

...oyed out, than remaining in Cagliari, and did not regret again putting to sea on the fourth day after our arrival, to bend our course once more towards Barbary and settle some differences with the Bey of Tunis, unknown to our government when we sailed; but which the Commodore took all responsibility as their representative to settle. The cause of complaint was this:—During our war with England, one of our privateers sent into Tunis four prizes, all of which were received and promised protection. Two were seized by the Bey and sold at a reduced price, the other two were taken out of his ports under the battery, by a British brig, and carried off. Our Consul remonstrated in vain, and was finally threatened with a secret visit from some of his Turban'd Majesty's faithful subjects, if he said any thing further on the subject. Prudence of course dictated silence until an opportunity should present to do the United States justice: and as soon as our squadron arrived, he forwarded his communications to the Commodore, who demanded and obtained remuneration for all the prizes. They were valued by our consul at \$65,000, every cent of which his majesty paid; assuring the Commodore double the amount should be paid with pleasure, rather than go to war with America. You must know the Commodore had given him his choice, the money to be paid within 12 hours after the demand, or hostilities would commence. Thus ended our difficulties with the most formidable of all the Barbary Powers, and though we had no fighting, still this demand was made before their walls, in sight of six frigates, as many corvettes and brigs, with fifty gun boats capable of acting in two harbors. As the Commodore was indisposed the day the money was to be paid, Captain Gordon, the second in command, was ordered to wait on the Bey, received the amount and passed the necessary receipt. By this single good turn of fortune, I had the pleasure of being introduced to His Majesty—and seeing something of the manners of a Barbary Court. To enter into every minutia respecting this visit and my sensations, &c. &c. would exceed the limits of a letter; I will therefore say nothing at present on the subject, but wait till I can in person talk over my travels, and tell you all; for I hope the time is not now far distant ere I once more turn my face to the West, and embrace in my native land, the only one of freedom under the sun, those friends I have left behind.

"We remained off Tunis 7 days, when we again weighed anchor and stood to sea, destined on a visit to our old friend the Bashaw. He like his brothers the Dey and Bey, had taken advantage of our war with England, to seize some American vessels lying in his harbor, and sent them to Malta to be disposed of for their original owners. They were vessels sent in by our privateers, and valued by our Consul at \$9,000. A sum pitiful indeed—but pitiful as it was, the British Consul was villain enough to persuade the poor foolish old Bashaw to deliver them up to him—assuring him that the people of the U. States would never have it in their power to make a demand on him for the violation of the treaty. That England would destroy the whole of our navy, and that he need never fear a second American fleet off Tripoli. How must this son of John Bull have felt when he saw our little squadron off the town—composed chiefly of vessels captured from His Majesty. As there was a great degree of treachery connected with this business, the Commodore demanded \$30,000 for the prizes, giving as usual, short time for consideration. In this he has been equally fortunate.—The money paid without the least difficulty. Thus my dear Uncle, have we, in the space of nineteen days, settled with three of the Barbary powers, whipped one, and made a peace on our own terms—and exacted tribute from two others. We left the unhealthy coast of Africa on the 7th, and once more steered for a Christian port, and arrived in Syracuse on the 10th, but were disappointed in having any intercourse with the shore—for the people who are chiefly composed of priests, are so superstitious that they will have no communication with any vessels in less than 30 days after leaving the coast of Barbary. We were again compelled to put to sea without seeing any of those curiosities this place is so celebrated for, or procure any of those necessaries so much required after our long cruise. The opening to the Ear of Dionysius could be distinctly seen from our decks. The remains of the Tower of Archimedes, which is said to have fired the Roman Gallies, was also pointed out—and we had the satisfaction of procuring fresh water from the fountain of Arathusa. On the 2d day after entering the harbor, we were again under way, and the Commodore kept the shore close on board. We had for five days a fine view of Etna and the adjacent country. The whole coast appears to have been formed from Lava and we passed several villages built entirely from this substance. On the 5th day after leaving Syracuse, we entered the straits of Messina, and anchored the same eve-

ning off the town—where we immediately procured partique, and are now enjoying every pleasure a Sicilian Town affords. The harbor here is one of the finest in the world, when you have once entered it, but the most difficult of access. The whirlpool of Charybdis stands immediately at its mouth, while the rock of Scilla, no less formidable, stands about five miles above the opposite shore.—To avoid the one, you are apt to run on board the other, and it required the greatest skill to bring a vessel in without some accident. Though these places are dangerous, they are certainly not as formidable as represented by the ancients. We have now been here ten days, and in daily expectation of sailing for Naples—thence to Leghorn; and so on up to Carthage—where we calculate on finding Com. Bainbridge with orders to send us home."

