

WINCHESTER,

SATURDAY...FEBRUARY 3, 1816.

payment for horses lost where the rider was dismounted by order of the commanding general. Take the memorable case of governor Shelby and his gallant corps.—Here again the principles of policy and justice plead for remuneration; the reason is obvious—an act of the government produced the result. The horses were in this case lost by an order of the commanding general, without any fault or negligence of the mounted volunteer. Can there be a stronger case? It may be strengthened; it may be placed, not only on the order of the commander, but on the intrinsic merit of the order. What causes produced this order?—The impossibility of riding over the waters of Lake Erie, and the necessity of pursuing the enemy. If the President & his cabinet had been here, would the order have been sanctioned? If Congress had been there, would Congress have sanctioned the order?—These enquiries need no answer.—Then, upon what principle can these claims be rejected, and all similar claims for the argument will apply to all other cases. But the case may yet be strengthened. In the result of the measure; in the destruction of the enemy in that quarter. Compare the labors of these men with the paltry sum which may be expended in paying for a few lost horses. A provision has been reported to give these men pay for horses, after deducting 40 cents per day which the law gave them.—The proposition contains the most manifest injustice. The value of the horse, and the ordinary risk of the horse were worth 40 cents per day;—and notwithstanding, it is proposed to take away that which the government contracted to give mounted volunteer. Did the government have to use coercion? No; thousands flocked to the standard of their country in the hour of peril, not doubting in times of peace they should meet with at least justice if not liberality. Such was the confidence of the American people.—It is to be hoped that this just expectation will be realized. But, Mr. Johnson said, members seemed to want correct information as to the services and value of the horse of a mounted volunteer. It dispensed with all the expensive train of baggage waggons and provision escorts. It saved thousands to the U. S. at the moment that it enabled the commanding officers to protect invaded frontiers—to pursue the enemy, and force him to battle or surrender.

In many parts no other force would have done: the forces never disappointed expectation, and Congress should not hesitate on this occasion; to be just if not liberal. The feelings of gratitude and justice should be towards these people; they demand no indemnity for the common calamities of war; by the wanton destruction of private property by the enemy, the sacking of towns, burning of houses; no such crimes are set up; the government had no agency in these injuries. These barbarities were not produced by any official act of the government. The nation cannot forget the sorrows of these men, and the nation will demand good cause for a refusal on our part to pay them. A few days ago the merit of these men was presented strongly to the affections of this nation. Their services will not be forgotten; their sufferings were great and their separation from their horses produced much hardship, and was the cause of the loss of their property; and government cannot refuse remuneration.

TWO WHOLE FAMILIES LOST!

If any of the relation or next in kin, of one Mr. Eagle, and a Mr. Dollar, who a few years ago were much seen in the United States, and are supposed to be native Americans, will give information where they may be found, the informer shall be handsomely rewarded on application to the Treasury Department at Washington, or to the Forty new Banks of Pennsylvania; and a proportionate reward will be given for Mr. Eagle's Son, Half Eagle, and Mr. Dollar's Son, Half Dollar, or his Grand Children, Quarter Dollars, or any of his relations. Papers innumerable have issued since their disappearance, but all in vain, as they are believed by many to have left the United States: but from their known attachment to industry and steady habits, others shrewdly suspect they hid some where in the New-England States, waiting for more favorable times, before they dare make their appearance, as they have reason to suppose they would be instantly taken and put in close confinement.—Their sudden disappearances is particularly to be regretted, as they were in great favor with the people of all political parties.

ZANESVILLE, (O.) Jan. 20.

On Saturday evening last NOBLE, one of the men suspected for robbing the mail near Morristown arrived here in custody of the deputy marshal, Mr. Wier, on his way to judge Byrd, by whom he will probably be committed for trial. His real name is supposed to be Williams. He was arrested under a warrant of judge Todd of Kentucky, who was passing eastward. His comrade is also arrested at Somerset in Pennsylvania.

We are authorised to announce to the citizens of this state, that Colonel JAMES GARRARD, Jr. is a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor. We are also authorised to state that Gen. RICHARD HICKMAN, the present Lieut. Governor, is likewise a candidate.

The bill to establish an Independent Bank at Louisville, passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday the 24th ult. We understand the bill was lost in the Senate by a majority of one vote.

On the question of the passage of the bill, to regulate commerce in conformity to the Convention of Commerce with Great Britain, the members from this state voted as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Desha, Johnson, M'Lean, Sharpe, & Taul.

NAYS—Clark, Hardin, M'Kee, & Ormsby.

Gen. ARMSTEAD T. MASON, is chosen by the Legislature of Virginia to succeed Mr. Giles in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Eppes having declined serving.

A third fire has broke out in Pittsburg which destroyed a frame house and all the contents. The large quantity of snow on the roofs saved the adjoining buildings.

