

**Cayenne pepper.** Mrs. Williams, as the wife of John Hoover, a German Doctor, comes to Dr. Rose with a letter dated 13 miles from New-Castle, Delaware state, which directs him how to sell the article, &c. The enormity of the price caused the doctor to doubt of the transaction; he inquired of the magistracy. In a few days the delegates of the committees came.—One brought 705 dollars and bought 141 ounces, and the other \$85 33, for the same purpose. When the lady came for the money she was arrested and the secret blown. Her husband, Williams, escaped. After the retreat of Williams from York county, Dr. Dady proposed to Kephard and Chamberlain to become his partners in a similar plan of plunder. He instituted prayers, disclosed Williams' mode of obtaining letters from the ghost by sympathetic ink, and he would be the ghost, doctor, &c. But amidst his impious and infernal schemes the law arrested him. Dady involved, as he conceived, in impenetrable mystery as to the frauds he was practising, ostentatiously boasted of his contempt of the plans of Williams and his gang for obtaining money, and this to a number of reputable people, evidently for the purpose of cloaking himself in case of prosecution.

The liquor called elixir was put into vials which the party held in his hand and shook as he scampered around the circle—at other times he anointed his head with it, and it was also buried in the ground by order of the spirit.—There can be no doubt of the guilt of Dady and Hall, though the first is much the shrewdest villain. It is clear that Dady performed the parts of the black and white ghosts alternately.

\* Humbling before God and prayer were Williams' great means.

#### COMMODORE DECATUR.

The Algerines, Tunisians and Tripolitans have been reduced to humiliating terms by this chivalric commander. He has given them such an *electric shock* as was never before discharged from a christian battery. Decatur may well be termed the "Charlton of Christendom." The terms which he has obtained for the vindication of his country's honor, are, "indemnity for the past, and security for the future;" but he did not pause here. He demanded from these barbarians, (who exist only as the monuments of European disgrace) as a member of the christian family, a release from slavery "of all christian prisoners," and obtained it. This is a Glory which never encircled the brows of a Roman Pontiff, nor blazed from an imperial diadem.—*Bost. Gaz.*

Commodore DECATUR refused to have the treaty with Algiers concluded on shore, as invited by the Dey—or on any other spot than the quarter-deck of the *Guerriere*—there the Algerines agreed to pay down for spoliation—there they gave up the American prisoners—and there they agree to the recognition of the civilized usage of exchanging prisoners in any future war with us.

The conduct of the late Dutch squadron, though very laudable, teaches us how a people lose energy and honor, and courage, by losing liberty. The Dutch frigates were in fact blockaded in Spanish ports, till the American squadron attacked and captured some Algerine cruizers, when the remainder escaped into Malta; then the Dutch came out, and lay before Algiers to the number of 6 or 7 frigates or ships of war. When it was known at Malta that the Dey had made peace with the Americans, two Algerine frigates put to sea, and entered the harbour of Algiers, fighting their way through the Dutch squadron!—The reader, unacquainted with the former his ory of the Dutch, would scarcely believe that these officers and seamen are the countrymen of the De Witts, of De Ruyter and Van Tromp. The same squadron, we hear, bought a renewal of the former treaty between Holland and the Dey for four hundred thousand dollars; which treaty stipulates the payment of an annual tribute! Compare this treaty with that negotiated by Decatur and his secretaries of legation! The Dutch, in truth, are without skillful naval officers, they lack experience; those who were qualified to command went into the service of Bonaparte, and are out of fashion now in common with honor and talents, in France and Holland. No power in Europe can raise a navy to rival England. America,—fare America! you are the sole hope of a degraded and benighted world—May your stars shine through all futurity, and your example yet give freedom to mankind.—*Yankee.*

#### Shipping at New-York.

On Saturday last (says the Mercantile Advertiser) there were lying in the harbor of New-York, 121 American and 18 foreign ships; 1 American and 2 foreign barques; 84 American and 22 foreign brigs; 1 foreign galliot; 128 American and 6 foreign schooners; 234 American and 3 foreign sloops—total, 602 merchant vessels. This enumeration does not include small fishing vessels, of which there is a great number.

#### LATEST FROM LISBON.

Boston Nov. 24.

By Capt. Davis, from Lisbon, we have received the papers of that city to the 20th ult. containing Madrid dates to the 14th, and furnishing the Spanish official particulars of the commencement, short continuance, and end of the insurrection in the Province of Galicia. "The fire was extinguished as soon as kindled." Maj. Gen. PORLIER marched against St. Jago, as heretofore stated. He had about 800 soldiers and 6 pieces of cannon. The loyal troops came out to engage him, when he was deserted by many of those who had followed him. The General and 31 other officers were made prisoners, and committed to goal in separate apartments. The old authorities were reinstated wherever he had deposed them. The people are said to have taken no part in the revolt—but to have remained silent spectators of the insurrection of the troops.—This cannot be called active loyalty. PORLIER was handed over to a council of War, tried, convicted, and pursuant to its sentence, executed on the 3d of Oct. and his seditious publications burnt by the hangman. The insurrection commenced on the 19th of Sept. and its chief was executed on the 3d of Oct.—one fortnight afterwards. Defeated revolts strengthen a government. No mention is made of commotions in any other part of Spain.