**FROM SICILY.**

The Editor of the Freeman's Journal has been politely handed the *Gazzetta di Messina* of the 23d August, which contains the following highly honorable notice of the exploits of the American squadron against the Barbary powers

[Translated from the Italian for the Freeman's Journal.

MESSINA, (Sicily) Aug. 23.

On Saturday, the division of the American squadron, consisting of three frigates, 1 corvette, 2 schooners and a brig, commanded by commodore Decatur, dropt anchor in this port. That brave officer has the glory of having after 35 days absence from the *New World*, concluded the most honorable peace for the GREAT NATION which he represents, and very much to the advantage of its commerce. Altho' the tenor of the treaty has not yet been published, it is, however, known, from good authority that the Regency of Algiers has been obliged to pay him the amount of the prizes taken during the war; and the Regencies of Tripoli and Tunis have been obliged to indemnify the American government for all the prizes which have been made in their ports by foreign nations.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. brig *Enterprise*.

"We remained at Malaga about two days and then returned to Gibraltar—here we were joined by all Commodore Decatur's squadron, excepting his own ship. Our fleet now consisted of the Independence, Macedonian, United States, Constellation, Congress, Ontario, Erie, Enterprise, Chippewa, Saranac, Boxer, Firefly, Flambeau, Torch, Spitfire, Spark, and Lynx. It was a proud sight for an American to see in a British port just at the close of a war with her, (which the English thought would have been the destruction of our navy) a squadron of seventeen sail, larger perhaps than our whole navy at the commencement of that war. At Malaga the Governor waited on Com. Bainbridge on board his ship, an honor which he had never deigned to pay to any Admiral before. On our arrival at Gibraltar the Commodore fired a salute of seventeen guns, which was returned with fifteen. Com. Bainbridge immediately sent an officer on shore to inform the Lt. Governor that he had fired seventeen guns and expected his salute to be returned gun for gun, and he therefore demanded that two more guns should be immediately fired. The Lt. Governor apologized and fired the other two guns. Thus you see, my dear —, that an American Commodore can now demand respect from those who formerly would scarcely have noticed him.

"You have no idea of the respect which the American character has gained by our late wars. The Spaniards especially, think we are devils incarnate—as we beat the English, who beat the French, who beat them, whom nobody ever beat before—and the Algerines, whom the devil himself could not beat."

**THE CREEK INDIANS.**

"The storm is blown over"

We have learned, from a source which admits of no doubt on the subject, that the commissioners had nearly finished running the boundary line in the Creek nation, agreeably to the treaty made by gen. Jackson, without any interruption; and that before this time, it has been completed, and the commissioners are on their way home.

Lieutenant Harney, late of the 29th infantry, returned here from the nation on Tuesday last. He remained with the commissioners until they had nearly gone through their labors, and all apprehensions of danger had subsided. He states, that for a considerable time, many persons expected resistance from the Indians; but none was ever attempted. It was not true that a large number of Indians had embodied with hostile views, as had been reported. A few of the chiefs, however, did express considerable dissatisfaction at losing so much of their country; but they did not even go so far as to threaten a resistance to the running of the boundary line. It was, perhaps, a contemptible remnant

of what are termed the "war-party," who gave rise to the report, "of a large number being embodied," with a view of profiting by alarming the frontier settlements.

Although no serious difficulties were to have been apprehended, under the worst of events, yet we feel considerably gratified ourselves, and congratulate our fellow citizens, that "things are no worse than they are."

Fort Williams, we understand, has been burnt, and not fort Jackson, as was reported. It was done by our own men; but whether by accident or design we do not know.

**WINCHESTER,**

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 9, 1815.

**KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.**

The Legislature of this state commenced its session on Monday the 4th inst. William H. Blackburn, John Rowan and John J. Crittenden were nominated for Speaker, to the House of Representatives. On the first ballot the vote stood thus:

For Blackburn,	17
Rowan,	24
Crittenden,	27

On the second vote:

For Crittenden,	43
Rowan,	29

So Crittenden was elected Speaker.

**Governor's Message.**

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,

We meet on the present occasion under auspices much more favorable to our common country, than at any former period. The blessings of peace are again restored to our land, and the abundant productions of our fields, furnish to every part of the state, all the necessaries, and many of the comforts of life; and demand from us our most grateful acknowledgements to him from whom we receive so many blessings.

On former occasions it has been my duty to point out to you the dangers which overhung our country, from a war with one of the most powerful nations of Europe, brought on us by his cupidity, envy and ambition, and which, in its progress, threatened the subversion of our national institutions, and the prostration of our independence.

