

presumed no one would vote for the removal, when a loss of property to that amount must be the consequence. He referred to the records of the University, and to the statements made by the members of the board to the committee of enquiry, in proof of the statements he had made. His great object was a reform in the institution; and if that was effected, he was very indifferent about the place at which it might be fixed. He had no particular predilection for Lexington as its site, except on account of the situation of that part of its property.

Mr. Rowan understood the statements of the trustees respecting that property differently from the way in which the case was stated by Mr. Todd. He understood that when the university became possessed of that property, it was to pay a moderate price for it to a private seminary company to which it belonged; that all of the price had not been paid; and that the only loss which the institution would sustain in consequence of a removal, would consist in being obliged to pay up the balance, to the amount of four or five hundred dollars. On making that payment, he believed the University could coerce a title for the lot, and thus be enabled to sell it.

Mr. Mills then spoke against laying the bill on the table. He was particularly opposed to a removal to the place which had been mentioned. If the University had been under an improper influence in Lexington, he thought that influence would be still worse in Danville. The vote being then taken, there were for laying it on the table 27—against it 46.

Mr. Rowan then made some remarks by way of opposition to the nomination of trustees, which had been made by Mr. F. Johnson. He had nothing to say against them as gentlemen of respectability; but he thought some of them were not sufficiently learned, to be entrusted with the care of an institution of learning.

He alluded particularly in his remarks to a gentleman of splendid talents (Mr. Clay) whom he was pleased to say he all admired; but who he thought was not a very fit person, on account of his want of education, to superintend the interests and affairs of an institution of learning. He had no objections to any gentlemen named, except on the account of his not being sufficiently literary. (The honorable member has certainly much reason to complain, when he compared this new list with the prodigies of learning to be found in the majority of the former board.)

Mr. Emerson moved to recommit the bill to a select committee. His object was to remove the institution nearer to the centre of the state, &c.—Mr. F. Johnson replied to him. Mr. Robinson advised the friends of the bill to take it to a select committee, for the purpose of altering the mode of electing the trustees. He did not like to have them elected by the legislature; nor was he altogether satisfied with all the gentlemen named for trustees on the present occasion. He was not acquainted with them all, and some of them he thought were not men of sufficient literature. Mr. M'Affee spoke in favor of committing the bill with a view to remove the institution to a site nearer the centre of the state. He was in favor of the reform, and when returning he wished to place it in a situation where it would be the most convenient to the people of the whole state. Mr. Blackburn spoke against committing with a view to removal. If the house should determine to remove it, there would then be much disagreement and contention about the place to which it ought to be taken. The gentleman who spoke last would not doubt want it at Harrodsburg; and for his part he would bring forward the pretensions of his county, as being central and well adapted in other respects to the institution. Mr. Beauchamp was in favor of committing, with a view to a removal. He was opposed also to the mode providing in the bill for electing the trustees. If it was intended to be a political school, he thought it would be well enough to have the trustees elected by the legislature; but if it was intended to be a school of learning, he thought some other way should be provided. The governor and judges of the court of appeals were mentioned as suitable persons to be entrusted with the power of appointing them.

Mr. Allan hoped that no gentleman who was in favor of passing the bill would vote to recommit it, as he thought the course was certainly calculated to defeat the measure. He adverted to the situation of a very valuable portion of its property, which would be sacrificed by its removal. He thought no person who did not wish entirely to prostrate the institution, could vote to remove it, when such a sacrifice would be the consequence. If those who advocated the commitment of the bill really wished to amend it, they had already had time enough to prepare their amendments since the bill was last under discussion. The subject of removal was a simple proposition, and might easily be brought before the house and acted upon. He then adverted to the various attempts which had been formerly made to effect delay. Mr. Patton would vote to remove it for sundry reasons. There appeared to be two parties in Lexington who had

warmly contented for the management of this institution. He did not think it could flourish in the hands of either of them, while such animosity and partyism existed among them. He would transplant it to a soil more congenial. A large town was, in his opinion, an improper place for a literary institution, on account of the various ways in which the morals of youth were likely to be corrupted in such a place. Nor ought such an institution to be placed where parties were violent either in politics or religion. He thought there was too much of both in Lexington. By removing the institution to Danville, which he deemed the most proper place, he had hopes that the people of Green River would have an opportunity to enjoy some of its benefits. Lexington and the country around it had enjoyed them for many years; he would now remove it, and give other places an opportunity to share the same advantages. He had no doubt that reform was necessary, and would vote in favor of the bill. Where there had been so much censure and accusation by both parties, he had no doubt that something was wrong, and that a change ought to take place.