A fire in Mecklenburg county, Va. consumed a dwelling house belonging to a Mr. Henry H. Burwell, and six of the family perished in the flames. Mr. Burwell and lady, although they escaped out, also died in a day or two of their burns. Two only were saved by jumping out of the windows.

WILLIAM PLUMMER, is again nominated by the Republicans of New-Hampshire as their candidate for the gubernatorial office.

The following appointments have been recently made by the resident of the United States, with the consent of the senate.

PETER B. PORTER, of New York, to be Commissioner of the United States to carry into effect the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

JOHN HOLMES, of Massachusetts, to be the Commissioner of the United States under the 4th article of the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

WILLIAM PORTER of Massachusetts to be Consul of the United States at Palermo.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Todd presented the petition of the Kentucky bible society, paying for a loan from the treasury of \$1500 to be repaid without interest in five annual instalments, for the purpose of enabling them to purchase stereotype plates of the old and new testament—referred to a select committee.

After the dispatch of some other business, the house resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Reeve in the chair, on the resolution respecting the boundary line. Mr. Breathitt proposed an amendment as a substitute for the resolution adopted on a former day, which had been proposed by Mr. Rowan—After being amended in several particulars, and discussed at considerable length, chiefly by the speaker in favor of it, and Mr. Rowan in opposition, it was finally adopted as follows—and a committee raised to bring in a corresponding bill.

Resolved, by the house of representatives of the commonwealth of Kentucky, that in order to settle and adjust the boundary line between this commonwealth and the states of Tennessee, they are willing to establish as the line between this commonwealth and the state of Tennessee, the line commonly called Walker's line, from the mouth of Obed's river as far as the Tennessee river, upon condition that said state of Tennessee indemnify the now claimants of land deriving title from the commonwealth of Virginia or Kentucky, south of said Walker's line and north of the chartered limits of said Tennessee; that said state of Tennessee cause each and every person claiming land on the north of said Walker's line derived from North Carolina or Tennessee to relinquish the same; or in the event that any person claiming land on the north of said Walker's line, by virtue of a claim derived from Virginia or Kentucky, be disturbed in the possession thereof by said North Carolina or Tennessee claims—that said state reimburse such claimants—that in order to carry into effect the foregoing provisions (should the state of Tennessee agree thereto) commissioners be appointed by each state for that purpose, and to remark said Walker's line according to its position as admitted in its neighbourhood; and to ascertain the true chartered limits between said states.—And that from the point where the reputed line of Walker strikes the Tennessee river, a line at right angles

to the said reputed line shall be ascertained and marked to the chartered line between the two states, and with the said true chartered line to the Mississippi; and also that a line be extended and marked at right angles from Obed's river to the true chartered line, and thence with said chartered line to the eastern limits of the state of Kentucky.

A bill for the relief of Samuel Searcy and others, which had been returned on a former day by the governor with his objections, that it was unconstitutional &c. was passed by a majority of the members elected and sent to the senate.

Mr. Letcher's bill, providing a mode of trial for justices of the peace &c. was read the third time. Messrs George, Emmerson, Hubbard, Daniel, Blackburn, J. Hunter, Payne, M'Mahan, & Chambers, opposed the bill—Messrs Harrison, Beauchamp, Letcher, Mills, Metcalf, Rowan, F. Johnston, advocated it.—On motion to postpone the bill to the first of March, the yeas and nays were taken, yeas 4—nays 3—; so the bill was lost.

The bill to provide a mode of choosing electors of president and vice president, was passed without discussion.

The bill to suspend law process in certain cases, which is substantially the same as that passed last session, was also passed without discussion.—Several other local bills were passed.

The bill to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property, was read a third time and discussed at considerable length—the yeas and nays being taken on its passage, it carried in the affirmative, 46 to 32.

On motion of Mr. Rowan, the bill to incorporate the

FARMERS' BANK,

was taken up and read the third time. Mr. Chambers offered an engrossed rider, to continue the charter of the bank of Kentucky as long in force, as the charter of the Farmers Bank.—The constitutionality of the amendment being discussed, and the yeas & nays being taken, it passed in the affirmative—42 to 36.

On the passage of the bill, some debate occurred between Messrs George, Patton, Anderson and Buckner in favor of the bill, and Mr. Breathitt against it—the yeas and nays being taken; they were, yeas 40, nays 37.

Mr. F. Johnson reported a bill further to regulate the Transylvania University—it removes the present trustees, and provides for the election of eleven others every two years by joint ballot of the general assembly.

The lottery bill has passed the senate.