It was reported at Lisbon that all the officers in Porlier's Insurrection, and every tenth man taken, had been executed.

The Spanish Government has caused to be made out a list of articles taken from their country by Bonaparte—and their Ambassador at Paris has reclaimed and recovered some of them.

Capt. Davis informs, that a large body of Portuguese troops have sailed from Lisbon for the Brazils. The people there, we believe, are quiet & loyal. Are not these troops to act against the Spanish Revolutionists? [*Palladium.*]

#### FROM FRANCE.

It is ascertained that the report of the arrival of Marshal Ney & Grouchy at N. York is not true. Marshal Grouchy was expected to have taken passage in the *Criterion*, but did not arrive in time.

The accounts from France are gloomy, and portentous, we fear, of worse times than France has yet known.—The spirit of persecution pervades the conduct of the King's counselors; and the indiscretion of his friends, it is feared, will overrule his natural mildness, and compel him to pursue a course of revengeful policy, which must speedily end in another revolution.

PARIS, OCT. 20.

The Governor of Rome has taken severe measures to prevent the introduction of Newspapers and other political works into the Papal territory.

There has been a change of ministry at the court of Spain. Many persons had incurred the displeasure of the king and been disgraced.

OCT. 21.

The military activity in Austria seems to presage warlike events.

A Congress of ministers of all the European powers, will, it is said, be convened shortly at Basil.

Switzerland refuses the French emigrants an asylum in that country.

The King of Prussia arrived at Berlin the 17th October.

A review of the Prussian troops took place this morning in the Camp de Mars. It is assured their departure is not far distant.

Many regular soldiers had been called upon to form a part of the departmental legions, not having presented themselves, an order was issued declaring them deserters, and punishable as such if they should not appear before the 25th October.

It was thought that General Clausel was some where in the vicinity of Bayone, seeking for an opportunity to embark for the U. States.

Ney has transmitted to each of the Peers a memorial, in which he denies the jurisdiction of a council of war, and demands to be tried by the Peers.

More persons have been taken up in Paris for seditious crimes.

The execution of the gallant Porlier in Spain has been followed by a great change in the policy and measures of the Spanish government. Of the causes of this change, which was sudden and unexpected, no explanation has yet been given. But on the 7th about 30 persons, who had been most in the King's confidence, were dismissed and banished. They had been the chief advisers of measures of severity.

Among the principal persons dismissed, are the Duke of San Carlos, the negotiator, (says the Madrid Gazette) of the infamous treaty of Valency; and Echevalri, minister of police. It is stated under the Madrid head of Oct. 8, that the persons banished, are mostly all of the ci-devant French faction.

The Generals who are to command the troops to remain in France, to the number of 150,000, are—for Austria, Gen. Frimont; Russia, Woronzow; Prussia, Gen. Gneizenau; England, Duke of Wellington—the whole to be under the orders of the latter.

New-York, Nov. 29.

Francis Stoughton, Esq. of the Spanish legation, arrived here last evening, in the ship *Minerva*, Smyth, bearer of despatches from the Court of Madrid, to the Spanish Ambassador at Philadelphia.

By this arrival we learn that the October Packet *Dianna* sailed from Falmouth, for Halifax and New-York, on the 17th ult.

By the British ship *Trelawny* from Jamaica, we have received Falmouth papers to the 2d inst. These papers state that a dreadful gale was experienced in that Island, which commenced on the 19th and ended on the 22d October. The effects of the storm were inconceivably distressing; rivers which have been in existence for ages past, have been completely driven from their natural channels, and destroyed numerous buildings of great magnitude in their vicinity. From the Port Royal and St. David's mountains, (says the papers) we learn that prodigious havoc has been committed among the different coffee plantations there, numbers of valuable works and houses are entirely destroyed, and others considerably damaged. On some of the plantations many negroes have lost their lives. The negro houses are completely levelled. The stone bridge erected at the Botanic garden is destroyed, and not a vestige of it is to be seen. Equally melancholy accounts have been received from the parishes of St. Thomas in the east, Portland, St. George and St. Mary. The north side parishes, from St. Ann's downwards, and those to leeward have not suffered so much.

A great quantity of ammunition was destroyed at port Royal, owing to the overflow of the water. The ship of war rode out the gale, but the merchantmen and coasters suffered severely.