Messrs. Mills, George, Todd, and F. Johnson spoke further against the commitment; and Messrs. Emerson & Rowan spoke in favor of it; and the vote being taken it was passed in the negative.

Mr. Rowan then moved to strike out Mr. Hart from the trustees proposed, and insert Mr. Pope—on the ground that Mr. Pope, as a literary character, and as a gentleman passionately devoted to the pursuits of literature, was pre-eminently qualified for the office!!! Messrs. Todd and Payne expressed their approbation of the change proposed. Messrs. F. Johnson, Chambers, Allan, &c. opposed the motion on the ground that Mr. Pope was professor of law in the University, & on that ground could not be appointed a trustee, the two offices being incompatible. Messrs. Rowan and Marshall replied. They said his being a professor was an additional reason for making him a trustee—that it was customary in other Universities for the professors to be trustees!!! Mr. Marshall said the professorship of law, which Mr. Pope filled, was merely nominal and honorary. He was not expected by the trustees, nor did he ever pretend to perform his duties!!! He said there were several other professorships also, of the same kind, such as the professorships of botany, and materia medica, and professorships of various diseases, which were all merely nominal!!! The question being taken, it was carried in the affirmative. The whole nomination thus amended was then adopted.

Mr. Beauchamp then offered an additional section, providing for the removal of the University to Harrodsburg. It was advocated by Messrs. M'Affee, Breathitt, Beauchamp, & Rowan; and opposed by Messrs. F. Johnson and Mills. The yeas and nays being taken, it passed in the negative, 31 to 38—and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to incorporate a manufacturing company at Paris—has been postponed to the first of March on motion of Mr. Mills, in consequence of the private property of the share holders being made liable for the debts of the institution.

The bill concerning the boundary line was read, amended, and passed to a third reading.

Mr. Beauchamp reported a bill further to regulate the penitentiary institution—with a view to increase the responsibility of the keeper.

GENERAL HARRISON having appeared in the lobby, Col. T. D. Owings addressed the speaker, and observed that Genl. Harrison, a meritorious and distinguished officer was in the lobby, and moved that he be invited to take a seat in the house, which was done accordingly.

The bill to remove the court of appeals was read the second time. Mr. Mills proposed an amendment, to make the court sit also in Paris. Mr. speaker decided the amendment out of order. Mr. Yantis moved to strike out Bradshaw, and leave the seat blank for the present—Ayes 48 Noes 29. Mr. Beauchamp moved to fill it up with Danville—Ayes 37 Noes 39. Mr. Crutcher moved to lay the bill on the table to the 1st of May—Ayes 45 Noes 32.

The bill to loan \$3,500 dollars to Speed and Muirhead to enable them to complete their map was read the 2nd time; and after considerable discussion, in which it appeared from the statement of gentlemen, who had examined the work, that it would be a valuable map, founded on actual survey at a great expense; the bill was passed by yeas and nays to a third reading, yeas 44 nays 34.

The Bank bill was taken up at its second reading, and while undergoing amendments, the house adjourned.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10.

Valuable arrival.—Yesterday morning arrived at this port the very elegant and fast sailing brig Macedonian, capt. Blakeman, in 109 days from Canton, with Teas, Silks and Nankeens, to J. J. Astor. It will be recollected that this brig sailed from this port in company with the late U. S. frigate President.

WINCHESTER,
SATURDAY... FEBRUARY 10, 1816.

A Treaty between France and the Allied Powers was concluded at Paris on the 20th November. His Majesty ordered 50,000 troops into Paris to guard against an insurrection. The whole number of allied troops in Paris is stated amounting to about 16,000. The trial of Marshal Ney was still pending, and it is apprehended he will be condemned.

Gen. Clausel, one of Bonaparte's distinguished officers, has arrived in the United States.

A late National Intelligencer states—From what has passed in the House of Representatives, it appears probable as far as depends on the vote of that House, that the double duties will be continued until the 30th of June next; after which day, if a new tariff shall not have been enacted, an addition of 42 per cent. on the old rate of duties will exist until the new tariff shall go into operation. It is also probable that the Salt Tax will be indefinitely continued. The Treaty question is still before the House of Representatives. A bill for creating the office of Admiral in the Navy has passed the Senate. The bill to continue in force the act laying a duty on Bank Notes, and Notes discounted—the bill laying a duty on Sugar refined within the United States—and the bill to reduce the duties on Postage to their old rates, have passed the House of Representatives.

SPECIE PAYMENT.
The Union Bank of New-York has determined to pay Specie for its Notes and for all deposits remaining in their vaults since the 1st September, 1814, from the 1st inst.