The bill to improve the navigable streams in this Commonwealth was passed by yeas and nays.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts convened on the 10th ult. when the governor delivered his speech to that body, the whole of which, with the exception of one or two paragraphs of a local and uninteresting nature, will be found below. It appears by this speech that his excellency declines being considered a candidate for governor at the ensuing election. It may be considered as his valedictory address.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

"The careful education of youth is an object of the highest importance, as well to the government as to every individual; a due regard to it is the most effectual method to prevent the commission of crimes, and uphold order and just authority. At this period, when they are most susceptible of virtuous impressions; if they are left without cultivation or restraint, they will entail upon their country an endless series of mischiefs. But if their minds are enlightened by education, as they advance in life; they will understand and duly estimate their rights; they will be able to judge of the characters and motives of men, and distinguish between the honest zeal of patriotism, and the intemperate heat of party spirit; and will acquire such information as will enable them to exercise the rights and perform the duties of citizens, in a free government, with steadiness and discretion.

From the ease with which new regulations may be introduced, perhaps we are in danger of treating the ancient forms and usages of the State with too little respect. The people, generally, have a peculiar attachment to those laws and customs which have been long established, and conform to them more from habitual regard, than through fear of punishment. Unnecessary additions to their number, or frequent alterations, would diminish their authority, and lay a foundation for a multitude of litigious suits. While, therefore, we encourage a spirit of genuine improvement, let us do justice to the usages which we and our fathers have approved, and guard against a temper of unceasing innovation; let us cherish those principles of government and those systems of education which have been derived to us from our ancestors; and especially the institutions which have a tendency to preserve in the minds of the people, that reverence for the Deity, without which neither public nor private virtue can subsist, nor the welfare of a community be secured.

A state of peace is highly favorable to the improvement and prosperity of the people, and affords the best security for the continuance of their freedom. Our remote situation from Europe, might lead us to expect, that we should seldom be in danger of foreign war; but such expectations may prove delusive. In every country some persons will be found of a restless temper, who are always dissatisfied with a state of tranquility; and there are many who eagerly wish for a share in those numerous and lucrative offices and contracts which appertain to a state of war.—These men may employ themselves in attempts to excite animosity in the minds of the people against nations with whom we are at peace, and whose friendship is beneficial. Indeed, when the country is engaged in war, there may be some apology for adopting, in our publications, the language of boasting and irritation, with a view to recommend the measures of the government. But when war is at an end, if we persist in personal resentment, and endeavor to perpetuate a spirit of enmity against a people for whom our government professes a friendship; we manifest a depraved and malevolent temper; such conduct cannot proceed from any honorable motive; it is equally unjust and impolitic, and can only tend to transmit our odious passions to future times, and entail upon our children implacable hatred and never-ending hostility.

But there may be danger of war from a higher source. In almost every government there is a party, even in the public councils, who wish to signalize their term of office by some splendid action, or some acquisition of territory, however useless it may be; they are anxious to provide for their numerous friends and dependents, by multiplying public offices, and augmenting the patronage of the government; and they are willing to extend its powers, which are always enlarged in a state of war, in proportion as the public taxes, and the number of standing troops are increased. Besides, governments, strengthened by a large military force, are then often tempted to assume powers, which are wholly inconsistent with civil liberty. The people may also be involved in foreign wars, to suspend disputes or complaints which arise at home; or to promote the success of one political party against the other; or perhaps the mere impulse of prejudice or passion. But when a war spirit predominates, from whatever cause, there will soon be found some occasions for hostilities. Events frequently happen in the intercourse of nations, which furnish a specious pretense for designing men, to excite the passions of the people and dispose them to a rupture. They may affect great zeal for the interest of their own country, and proportional indignation against those powers, whose measures are supposed to obstruct it. In such cases, it will be hardly possible to avoid war, if at the same time, the people are flattered with an ostentatious display of their resources, and hear nothing but what tends to excite their vanity, or inflame their resentment.

In the motives for making war; self-interest has often a controlling influence; under the pretence of regard to national honor, rulers are too frequently inclined to discover supposed insults and injuries where none were intended. Instead of listening patiently to arguments in favor of peace, or reflecting how greatly they themselves may be deceived in appreciating their own motives and actions, they rashly declare war, and sacrifice many thousand lives, when by a short delay, and a candid negotiation, the supposed injuries might have been fully explained or expiated.

Nor does our form of government afford us any assurance of uninterrupted peace. Republics of very limited extent, and surrounded by powerful nations, are chiefly attentive to their own safety; and have seldom an opportunity of indulging the spirit of conquest. But wherever that spirit prevails, whether in Republics or Monarchies, it is cruel, rapacious and insatiable. During the whole period of the Roman Commonwealth, that people were almost constantly engaged in war with the adjoining States; in most of their wars they were themselves the aggressors, and were ready to gratify their ambition and avarice at the expense of neighboring nations, against whom they had no reasonable ground of complaint.