Several vessels were driven ashore, and part of their crews lost.

Capt. Binnie, of the British brig *Sir George Beckwith*, arrived last night informs, that the *Duquess*, British sloop of war had arrived at Barbadoes from the East Indies, bound to England.—On her passage she touched at St. Helena, where she left the *Northumberland* 74 Admiral Cockburn. The particulars of the landing of Bonaparte on the island were published in the barbadoes papers.

#### Order of the Russian Emperor.

After the late review of the Russian army at Vetus, the Emperor Alexander issued the following

#### ORDER OF THE DAY.

"*Camp at Vetus Aug. 30—Sept. 11*  
" Treason and the perfidious design of the enemy of public repose have brought you brave warriors, to the same plains in which last year, after having vanquished him, you opened to yourselves, following his track, the road to Paris. Thanks to the Almighty, your valor already sufficiently known to the world, has not been put to new proofs.

" The general measures adopted by the allied powers put a stop to the audacity of Napoleon Bonaparte before your assistance in the field was necessary. He himself has been obliged to surrender a prisoner. You have not the less demonstrated, by a rapid march from the banks of the Dnieper and the Dvina to those of the Seine, that the tranquility of Europe is not foreign to Russia, and that, notwithstanding the immensity of the distance, you are always ready to combat for justice, whenever the voice of your country and your sovereign may call you.

" In now sending you back to your country, so dear to you, it is pleasing to me to have to express to my brethren in arms, my gratitude for the zeal and order which I have observed in inspecting your ranks in the plains of Champagne. The remembrance of that review, in which before the allied sovereigns and their generals, the regiments of the line and the artillery rivalled each other in the order and precision of their movements, and in the good condition of their arms and equipments, will always be present to my memory. I thank you at the same time for the maintenance of strict discipline, and for the regular conduct which you have constantly observed in foreign countries, and to which the inhabitants do perfect justice.

[Here follow the Emperor's thanks to Prince Barclay de Tolly, and the other chief officers of the army, &c.]

" May the benediction of the Eternal accompany you in your march to your homes. His all powerful hand, in preserving you from the evils which accompany war, indicates to you the path which ought to re-conduct you to the bosom of your families: be grateful for His infinite bounty, by constantly following His laws, and unceasingly recollecting that Divine Mercy has been to you particularly favorable, because you have always placed all your hopes in God.

#### "ALEXANDER."

NASHVILLE, Nov. 21.

On Friday last the General Assembly adjourned its sitting in this place. Previous to closing the session a resolution was adopted to remove the seat of government from Nashville to Knoxville.

#### CONGRESS.

#### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

This being the day appointed by the Constitution for the commencement of the First session of each Congress,

At 12 o'clock, the President pro-tempore took the chair: and, the roll being called over, it appeared that the following gentlemen were present, besides the President, (Mr. Gaillard.) Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Campbell, Chase, Daggett, Fromentin, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lacock, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tait, Tichenor, Varnum, Williams, Wilson.

A quorum being present, the Senate proceeded to business.

Mr. Varnum and Mr. Hunter were appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President, and informed him that they were ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

A communication was received from the Citizens who have voluntarily erected a building on the Capitol Hill, for the temporary accommodation of Congress; and Messrs. Horsey, Lacock and Fromentin were appointed a committee on the part of this house, to examine and report on the state thereof.

The concurrence of the other house was requested in the two preceding votes.

Messrs. Lacock, Howell, & Daggett, were appointed the committee of accounts.

Mr. Roberts was appointed on the committee of enrolled bills.

Messrs. Fromentin, Sanford and Tichenor were appointed the committee on engrossed bills.

A resolution for appointing a joint committee on the Library concerns, was read three times, passed, & sent to the other house for concurrence.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4.

The House proceeded to ballot for a speaker; and the Tellers, having examined the ballots, reported, that the whole number of votes given was 122; that there were

For Henry Clay	87
Hugh Nelson	13
T. Pitkin	9
N. Macon	7
Joseph Lewis	2
T. Pickering	1
Blanks	3

HENRY CLAY was therefore duly elected, and conducted to the chair, from which he addressed the House as distinctly as the effects of a late serious indisposition would permit; returning his acknowledgments for the honor conferred on him, paying a high tribute to the merits of his predecessor in the chair; pledging the exercise of his best abilities in discharging the duties imposed on him, and throwing himself on the indulgence of the House for occasional errors of judgment, &c. particularly in his present ill health.

The oath to support the constitution having been administered by Mr. Wright to the Speaker, the speaker in turn qualified all the Members present.

The Delegates from the territories, Mr. Lattimore, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. Stephenson, were then also qualified.