Under a long sunshine of peace, we had forgotten much of the art of war:—Most of those, who in the former war, had stood the battle's brunt, and led us to victory, were in the silent tomb. Of those who remained, age had generally unnerved the vigor of early life: The generation which had sprung up in the meantime, had betaken themselves to the pursuits of civil life. The nature of our government, whose end and object is the general happiness of the whole of the community, rendered us averse to war, and solicitous to avoid, by any honorable means, an appeal to arms. Our forbearance was considered by the enemies of our institutions, as the result of weakness in the government, and the loss by its citizens of that high sense of national honor and love of country, which had once been our distinguishing characteristic.

When at last, that appeal was made, the eyes of the world was upon us.—They considered it the test of our national character, and the ordeal which was to prove, whether our government was capable of sustaining the shock of external war, aided by internal intrigue. That contest has terminated. The spirit of the nation which lay dormant, not extinguished, was no sooner roused into action, than it burst upon the heads of our enemies, and struck terror and consternation through their ranks. The haughty grounds taken by our adversary, during a period auspicious to his views, have been abandoned. Terms of peace proffered by our ministers at an early period of the negotiation, were finally accepted by our enemy; but not until the negotiation had been spun out to see the events of a pending campaign, and which terminated highly honorable to the American arms. No longer is our character obscured by our forbearance, and our love of peace. Our brilliant successes at sea, and our splendid victories by land, have placed us on high ground among the nations of the earth.

To secure this standing, and to transmit it unimpaired to our posterity; to avail ourselves of the experience which the late war has given us, by providing against those errors in our policy which it has pointed out; and to cherish and improve the blessings of peace, after the privations of war, is the duty of the whole American family, but more especially of its several legislative bodies.

Toward the attainment of these ends:

We should avail ourselves of a period of peace, to increase and improve our fortifications; our arsenals; our armories, and every species of military equipment.

We should gradually increase our navy, as the increase of population, and the resources of the nation will permit.

We should re-organize the militia; and consequent thereon, revise the militia law; and as far as practicable, prevent in future those evasions and

delays, in complying with executive requisitions for militia, which were so severely felt during the last war.

In short, we should recollect that to be always prepared to resist aggression, is the surest method of escaping it; and that in peace is the safest and cheapest time to prepare for war.

We should extend the fostering care of government to our infant manufactures:

And should improve and extend our internal navigation and our highways.

It is true, that to the national government it more properly belongs to provide for, or give impulse to some of the measures here suggested; but much may be done by the state legislatures, by a frank and liberal co-operation on their part, on subjects connected therewith, or having an influence thereon.

I particularly recommend to your consideration, the propriety of establishing a *State Magazine*; and making provision by law, for procuring arms, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. sufficient to meet any public emergency.

The navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, by *Steam Boats*, regularly sailing up and down those waters, afford to our country, a fair prospect of receiving many of our imports upon much cheaper terms than can be obtained by bringing them from the ports of the Eastern States. Should this succeed, it will also be highly advantageous in opening a direct barter of our export produce for our imported goods thereby saving to the State the commissions and per centages of the intermediate agents and merchants employed in our present circuitous trade.

The experiments which have been made by the steam boats on these waters, give strong assurance of ultimate success.—There has, however, not been a sufficient number of them in operation to enable me to speak with entire confidence. It is believed by many, that a sufficient capital has not yet been employed in that line, to give the experiment a fair trial. I submit to the better information which the general assembly will possess in its collective capacity, the determination of the question, whether it should be left to individual enterprise to ascertain its utility, or whether the state should lend its aid in the undertaking.

Whilst we are reaping the fruits of an honorable peace, we should bear in mind, those brave men, who have fallen in the war, and whose valor, together with that of their compeers in arms, secured to us that peace. Many of them left wives and children who are dependent upon the bounty of their friends. I therefore, recommend that provision be made by law for the support of the widows, and for the education of the children of the militia of this state, who were killed or died in public service during the late war.

It will also be proper for the general assembly at the first session after the return of peace, to review the laws fixing the salaries of the civil list.—Owing to the rapid increase of our population and to other causes, the duties of some of the officers have been much increased, and their salaries will be found inadequate to the services rendered.

No part of the seven thousand dollars appropriated by the act of the last session, "to provide camp equipage for the troops destined for detroit," has been used. I was enabled through the Quarter-Master Department of the general government, to supply what was requisite without advance from the treasury of the state.

I have also been enabled since the adjournment of the general assembly, to pay from the treasury of the state, to the Bank of Kentucky, the sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars of the money borrowed from it; and I have no doubt, the debt may be further diminished in the course of the present session of the general assembly.

I assure you, gentlemen, that I shall derive great satisfaction in co-operation with you in all your measures which may conduce to the welfare of my fellow-citizens.

In a few months the time for electing a citizen to succeed me in administering the government will arrive. I look forward to that period as the termination of my public course. I cannot take my leave of the general assembly without expressing to them the grateful sense I shall always entertain for the favorable light in which my countrymen have viewed my public conduct, and offering to the Divine Disposer of all human affairs, my devout acknowledgments for his many favors extended to our country, and my fervent prayers that his protecting arm, may long preside over its destinies.

