1,200,000 men are marching against the Usurper." At the average step of a soldier on the march, one step of each makes 600 miles, and will wear out one pair of shoes; so that if they march 25 miles in one day, they will wear out 50,000 pair of shoes; and the whole distance travelled will be 30 thousand miles, or equal to 1200 times round the globe of the earth at the equator! If the whole 1,200,000 were drawn up in a single line, allowing two feet to each man, the line would extend from London to Edinburg, 400 miles! The French revolution has cost England nearly one thousand millions of guineas! which would purchase half the lands in the kingdom, or build ten cities as large as London!

BONAPARTE.

Nothing can exceed the stupid falsehood and inconsistency of the London prints, in relation to this fallen chief. One moment they tell us, that he is the great man, in every sense, captivating the British tars, and all hearts who come near him, by displays of superior greatness of mind. The next moment, and almost in the same breath, they represent him as acting the part of an idiot, as well as a coward, in crying like a child, and threatening that he will never go to St. Helena alive. The last statement we conceive to be a stupid lie, or perhaps a very politic one. If like Carracioli, who was murdered by Lord Nelson, as Southey, the Poet Laureat has been obliged to confess in his life of that Naval Hero; if, we say, Cockburn is instructed to play the same game with Napoleon, as Nelson did with Carracioli, there is policy, instead of sheer stupidity, in the lies of the London Editors. If Napoleon should chance to be found dead in his cabin, it will be attributed to apoplexy, having been used to exercise & act upon so large a scale, that a sedentary & confined state was necessarily fatal!—With Cockburn for his keeper, we can only add, may the Lord have mercy on his soul; for we do believe, that the fate of Carracioli, that brave, generous, and magnanimous Neapolitan, awaits him. By the bye, we could wish every admirer of British policy in this country, would read the story of Carracioli, as recorded by the Poet Laureat of his Britannic majesty. They will find it in Southey's life of Nelson; and if it does not shake their faith in a government which has been wickedly and impiously, because falsely, termed the Bulwark of our Religion, they are past all cure, and capable of winking at any enormity which the bulwark may commit!—A. B. Reg.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 6.

The elegant and accomplished Mrs. Patterson, formerly the wife of Jerome Bonaparte, arrived here last week in the American ship Milo, which is already on her second voyage since the ratification of peace in January last.—This lady, since her divorce, has assumed her maiden name of Paterson, with the adjunct of Mrs. instead of Miss, to designate her peculiar situation.—We are happy to say that she has received such attention from the respectable families in this place, as she is entitled to by her character and misfortunes.

List of Prizes

Drawn in the WINCHESTER CHURCH LOTTERY.

FOURTEENTH & FIFTEENTH DAYS' DRAWING.

OF \$500—No. 1790. OF \$50—No. 437. OF \$20—Nos. 511, 1501, OF \$10—No. 110. OF \$5—515, 580, 1101, 1291, 1340, 1769. OF \$3—77, 127, 173, 188, 253, 270, 285, 312, 332, 337, 391, 395, 496, 497, 597, 638, 639, 640, 653, 734, 789, 792, 798, 809, 818, 859, 879, 912, 964, 980, 981, 1026, 1166, 1167, 1213, 1230, 1265, 1313, 1320, 1401, 1412, 1413, 1446, 1457, 1461, 1484, 1505, 1532, 1534, 1537, 1538, 1540, 1571, 1596, 1689, 1731, 1796, 1810, 1872, 1874, 1894, 1902, 1906, 1961, 1968, 1996.

A few tickets for sale at the store of E. M'Guire.

Oct. 21.

For Sale,

A Valuable Farm,

CONTAINING three hundred seventy-one and a half acres, lying immediately on the Kentucky River, on the Madison side, nearly opposite the mouth of Indian Creek—it has a good framed House on it with two good rooms and stone chimneys; sixty or seventy acres cleared, good water, &c. A good and suitable title will be made, and possession given about Christmas. For terms apply to either of the subscribers

JAMES DANIEL,
SPENCER ADAMS.

Winchester, Oct 21 64 tf

Negro Woman for sale.

FOR SALE, a NEGRO WOMAN, twenty six years old, a good Cook or Nurse, or a good hand on a farm. Terms twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Enquire of the subscriber at Bush's ware house, near Boonsborough

THOMAS T. BUSH.

Oct 21 64 2w

Hemp wanted.

THE subscribers will give the Lexington cash price for good well cleaned and strong HEMP, delivered to NAT'L. PATRICK, at the rope walk built by Dr J. Young, in Mountsterling.

LYLE & ARMSTRONG.

Oct. 21. 64 6w

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit.

TAKEN UP by Jonathan Myers, living on the waters of Stoner, five miles from Winchester, a bay MARE, 14½ hands high, six years old, has a star in her face, left hind foot white, has two saddle spots on her right side. Appraised to \$30. Posted before me the 24th day of July 1815.

JOHN WARD, j p c c.

64 3w*

TAKEN UP by Joseph Carter, on Slate Creek, in the County of Bath, a light bay Mare, supposed to be three years old, a small white spot on the end of the nose, a small white streak round her left hind foot, no brands perceivable. Appraised to \$25 before me the 26th day of May, 1815.

PETER DAVIS, j p b c.

64