

tract rendered peculiarly valuable either by its fertility or situation. Being themselves disappointed, by refusal of Congress to recognize illegitimate claims, they have resorted to various other unlawful means to secure their illegal possession. The first and most effectual of these means has been, the general assumption of these intruders to prevent persons desirous of becoming purchasers from exploring the country previous to the sale. This has been effected by menaces to assassinate any person who should be found upon, or in the vicinity of, these unlawful settlements. The second has been, to publish the same menace at the time and of sale, and to any person who bid for a tract of land occupied by a member of the association. The last mode of intimidation is the most effectual, when the sale is held on or adjacent, to the public lands intruded upon. When the law character of the intruders is considered, the success of their efforts to elude competition in the sale, and consequently to secure to themselves exemption titles cannot be doubted. These means the laws have been disregarded with impunity, the revenue has been defrauded, and the most worthless classes of the community have engrossed the most fertile lands and the most eligible sites for the erection of towns, mills, and water works every description. In the words of the proclamation, "the due execution of the said act of Congress, as well as the general interest, require that such illegal practices should be promptly suppressed."

The axe is now applied to the root of the evil. The intruders, if they disobey the injunction of the proclamation, will not only be removed by military force, but will moreover be subjected to the pains and penalties of the act of Congress above referred to. Other descriptions of intruders upon public land, and upon that of the Indians, will no doubt attract the attention of the executive, and receive the appropriate remedy. The message of the Governor of South Carolina brings the latter class of intruders immediately into view. A due regard to the execution of the laws, as well as a proper degree of respect to the official declaration of the executive magistrate that state, will doubtless claim the closest attention of the executive. Whilst the law will be rigidly enforced against intruders upon the public lands, it is understood that every exertion will be made to bring into the market, within the shortest possible period, that part of the cession obtained from the Creek Indians, lying between the Southern boundary of the Mississippi Territory, and a line running due East from the North-east part of the Choctaw purchase, to the Cahoonie, river. It is probable that this district of country may be brought into the market in the months of April or May next. In the mean time the lands lying on the Pascagoula and Pearl rivers are now offered at sale, and may be lawfully settled. The immediate settlement of those lands, and the purchase of the district country above described, as soon as shall be offered for sale, will, in connection with the settlements of Georgia, from a line of settled country from Mississippi to the Atlantic Ocean, which will separate all the Southern tribes of Indians within our limits from the Spanish posts and settlements. This cordon of settlements, if the extension may be allowed, will secure the future tranquility of the Southern portion of the United States from Indian hostilities, by preventing the access of English or Spanish agents to the towns and councils. In the mean time proper exertions will be made to bring the remainder of public lands in the Southern section of the Union, as well as in the Northern and Western, into the market as soon as possible. The military will, in a short time, be placed in a situation to be settled. The facilities thus afforded for acquiring positions in the countries recently ceded to the United States, will afford every man desirous of purchasing, an opportunity to satisfy his reasonable desires. The excuse for intrusion has never been entitled to consideration. Henceforward it will deserve to receive the utmost punishment which the laws prescribe.—*N. Int.*

gone through. The committee rose at a late hour, and obtained leave to sit again. Mr. Owens presented a bill to alter the annual meeting of the legislature. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A bill to prevent swindling by way of Lottery, in this Commonwealth, was reported and read, and ordered to a second reading. A bill to amend the law concerning the Turnpike and Wilderness Road, was passed. A bill to amend the law authorizing the appropriation of the lands acquired by the treaty of Tellico, was read a third reading to-morrow. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3. Mr. Allan reported a bill authorizing the insertion of certain advertisements in "THE KENTUCKY ADVERTISER." A bill to alter the annual meeting of the Legislature to the first Monday in November instead of December, passed.—Yeas 38—Nays 33. Mr. Mills moved to discharge the committee on courts of justice from the farther consideration of the petition of the Abolition Society. He said the house had determined since the reference of the petition, that they would pay no attention to any application having for its object the emancipation of our slaves; and as that was evidently the ultimate object of the society in question, he wished their petition to be treated in the same manner as those which had last week been indefinitely postponed. The committee were discharged, and the petition laid on the table till the first of March.

THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.
The whole number of Officers composing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, as at present organized under the provision of the act of March 2d, and regulations of May 17, 1815, is as follows:
2 Major Generals
4 Aids to ditto, Captains of the line
4 Brigadier Generals
4 Aids to ditto, subalterns of the line
Adjutant and Inspector General
2 Adjutant Generals
1 Quarter Master General
4 Deputy Quarter Master Generals
4 Brigade Inspectors, officers of the line
6 Hospital Surgeons
15 Hospital Surgeons' Mates
2 Garrison Surgeons
20 Garrison Surgeons' Mates
2 Judge Advocates
2 Chaplains
1 Apothecary General
2 Assistant Apothecaries
1 Commissary General of purchases
2 Deputy Commissaries
6 Assistant Commissaries
1 Pay-Master of the Army
2 Deputy Pay-Master Generals
2 Ast. Dep. Pay-Master Generals
Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry and Rifle Regts. and Corps.
12 Colonels
16 Lieutenant Colonels
17 Majors
116 Captains
116 First Lieutenants
148 Second Lieutenants
42 Third Lieutenants
10 Regimental Surgeons
19 Regimental Surgeons' Mates.
Of the above Subalterns the following may be in the Staff
14 Adjutants
14 Quarter Masters
10 Pay-Masters
32 Conductors of Artillery.

RUSSIAN EMBASSIES TO JAPAN.
The Empire of Japan, which comprises a large island upon the eastern coast of China, continues to resist the efforts of commercial nations to establish intercourse and commerce with them, and to exclude foreigners from their territories. Of all the European nations, the Dutch alone have obtained a limited privilege to trade at a single port. The Russians have sent two formal embassies to Japan, accompanied with costly presents to the emperor, but without success. The presents were refused, on the pretext, that it was contrary to law for the emperor to receive presents without sending those equally valuable in return—and that it was out of his power to send an equivalent. "Japan, (says the reply to the Russian ambassador,) has no great wants, and has therefore little occasion for foreign production; her few real wants, as well as those she has contracted by custom, are amply supplied, and luxuries are things which she does not want to see introduced." The Russian ship was constantly surrounded by a guard of boats, to prevent all intercourse with the shore; the crew were prohibited all acts of religious worship while in port; and the commander permitted only a slight interview with the governor of Nagasaki. Every Foreigner entering Japan without the emperor's permission, is punished with death.
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 23.
THE TREATY.
We have heard and believe, though the proceedings thereon have not been disclosed, that the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain received the necessary consent of the Senate on Tuesday, by an almost unanimous vote.

WINCHESTER,
SATURDAY.....JANUARY 6, 1816.
FOR THE KENTUCKY ADVERTISER.

To the Farmers of Clark County.

The Directors of the Bank of Kentucky have lately determined to establish a Branch Bank in the town of Winchester.
Twenty-five thousand dollars in specie is required before the bank can go into operation.
Whether this sum will be raised or not depends on you; the money is in your hands; and it is not expected that you will subscribe it for bank stock unless you are convinced it will be for your interest to do so.
The question is not whether you are friendly to banks, or whether it be good or bad policy to have them in the state. Banks already exist at a number of places, and branches of the bank already established are about to be extended still farther. Then the question is whether in this distribution of banks we shall have one; or shall we refuse the offer and give it to some other county.
It may be that banks are productive of some evils, yet it is certain they produce many benefits. If you refuse this bank, you will experience all the evils and receive none of the benefits of banking.
As banks are to be among us true policy dictates that the present offer should not be neglected, but that every effort should be used to raise the capital required, which is \$100,000, all of which except \$25,000 will be received in current bank notes.
It can be no disadvantage to the farmer to subscribe his money for bank stock; it will remain deposited safe in his own county (not one dollar will be moved out) until the bank's pay specie, and then if he chuses he can draw it again; in the mean time the bank notes will answer all the purposes of gold and silver, and he will be drawing 10 per cent. on the amount subscribed for stock. But independent of this the price of land and every description of produce would be much increased.
During the past year perhaps not less than \$200,000 has been expended among you for your tobacco and other produce; in consequence of their being no bank here the merchants, and purchasers, and exporters of your produce were compelled to go to other counties for bank accommodations to enable them to pay you for your crops; so the interest that is paid by them for the use of this capital is lost to you.—Whereas if you had a bank it would be saved. Besides, if the purchasers and exporters of your produce have to resort to other counties for banking aid, it is natural that the rival purchaser in the town or county where the bank is should have the preference. So to secure the whole benefit to themselves your citizens may be refused, and the price of your produce regulated, and the profits of it enjoyed by others.
Kentucky is destined to become a great agricultural and commercial country. There is no doubt but that agriculture in every country is the foundation of national wealth; but it is equally certain that it cannot flourish without the aid of commerce. The thing is quite plain none of you would raise more produce than your families would consume if there was no market for the surplus. Therefore the best understanding ought to be cultivated between the farmer and the merchant; rely on it the one cannot prosper without the other. If you cherish the liberal and enlightened policy of union, yours will become the best and most profitably cultivated county in the state. You have many natural advantages; one whole side of your county is washed by a navigable river, which saves to you the expense of land carriage; and this facility in the exportation of produce invites to a more extensive cultivation of your fertile soil. This county has already acquired a high reputation abroad for the great quantities of produce sent to foreign markets.
The advantages of banks have become so apparent that the greatest exertions are making throughout the state to get them. Your county from its commercial importance has been selected as a suitable place to establish one.
The scarcity of gold and silver, and the difficulty of procuring the sum required is admitted; yet it is believed in the course of five or six months, if all are liberal, if all are united, this grand object, upon which the prosperity of this county so essentially depends, may be accomplished.
A CITIZEN.
The valuation of the state of N. York under the direct tax is \$273,120,900; of N. York city & county \$56,320,352; the number of dwelling houses, by the returns of the assessors, subject to taxation, is 127,400; exempt from taxation 518—averaging about nine inhabitants to each dwelling house.
This state's quota of the U. States direct tax, viz. \$863,283, would operate as a tax on the above assessment at the rate of 31 cents and 5 mills upon every hundred dollars.

