

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the U. S. squadron in the Mediterranean, dated "Port Mahon, 29th June, 1816.

After Lord Exmouth had negotiated for, and procured the release of a great number of christian slaves, by paying—for Neapolitans, \$1000; for Sicilians and Sardinians, \$500, and for all others in an equal ratio, he bent his course to Tunis and Tripoli, where he succeeded better than at Algiers—for he not only released the slaves, by paying for them, but made the barbarians sign a treaty, promising never more to hold christians of any nation as slaves, but would treat them as prisoners of war. Flushed with his success, he returned to Algiers with a powerful force, and made a like demand—but the Dey, being either more sagacious or more courageous, peremptorily refused. My Lord repeated his demand, giving the Dey a certain time to signify his acquiescence. In the mean time his Lordship drew up his force in line, abreast of the batteries. The Dey was steady to his word—he again positively refused, manned his batteries, commanded in person at the Marine, and notified Lord Exmouth that he was ready for him. Two or three English Captains were in the town—they were seized by the Turks, pinioned, led down to their boats, and ignominiously sent on board their ships—one of the officers made some resistance, and lost three of his fingers by the stroke of a sabre, in a scuffle with a Turk. The English Consul and family were detained (although repeatedly demanded by Lord E) as hostages, for the payment of the slaves which the English had already taken away. My Lord instead of knocking the town about their ears, which he ought to have done, ingloriously retired from a contest, (where he might have gained much honor, and the lasting gratitude of nations,) by allowing the Algerines an armistice (if I may be allowed to call it so,) for six months, and returned to England with his whole force, I presume to take a fresh start.

The Dutch squadron also, while we were laying in Algiers the last time, came within 4 or 5 miles of the batteries when the Algerines opened a fire from their heavy brass pieces—and I will venture to say that they came within a mile or a mile and half of reaching them. The Dutchmen perceiving the enemy's shot did not reach, immediately commenced a tremendous cannonade, which they kept up with great spirit, for about an hour, when (the wind being light) several Algerine gun-boats and galleys made their appearance outside of the mole. The consequence was, the Dutchmen hauled their wind, and stood off immediately.

Extract of a letter.

LONDON, July 7. On Friday I had the honor to attend a levee of Mr. Prince Saunders, late of Boston. Expecting all the great characters would be there, I thought it would be a good opportunity of seeing a little of Court-life. Mr. — and myself were the only citizens who attended. We there saw Mr. and Mrs. Adams with the Royal Dukes of Kent, Sussex and Gloucester; but the greatest attraction was the celebrated Mrs. Opie, the authoress. She is a fine, noble looking woman, appears to be about 40, (perhaps older) and is what European amateurs of women call in the prime of life, and at the perfection of beauty. I could not get so as to hear her conversation, but she appeared very animated, and was surrounded by every literary character in the room. Unfortunately for Mr. Saunders (as he told us) the Prince Regent held a levee the same day, and the Countess Dowager of Cork had a ball and rout the same evening, or otherwise his rooms would have been better filled; and her ladyship would have visited him. As it was he went to her party. Saunders is soon to return on a mission to King Henry of Hayti.

LOVE THE TREASON BUT HATE THE TRAITOR

From the Montreal Herald. The Halifax papers almost every week give accounts of the encroachments of the American Fishermen on the coast of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, in violation of the treaty of Ghent, and the Commercial Convention. What will those encroachments lead to? If the American government do not interpose its authority to prevent this illegal trade, the British cruisers will at last be obliged to have recourse to force instead of persuasion, and the American nation only, will incur the blame that may be attached to any future violence which the British officers may be compelled to adopt. Who are those offenders on the coast of British North America? Why they are the pretended friends of Great Britain; who tauntingly appeared to stand aloof in the late war with the United States; but who will never forgive their own government for making the peace at Ghent; those very men are now engaged in an active and undisguised war with the rights and commercial prosperity of the nation they nailed as the bulwark of their religion, and which saved them from the grips of Bonaparte. The owners of those very fishing ves-

sels, are identified with the men who composed his Hartford Convention! Mr. Madison with all his inconsistencies and partialities, is more deserving of confidence, than the gentlemen who formed the New-England convention. We draw these conclusions from facts and not from bare supposition. But how is Mr. Madison to govern this class of his sovereign citizens? Is he again going to plunge two nations into another war for the sake of a handful of men who deride him in all his measures? One would suppose not. The wealth and consequence of the States centre no longer in New-England.—It is south and west of Hudson's River, that the government must look for support. Of native produce, Maryland exports more than the four states of New-England. The port of New-York furnishes more revenue than all the ports to the eastward. The federalists may now exclaim, we are all Republicans, we are all Democrats.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Last evening Mrs. ANN CARSON, accompanied by her two accomplices, John Ride, alias Henry Willis, alias Nathaniel B. Burd, and Elijah Bowen, both old convicts, were brought to this city in the custody of Messrs. Hart & Hufty, Police Officers.