In Republics, ambition is the great source of crimes and misfortunes. It is frequently possessed by the favorites and pretended friends of the people; who notwithstanding, when actuated by this impulse, lose their sentiments of justice and regard to the welfare of their country; and seem to have no sense of public calamities, unless they suffer themselves, or their family connections, or party influence are affected.

Although, as member of this government, we can have no immediate agency in producing wars, or preventing them; yet, so as we have influence in choosing the officers of the national government, we may & ought to employ it, in selecting those distinguished for integrity, moderation, and an inviolable attachment to the rights of the citizens and the public good. I hope the United States will be saved from the guilt of unjust and offensive wars;

but we shall have little ground to flatter ourselves with durable tranquility, until the rulers of the world are governed by disinterested motives; and the passions of avarice and ambition are controlled by better spirit.

On this occasion, gentlemen, will you indulge me in a few remarks which relate chiefly to myself?

If I had been in a tranquil state during the last four years, I should not have been a candidate for any public office; but having been again called upon, I hoped to be capable of performing any service, that might be assigned me, until our affairs should be in a more peaceful train, and the difficulties which embarrassed the government of the state should be diminished. That period is now arrived, & the infirmities of age make it necessary for me to retire, as soon as conveniently may be from public business. Permit me, therefore, to say to you gentlemen, and through you to our constituents, that I decline to be a candidate for the office of Governor at the next election. I thank my fellow citizens for the many proofs they have given me of their confidence, and especially for their candor in doing justice to the motives by which I was influenced in the course of the late war. I hope the people of this state will, in future times, be united in sentiments of mutual good will; and may the Almighty, who protected our Fathers, be the guide of their children, in this, as well as in every succeeding generation.

CALEB STRONG.

January 10, 1816.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening by W. W. Martin, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON to Miss SALLY TAYLOR—both of this place.

On Thursday evening, Mr. JOSEPH HAMPTON to Miss SALLY LAMPTON—both of this county.

An elegant Plantation FOR SALE,

Lying within seven miles of Lexington, on the road leading from Lexington to the Cross Plains, containing one hundred acres of cleared Land, and eighty two and a half acres of Wood Land, of a superior quality.

The Farm is under good fencing, with a good framed Dwelling House of one and a half story, a good Barn, good black locust Stables and a stone Still House. The title is indisputable, and will be made by Mr. Charles Grimes (whose paper I hold for the same) to me or to any person who will buy said farm by my order. For further information inquire of the subscriber, who keeps the Livery Stable in the town of Winchester.

HENRY C. CLAY.

Feb 3 79-4f

Caution.

FORWARD all and every person from trading for or taking an assignment upon a Note given by me to J. B. Morton and Sherman Grover, for the sum of \$24 payable on the 1st December 1815, as the aforesaid note was obtained in a fraudulent manner.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Feb 3, 1816 79-3w

Notice

I DO hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or trusting my wife ELIZABETH BRADSHAW on my account, as she has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. I am therefore determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS BRADSHAW.

Bath County, Jan. 27, 1816 79-3w

Notice.

J. & R. C. S. MACCOUN having disposed of their stock of goods request that those who are indebted to them, or to MOORE & MACCOUN, will call and settle their accounts, as they are making arrangements to go on to the eastward. They will be found at any time at the store of William N. Lane & Co. where their books are kept.

Winchester, Feb 3 79-3w

Notice.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust executed by Thomas Irwin to me for the benefit of Thomas Pickett, which Deed is recorded in the office of the Clarke County Court, will be exposed for sale at the Court house door in the town of Winchester, on the third day of February next, the following property, viz.

A House and Lot now occupied by Jesse W. Garner—or so much of said property as will be sufficient to discharge the first payment for which said deed of trust was executed. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, A. M.

SAML. M. TAYLOR, Trustee.

Jan. 20, 1816 77-3w

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit.

TAKEN UP by Robert Hutchison, living near Winchester, a Roan HORSE, four or five years old, 13 1/2 hands high, has a small white spot on each nostril, has a short tail.—Appraised to \$20. Posted before me the 28th November 1815.

JOHN WARD, j. p. c. c.

79-3w

CLARKE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Solomon Dumford, living on the road leading from the mouth of Red River to Mountsterling, one mile from the Nob meeting house, one dark bay MARE, nearly fifteen hands high, some grey hairs in her flanks, 15 or 16 years old. Posted before me the 23d day of November 1815.

JAMES WOODS.

78-3w

BATH COUNTY, Ky. Sect.

TAKEN UP by Matthew Gilmore, of said County, near the Upper Forge, a Sorrel MARE, three years old, with a large white blaze in her face, both hind feet white, some saddle spots on her back.—Appraised to \$27. Posted before me the 28th of October 1815.

JAMES WADE, j. p. c. c.

77-3w