The House of Representatives of the United States, have passed a bill making further appropriations for the pay of the army and militia.
The late misunderstanding between the Chinese and English grew out of the violation of neutral territory, by the boat of a British frigate seizing an American schooner at whampoa.—The dispute attained to so high a pitch, that an order was issued for all British subjects to quit Canton in four days.—The British complied, and had proceeded down the river with their ships and treasure, when negotiation was renewed, and terminated in a settlement of their differences. A Chinese, who had acted as a spy to the English, was seized and executed by his countrymen.
A Frenchman seeing the allied Sovereigns lately embrace, when parting at the Thuilleries, exclaimed, "Would that they would squeeze each other as they have squeezed us—I should then die happy."
His Excellency the Chevalier De ONIS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VIII, near the U. States, presented yesterday his credentials to the President, and was received in that capacity.
The Chevalier, we understand, addressed the President in the following terms:
MR. PRESIDENT,
The King my master, Ferdinand the 7th, actuated by the most sincere wishes of re-establishing the mutual relations of a perfect harmony and generous friendship between Spain and the United States; and deeply affected with the sense of the evils occasioned to both countries by the interruption of that fair and liberal correspondence which his Catholic Majesty from the first moment of his exaltation to the throne so cheerfully intended to carry on and strengthen with this confederation, has just sent me the credentials I have the honor to present to your Excellency, by which His Majesty accredits me as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near this Republic.
I will think myself happy if by fulfilling the orders of the King my master, directed to the said object, I obtain the confidence of this government, and contribute to banish for the future every shadow of misunderstanding between two nations, who, as well by their situation as by their political and commercial interests, ought to be perpetually united by the ties of the most sincere friendship. My personal sentiments, and the admiration I entertain of the virtues of the American people, are new titles by which I am pledged to employ all my zeal to the mutual happiness of both nations; and if assisted, as I hope I shall be, by your Excellency's wisdom and friendly dispositions, I cannot but anticipate the most happy issue to my mission.
Doctor ORME
HAVING settled in Winchester, offers his services in the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY to its citizens, and the inhabitants of Clark County. He has taken the house on Main Street lately occupied by Capt. Allan as a law office for a shop, where he may at all times be found or at Col. Martin's; and hopes by assiduity and attention to the duties of his profession, to merit a portion of their patronage.
Winchester, Jan 6 75. tf

Notice.
WHEREAS I purchased a tract of land of David Friar, and a greater part of said tract is disputed and suits brought for the same—I therefore forwarn any person or persons from taking any assignment on a note given by me to said Friar for two hundred dollars, due the 25th December 1815, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.
SILAS EVANS.
January 1, 1816 75-3w

Ten Dollars Reward.
IF AN AWAY from the subscriber living in Mountsterling, an Apprentice Boy to the Saddling business, by the name of JEFFERSON WRIGHT, about 18 years old. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver said Boy to me or confine him in any jail so I can get him. I hereby rewarn all persons from harbouring or employing said boy.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Mountsterling, Jan 6 75-2w

Notice.
THOSE who are concerned are desired to take notice, that on the fifth day of February 1816, I shall attend at Bramble's Lick, in Clark County, with commissioners appointed by the Clark County Court at their August term 1815, and from thence proceed to procession and re-mark the lines and take depositions to establish the corners of a survey of four hundred acres. Also another of one thousand acres adjoining where I now live, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Jesse Copher, and do such other acts as may be necessary and agreeable to law, and continue from time to time till the business is completed.
JESSE COPHER.
January 6, 1816 75-3w