The inconvenience of procuring the attendance of witnesses, and some other causes of less importance induced the prosecuting officer, at Harrisburgh, to believe that it would be most expedient to have the trial of these persons take place in this city. In pursuance of his opinion on the subject, the Attorney-General procured the requisite information on oath, and made application to one of our city aldermen for a Warrant. This was granted of course, on the information, and Messrs Hart and Hufty proceeded with it to Harrisburgh, where having previously received authority for so doing from one of the magistrates of Dauphin county, they took into custody the persons above named.

Mrs. Carson, we understand, strenuously opposed leaving Harrisburgh, and made many efforts to prevent her associates from being put in irons.

On the night of the 4th inst. they were lodged in the jail at Lancaster, after undergoing the strictest search for saws, files, &c. by means of which they might free themselves from their irons—none of these articles could be found on them—and yet so early as 3 o'clock in the morning the officers, who deserve commendation for their vigilance, discovered that the rivets of the fetters of both the men (Mrs. Carson was not in irons) had been so nearly sawed in two, that they might be entirely severed with the slightest exertion. New rivets were made and put in the fetters, and it is said, that these hardened wretches on their way down, lamented to their escort, that they were so careful in their examination of the irons as otherwise they might then be making their way through some of the cornfields which skirted the road. They have been committed for further hearing, and will probably have an examination in the ensuing week.

We trust that the bail of such a man as Daniel Brodhead, will not be accepted, but that the prisoners will be kept in prison until the approaching session of the Mayor's Court, when they, with Mrs. Baker, are to be tried for a conspiracy.

MOURNFUL CATASTROPHE

We learn, from undoubted authority, that a young woman, of good character, made way with herself on Thursday last, about a mile from Hoboken ferry, where her body was found, and brought to this city and interred on Friday agreeably to the request in the following memorandum, which was found in her bosom:

"That whoever finds my body may have some means of discovering who I am, I will give you the following particulars:

"I was born in the town of Rye, state of New-York; in my early life I lived with an aunt in that place. For these three years past I have resided in the city of New-York, and have committed many errors but no heinous crimes. My parents are now living in New-York. Enemies have persuaded my mother against me; she has treated me with the greatest coolness ever since I lived with her. It is this that has driven me to this horrid act. Why should I wish to live? I have no friends; no well wishers; my parents despise me. Who should I look to for comfort? I am determined to die!

"How shall I meet an avenging and justly offended God! How shall I appear at his bar, to answer this last offence!—I hope you will have the goodness to inform my parents where I am. My parents live at No. 115, Lombardy street, New-York. My name is P—M—. I have not completed my 18th year; but misfortunes have brought me to this untimely death! I came here that I might effect my purpose unobserved. I bid my dear sisters farewell! May heaven bless you, and your mother be kinder to you, and love you better than she did me. I beg that my remains may be carried to New-York. I now take my leave of this world, to make atonement for my sins, in it.

"Farewell! Father, mother, and dear sisters and dearest aunt." N. Y. Gazette.

In the District of Maine, the votes on the question of separation, were taken on the 2d instant; from returns, there is no doubt of a majority being in favor of it, in which case the convention chosen at the same time, will proceed immediately to the formation of a constitution of government.

Lord Exmouth's squadron sailed from England for Algiers, on the 28th of July.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On the day appointed by the president of the U. S. in his proclamation, the sale of public lands commenced at Louisville. The sale was attended by a large number of persons, and a quantity of land was disposed of at from \$2 to \$10 87 1/2 per acre. The body of land offered at the above sale, about 3,000,000 of acres, was mostly rich and well adapted to the culture of hemp, wheat, tobacco, corn, &c. The residue can now be entered at the land office.—In. Reg.

INDIAN COUNCIL.

We understand from the post-rider that the Creeks had not met Gen. Jackson in the council now holding at the Chickasaw old council house on Wednesday last; but were expected. The Chickasaws had attended generally, the Cherokees but partially, and the Choctaw nation are fully represented—those tribes whose representatives attended had been often in council together.—The rider understood that on comparing their respective titles, it clearly appeared the creek title to the land ceded to the United States by them was the best,—on which being established, the Cherokees said they were not instructed by their nation to do any thing but listen to what was said, and take the talk home. The rider also understood the Cherokees were very willing the Chickasaws should have what they claimed, if their claim to the balance could be secured—it was thought to be the design of the Cherokees, that the United States should not have an acre if they could prevent it. Gen. Jackson appeared however to be on his guard against their machinations; but it seemed rather uncertain whether he could be able to do much.