The Bank of Virginia, refusing to enter appearance at the suit of an individual, to recover specie for one or more of their notes, a writ of *Distringas* was on the 15th inst. served on the books &c. and the Sheriff, aided by the Posse, took possession of the Bank. The dispute is not yet adjusted, as we learn, but the business of the Bank goes on, as though the process had not been served.

PRICES CURRENT AT NEW ORLEANS FOR JAN. 1816.
Cotton, 20 cts. (on the rise); Sugar, from 12 to 12 1-2 (dull); Flour (fresh) from 6 1-2 to 7 dolls. (dull); Tobacco, from 11 to 12 dollars; Pork, from 16 to 17 dolls.; Lard, 25 cents; Whiskey, 75 cts. (dull).

LOUISVILLE PRICES CURRENT FOR FEBRUARY, 1816.
Salt, \$1 12 per bush; Bacon, 8 to 10 cts. per pound; Pork, \$4 50 per hundred; Hemp, \$6 50 do; Tobacco, \$8 do; Flour, \$5 per bbl.; Whiskey, 56 to 62 cts. per gal.; Sugar, \$22 per hundred; Cotton, \$25 do; Wheat, 67 cts. per bush.; Hempen Yarns, 8 do. per lb.; Gunpowder, 37 do. do; Lead, 12 to 15 do.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 27.
RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.
The President of the United States yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives three documents, comprising the information called for, on motion of Mr. Robertson, respecting the recent demands by Spain. They consist of two letters from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary, the last of which is dated the 4th inst. and a reply to these letters by the Secretary of State, dated the 19th inst. The hour at which these letters were read, was so late, it was impossible to obtain copies of them in time for this day's paper.

Substantially, the Spanish Minister makes the following demands, under the express commands of the King his master:

1. That the portion of the territory west of the Perdido, which the United States have claimed and held under the Louisiana treaty, should be delivered up; after which he intimates that the two governments may discuss the right to it.
2. That the government will take measures to punish and disperse a "factious band of insurgents in Louisiana, and especially New-Orleans," who, as the minister alleges, continue with impunity to raise armies, and to light the flame of revolution in the Spanish provinces, &c.
3. That orders be given to collectors not to admit vessels under the Revolutionary flags of South America, either to land or sell the shameful proceeds of their piracy, as it is termed, much less to equip and arm.

The Minister states that for seven years a gang of adventurers have assailed Spain from the bosom of the Republic. In his second note he intimates, that Toledo suspends his traitorous expedition until the expected arrival of a large number of Kentuckians, and a less number of Tennesseans to join him; and adds, that if this gang of desperadoes are permitted to go on, the adored King, his master, will have reason to suspect that the government at least connives at, if it does not sanction, such enterprizes.

In reply to this, the Secretary of

State expresses the regret of the government, that Spain should have preferred demands on us instead of evincing a disposition to discuss, if not redress, the injuries we have, which are recapitulated. The Secretary replies to the demand of relinquishment of territory, that we have the same right to ask for the surrender of territory on the Sabine, previous to the discussion of our claim to it. He does not admit the correctness of the statements of the Minister, and demands proof of specific facts. In regard to the demand of excluding the flag of the revolted colonies, it is answered that our government has already by a general rule authorized the admission of all flags except those of pirates—and of course that it is not inclined to prohibit the admission of the flag of the colonies who have established independent governments.

The documents were not read till about dusk, and were ordered to be printed of course. They shall appear in our next.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23.

INTERESTING MEMORANDUM.
Arrived at the Belize, Dec. 19, U. S. Ketch, Surprise, Lt. Comd. M'Keever, from a cruise, having touched at Boquilla de Piedras. The Patriots occupy the king's bridge leading to Vera Cruz, and had intercepted the royal convoy from Mexico. It was expected that an action would take place about the first of December.

The above was handed to Capt. Myrick by Lieutenant M'Keever.

This intelligence is a month later than the former accounts from the Mexican provinces, and does not comport with the story lately published, of the total defeat of the Patriots in that quarter.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.
New-York, Jan. 18.

The fast sailing brig Tom-Hazard, Capt. Southerland, arrived at this port yesterday in 36 days from Nantz, from whence she sailed on the 8th of December. Capt. S. informed us, that the Treaty between France and the Allies was not published in France until the first of December—that the trial of Marshal Ney was not finished and that it was generally believed he would be condemned. The people of France were loud in their clamors against the heavy exactions that were levied upon them, and appeared anxious for another change of government. A passenger states that information was received at Nantz, that an attempt had been made without success, to liberate Marshal Ney. A number of officers of distinction presented to the governor of the prison an order in the name of the King for the immediate release of the Marshal; but the governor suspecting the order to have been forged, detained the officers until he ascertained the fact, and received an order for their imprisonment. It was said the king had ordered a large military force into Paris, to guard against the rising of the people. The number of allied troops in Paris, at the last accounts, was said to be about 16,000.