ISAAC SHELBY.

December 5, 1815.

The Hon. JOHN GALLARD, the President pro tem. of the Senate of the United States, arrived in this city on Saturday.—*Nat. Int. Nov. 28.*

MARRIED—On Tuesday 1st, by Wm. W. Martin, Mr. JOSEPH WILLIAMS to Miss ANN WEBB—On Wednesday, Mr. GEORGE GRIMES to Miss RACHEL GOFF—On Thursday, Mr. RICHARD CHILES to Miss SALLY SKINNER—Mr. WILLIAM HICKMAN to Miss SALLY PEARSON.

**NEW GOODS.**  
**Cary K. Duncan & Co.**  
 HAVE just received from Philadelphia an additional assortment of  
**MERCHANDISE,**  
 consisting in part of the following articles:—  
 Callicoes, Blankets,  
 Cambrics, Ladies' Shoes,  
 Shirtings, Groceries,  
 Shawls, Hard Ware,  
 Handkfs. Queens Ware,  
 Cloths, Best English crown  
 Cassimers; ley Steel, &c.  
 Beverel Cords;  
 comprising a general assortment of Merchandise, which will be sold at a small advance for cash.  
 They will continue to give the highest price in Cash for TOBACCO, until the 1st day of March next. They likewise continue to purchase LARD, LINSEY, good Country LINEN, &c.  
 Dec. 9 71-1f

**NEW GOODS.**  
 THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received, and are now opening, in David Dodge's new corner brick house, a handsome and general assortment of  
**MERCHANDISE,**  
 which were laid in on as good terms, and comprising as many useful and fancy articles as the state of the Philadelphia market would afford—which they offer very low for Cash of Country Produce at the cash prices.  
**JAMES ANDERSON & Co.**  
 Winchester, Dec. 9 71-1f

**Take Notice.**  
 ALL those indebted to the Estate of MARY A STRODE, deceased, for property bought at the sale of the estate of said deceased, or otherwise, are desired to come forward and make payment by the 25th inst. or they may expect to find their notes in the hands of the officers for collection. And all those having any claims against the estate are desired to bring them forward for settlement.  
 JOHN STRODE, adm'r.  
 Dec 9 71-2w\*

**Notice.**  
 THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Winchester and its vicinity that he still continues to carry on the  
**Blacksmith's Business,**  
 in Winchester, where his customers may expect to have their work done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.  
 He is under the necessity of calling upon those who are in arrears to him to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts, otherwise he will be obliged to resort to coercive measures to obtain means to carry on his business.  
 SAMUEL MCCLURE.  
 Dec 9 71-1f

**Negro Boy wanted.**  
 I WISH to purchase a NEGRO BOY about thirteen or fourteen years of age.  
 SAM HANSON.  
 Dec 9 71-1f

**McDonald's Expositor**  
 FOR sale at the stores of Smith and Taylor, E. G. Browning, James Anderson and Co. and at this Office.  
 Dec 9

**SCHEME OF THE Winchester Engine LOTTERY.**

FOR raising the sum of one thousand dollars for the purpose of procuring a good Fire Engine, Hooks, Ladders, and a Reservoir to contain water, and if any surplus money remains, the balance to be laid out in Buckets.

One thousand Tickets at five dollars each, divided into the following prizes; which is a greater proportion of large prizes than usual.

4 prizes of \$500	is \$2,000
5 do. of 200	is 1,000
8 do. of 100	is 800
10 do. of 50	is 500
20 do. of 20	is 400
20 do. of 10	is 200
20 do. of 5	is 100

This Lottery will commence drawing on the first Tuesday in February next, (or sooner if the tickets should be sold) and finish in four days—250 tickets will be drawn every Tuesday and Saturday. Each prize subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. and payable by the managers 60 days after the drawing is completed.

SAM'L. M. TAYLOR, SILAS W. ROBBINS, PETER FLANIGAN, JOHN MILLS, NATHL. PATTEN, Jr. MANAGERS.  
 Winchester, Dec. 2, 1815.

TICKETS for sale at the stores of Smith, Taylor & Co. Robbins & Collins, James Rūchic, Peter Flanigan, and James Anderson & Co.

**CLARKE COUNTY.**  
 TAKEN UP by Caleb Ware, living on the Four Mile Creek, one mile from Bush's saw mill, one sorrel FILLY, three or four years old, 13 hands high, blaze face, white on its shoulders and belly. Appraised to \$10; before me the 25th September, 1815.  
 JAME SWOODS.  
 70-3w\*

**BLANKS**  
 Of every description,  
 For sale at this Office.