The House proceeded to elect a Clerk; when it appeared that 122 votes, THOMAS DOUGHERTY, Esq. had 114, and was therefore duly elected.

#### Kentucky Legislature.

[REP. RTED FOR THE PALLADIUM.]  
On Monday a quorum of both houses met and took their seats.

The former principal clerks and other officers of both houses were re-elected without opposition.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

Mr. Breathitt obtained leave to bring in a bill farther to regulate the payment of the debt due the Commonwealth for the sale of vacant lands.—He said it was not his object to obtain a general indulgence, but only in favor of certain cases, which he trusted the house would think entitled to a share of their liberality.

Mr. Patton obtained leave to bring in a bill further to regulate the court of appeals. He said it would not be necessary to give any explanation of his views to those who had served in this house during the two last sessions of the legislature: for the information of others he would explicitly state that his object was the branching of that court.

Joint committees were appointed to examine the state of public affairs, viz. the auditor's, treasurer's, register's, and the penitentiary, with instructions to report on the same. Some other business of less importance was also transacted, and the message of the governor was received and read.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.

The speaker laid before the house a letter which he had received containing charges against a justice of the peace for Christian county, for misconduct in his official capacity, and also covering certain documents to substantiate the same. On motion of Mr. Patton the letter was laid on the table for the purpose of giving him time to write to the person accused on this subject, as he had reason to believe that the accused had not received cer-

tain information that the bill would be brought into this house.

Mr. Knight presented the petition of Mr. Hester, praying that the legislature would grant him a title tract of land which he occupies, and which he has lately discovered his title is defective.—The petition was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Patton presented a memorial from the citizens of Christian county on the subject of banks, in which he reprobated the policy pursued by the directors of the present state bank in establishing branches, all of which except one have been located on the north side of Green river. The memorial states that the leading consideration with the directors in locating branches, is the dividend which branch will be able to produce, that the interests of the people, who was the principal object in granting the charter, are entirely disregarded. It is insinuated in the memorial that the branches have been clustered round the mother bank in the north side of the state, with a view to exercise a dangerous control over the deliberations of the legislature, the pecuniary concerns of the people in general. The great necessity of an increase of the circulating medium in the south side of the state, owing to the great drain of money from that quarter in paying the state price their lands, as well as their pro share of the taxes, is strongly represented, as entitling them to relief by means of the advantages of banks. For which reasons, and others of no importance, they pray that a bank may be chartered, in which legislature will reserve to themselves the proper degree of control.

Mr. Patton moved to refer the memorial to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Blackburn moved to refer it to a proper committee (propositions & grievances) to which Mr. Patton agreed, and it was referred accordingly.

Mr. Hubbard moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the mode of summoning juries. He said the subject was important; that all must agree there was a necessity for reform, and although it might be difficult to devise a remedy for the evils of the present mode, yet it was the duty of the legislature to attempt it.

Mr. Blackburn opposed the bringing of the subject before the house in the form of a bill, and wished to have it referred to the committee of the whole. He agreed with the gentleman from Nelson as to the importance of the subject and necessity of reform, but he had found by much experience in the house, where the subject had often been agitated, that no remedy was likely to be discovered; and that the introduction of a bill would only have a tendency to waste the time of the house and the money of the people in fruitless discussion. In committee the whole sense of the house would be tried, and it would be ascertained whether any regulations could be offered which would authorize the house to act upon the subject.

Mr. Hubbard said he was in favor of a bill, as in that way the expedient proposed could be brought forward in the most definite shape, and their merits investigated with more success than when loosely stated in committee of the whole, into which the bill itself might be taken to give a greater latitude for discussion and amendment.

Mr. South hoped his friend from Woodford would withdraw his motion, that the bill might be brought in and tried made to discover some remedies for the existing evils.

Mr. Blackburn said he was not hostile to the amendment of the law on this subject, but thought from the great difficulties heretofore experienced in legislating on this subject, that no satisfactory alterations were likely to be devised. In committee of the whole the members would have ample opportunity of interchanging their views on the subject, and if it appeared that any change could be invented, which would be satisfactory to a majority of the house, a select committee could then be appointed to draw up a bill in conformity with the principles which had been advanced and approved. If a select committee should act first on the subject, being unacquainted with the sentiments of the different members, they would probably not be able to draw a bill which would meet their approbation.

Mr. Hubbard obtained leave and replied. The vote was then taken on referring the subject to the committee of the whole, which passed in the negative, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

On motion of Mr. Anderson a resolution adopted to refer that part of the governor's message which respects steam-boat navigation to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Anderson said the respect due to the executive would alone require the principal parts of his message to be referred to the consideration of committees; but the great importance of that part to which his resolution referred gave it a superior claim to the attention of the house.

On motion of Mr. Blackburn those parts of the message which relate to making provision for the widows and