For Sale,
A NEGRO MAN acquainted with the farming business. For further particulars enquire at this office.
75-2w

A List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post Office at WINCHESTER, Kentucky, on the last day of December, 1815, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
A King Jesse
Adams Jane King William
Adams Stephen L
Arnold Rice W Landrum Thomas
Adams Mary Love Alexander
Armstrong Wm Lyle James
Bcan William Thomas Bush
Bowman George Leget John
Barr James 2 Lander John
Bush Thacker V 2 M
Browning E G M'Kenny Robert
Bullock Josias B Mauk Jacob
Blackwell Benj Miles John
Bryant Jesse esq M'Williams John
Browning Sally Morton Sally
Boone Thomas Morris Rev
Bush Francis M'Connell Archibald
Buckner Ballard M'Millan William
Carpenter John col 2
Caldwell John M'Creery Martha
Cunningham Isaac 2 M'Murry John
Clerk of Clarke M'acdonogh Mary
County 2 M'Kee John sen
Croswhite Elijah Matherly John
Combs Leslie capt M'Daniel Wm
Clarke Charles B M'Williams John
Christy Edmund J M'earing William
Coulter Joseph Mcadows Isreal
Carter Robert N
Cary Green Niblick John
Crooks William Norris Nancy
Crocket John Norris Moses
Cooler Henry Neasbil William
Cooper Archibald Norris William &
Casteen Henry Moses 2
Duncan James Preston John 2
Dyke John Posey Wm C 2
Donaldson Wm Poston Elias 2
Duvill Martin Petty Francis
Dumford Solomon Petty William
Erwin Thomas Pettam Charles
Eikin Robert Rev Peacher Reuben
Fisher Alexander 3 Quesenberry James
Forsyth William Rev
Franklin Reubin R
Fishback Jacob Ritchie Alexander
Gardner John Richards Robert 2
Graves James Rowland William
Gest Henry C Ridgway Patsey
Giddings James Redmon William
Goe Nathan S
Goodloe George Sheriff of Clark
Gatewood James 2 County
Goler William Smith Alexander
care of Sup Michael
Maj Geo Brinager Sawyer Nathaniel
Grigsby Lewis Shipp Joseph
George Whitson Sherwood Marga-
Gardner John ret
Grigsby Benjamin Shackelford Wil-
Gray Lucy W liam B
Gosney Richard Shackelford Mr.
Hart John 2 plasterer
Heath Asabel Sluss Adam 2
Hambleton John Smith
Hough Samuel Sidebottom John
Heronimus Sam'l Smith William
Hicks Thomas Taliaferro Hay
Hagerty John Taibort Samuel
Hood Ann 2 Talbott Presley
Hampton David Taylor George G
Harrison Daniel & Co
Hays David Thompson Daniel
Holladay George Tanner Jonathan
Halley James Taul Benjamin J 2
Hill Herndon Thomson David
Hawkins James W
Jones Thomas ap Webb Geo Esq 2
Johns Anderson or Lane & Taylor
Watts Nelson
Johnson John Wright Hillary
Johns William C Wilson Nathan
Jackson Samuel G Wright Thomas
Jones Thomas A Webb Joseph and
James
Keas William C Webb William
Kelly Joseph capt doctor
Kincaid John Y
Keese Clapham R Young James
King John THOS. PICKETT, Post Master.
75-3w

A Caution.
I HEREBY caution the public against trading for or taking an assignment on a note given by me to William Lacey for twelve dollars, due first of March 1816. The said note having been fraudulently obtained I shall not pay the same unless compelled by law.
ARCHIBALD STUART.
Jan 6, 1816 75-2w

Strayed
FROM Winchester on the 31st ult. a small grey MARE, shod all round, no marks or brands recollected—whoever will deliver said mare to the Printers shall be amply rewarded
January 6, 1816.
TAKEN up in Clark county by Caleb Capps, near Hubbard Taylor's, a Brown MARE, 15 hands high, four years old, supposed to be in foal, with the appearance of a fistula, some white in her forehead. Appraised to \$50—
November 11, 1815
A. CHRISTY.
75-3w

CLARK COUNTY—to wit.
TAKEN UP by Mathew Duke, living on Johnson's fork, near Isaac Cunningham's, a pale bay MARE COLT, both hind feet white. Appraised to \$15. Posted before me the 23d of October 1815.
JOHN WARD, j p c c
75-3w