Capt. S. also states, that cotton was in great demand, in consequence of an expectation that a heavy duty would be immediately laid upon that article.

SALEM, (Ms.) Jan. 16.

Yesterday arrived at this port ship Mary-Ann, Capt. Wellman, in 36 days from Havre-de-Grace. To the politeness of Mr. T. Proctor, passenger, we are indebted for a series of Paris papers to Dec. 5.

Mr. Proctor states that tranquility prevailed in France (which indeed is indicated by the complexion of the papers); that the trial of Marshal Ney was still pending, and the prevailing sentiment was that he would be acquitted.

Among the contents of the papers we find the proceedings of the 4th Dec. on Marshal Ney; and also the treaty of peace concluded between the Allied Powers and France at Paris, the 20th Nov. together with a convention between France and England in regard to demands of British subjects upon the French government, and a treaty of the same date between Austria, G. Britain, Prussia and Russia; in which they stipulate to maintain the treaty that day concluded with France; to renew and confirm the arrangements made the preceding year, for the safety and tranquility of Europe, saving such modifications as have been made by the new treaty, especially in regard to Napoleon-Bonaparte, for the exclusion of whose family from the supreme power in France they pledge the employment of their whole force if necessary.

The Mary-Ann brings despatches for our government.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.
Extract of a letter, dated *Marcelles*, Nov. 1, 1815, from an officer of the U. S. Squadron, to a gentleman in Providence.

"A report has just reached us, by the American Consul, stating the murder of the Dey of Algiers, and a new war with the United States. So much confidence is put in this report, that the sloop Erie will be made ready for fighting any Algerine frigate.

P. S. The British squadron yesterday was standing into the harbor of Toulon. So soon as the head-most frigate came within gun-shot, the batteries opened on her, and nearly destroyed her. Admiral Exmouth is now here without obtaining the squadron of French ships which the pusillanimous Louis offered to his acceptance. The Governor of Toulon sent the British word, that no English squadron should ever enter that port. Comments are useless.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.
We are indebted to a very respectable Merchantile House, for the following intelligence, received this morning by the ship Othello from Gibraltar:—

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. GIBRALTAR, Nov. 25, 1815.
The brig Commerce, Capt. Riley, of New-York, was wrecked on Cape Bajados on or about the 10th of October last on her passage from this place to the Cape de Verdes—vessel and cargo totally lost. Capt. Riley, and crew made slaves of by the Moories. The capt. and four men were brought within four days journey of Magadore, the remainder of the men were marched into the interior; the necessary measures were making at Magadore for their ransom, the terms \$920 and two doubled barreled muskets for five.

"The above is an extract of a letter from the United States' agent at Magadore to Mr. Simpson our consul at Tangiers. Mr. Simpson has taken means to effect the ransom of the five persons who are detained near Magadore.

"For the Consul,
WM. B. JACKSON, *Vice-Consul.*

Bacon wanted.
I WISH to purchase a few thousand pounds of BACON.
C. K. DUNCAN.
Feb 10. 80-1f

Feb 08. 01 1/2
SENOI 'O SYKOLL
Wanted immediately
WANTED IMMEDIATELY
APPOINTMENT TO THE SAVINGS BANK

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 23d day of February next, the following property, viz:
One Negro Man named Gilbert,
One House now occupied by Thomas G. Jones and Christopher M'orrow,
Also, a House occupied by William Vindden,
Also, 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.
Feb. 10, 1816. 80-3w

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 warn 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.
R. C. & 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

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit.
TAKEN UP by James Young, living three miles from Winchester, on the road leading from Winchester to Lexington, a sorrel HORSE COLT, two years old past, about 13 hands high, both hind feet white, has a star in his face and snip on his nose. Appraised to \$12. Posted before me the 25th day of December 1815.
WILDS COOKE.
80-3w

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit.
TAKEN UP by James Young, living three miles from Winchester, on the road leading from Winchester to Lexington, a sorrel HORSE COLT, two years old past, about 13 hands high, both hind feet white, has a star in his face and snip on his nose. Appraised to \$12. Posted before me the 25th day of December 1815.
JOHN WARD, j. p. c. c.
80-3w

CLARK COUNTY, to wit.
TAKEN UP by Robert Hutchison, living near Winchester, a Roan HORSE, four or five years old, 13 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

BATH COUNTY, Ky. Sct.
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.