Thirty or forty of the citizens of Tennessee were at the council and others were met going there. It will probably not last more than eight or ten days longer.

We understand that Capt. HULL, of the Navy, has volunteered his services to assist in the navigation of the Steam Boat, about to sail from New-York to Russia.—Pittsburg Gazette.

It may be well for individuals to bear in mind the following list of chartered Banks in the state of Ohio—All other bank paper issued in that state is illegal and a heavy penalty incurred by its circulation.

- A list of chartered banks in the state of Ohio. Miami Exporting Company. Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati. Bank of Cincinnati. Bank of Chillicothe. Farmers' Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe. The Lebanon Miami Banking Company. The Dayton Manufacturing Company. The Urbana Banking Company. The Bank of Marietta. The Bank of Muskingum. The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company. The Bank of Steubenville. The German Bank of Wooster. The Columbiana Bank of New-Lisbon. The Franklin Bank of Columbus. The Lancaster Bank of Ohio. The Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville. The Commercial Bank of Lake Erie. The Bank of Mount Pleasant. The Bank of West Union.

[From the Missouri Gazette of August 31 and September 7.]

Col. David Musick and Lieut. Parker, (who were sent by the executive of this Territory to notify the inhabitants of Ouchata, Little Missouri, &c. &c. to remove from the Indian lands agreeable to the President's proclamation) returned a few days ago, after a fatiguing tour of about 12 or 15 hundred miles.—These gentlemen represent the inhabitants of Ouchata a most respectable and orderly people, well disposed towards the government, and willing to abandon the lands they have cultivated for years if their respectful petition to government should afford them no lenity. Subsequent information, derived from gentlemen who have been at the Springs, confirm the opinion generally prevailing in this country, that no Indian nation claim the lands in question. A few families of the Arkansas; Quapeaus annually visit the Ouchata to hunt; but have never set up a claim to the soil. Wretched indeed must be the fate of the numerous invalids who resort to the springs, if the farmers are driven off these lands. Surely the government, framed for the noblest purposes, will not deal harshly

with a deserving people worthy of its protection.

INDIAN TREATY.

We are happy to announce to our fellow-citizens, that the treaty with the Indians, which we lately mentioned as being likely to be made, has been concluded, and the Indians have returned apparently well satisfied with the American government: and anxious to maintain the most friendly relations with it. We learn that they have relinquished their claim to all the lands included within the cession of the Sac's and Foxes, which lies south of a due west line from the southern extremity of lake Michigan to the Mississippi—and that they have ceded between one and two millions of acres, adjoining the tract relinquished and extending to lake Michigan—which last was an object deemed by the government of immense importance—it is reasonable therefore to expect that no further difficulties or obstructions will be interposed to prevent the surveying of the military lands in the Illinois territory—and that measures will shortly be taken for rendering the communication between the lake Michigan and the Illinois river at all times navigable—an object which can be accomplished with great facility and a small expense.

Lord Exmouth was to leave England the last of July, to take the barbarians by the beard. Not only the town and fortress of Algiers are to be razed to the ground, but the government is to be demolished. We shall see or hear all about it!—Balt. Fed. Gaz.

The Norfolk Ledger, a federal paper, in disapproving of caucus nominations, observes, in relation to Messrs. Mourou and Tompkins, "that it is very probable that better selections would not have been made if there had been no nomination by the caucus." This opinion appears generally to prevail, for we have no instance on record where the election of president and vice president has met, and will meet, with so little opposition, except in the case of general Washington. It is highly creditable to the character and talents of both gentlemen; that, among so many valuable citizens, whose experience and public services merit, and no doubt will receive, the best proofs of confidence which the nation can give, that they are selected with the consent and best wishes of the people, and will, no doubt, enter into the duties of their respective stations under the most favorable auspices.

The late exhibition of British insolence, in searching our vessels, on lake Erie, excites the ire of many, and particularly that of the republican editors. It is however, calculated to excite fifty rather than indignation. The great navy of John Bull, on the ocean was so severely handled by brother Jonathan, in the late glorious war, that John's little navy on the Lakes may be allowed to display the national chagrin by interrupting, now and then, an unarmed passage boat. We have heard of no such attempts, on the great highway of nations, since the war: And if the "Mistress of the ocean, condescends to take her glory in a contest for exclusive lake navigation, she will find Jonathan as hard to manage on these little waters as she has on the great ones of the Atlantic and nether Indies. Albany Reg.

DIED—Suddenly, at Frankfort, on the 20th instant, HARRY INNIS, Esq. Judge of the United States' Court, for the district of Kentucky.

READ THIS!

FULLING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he intends carrying on the FULLING BUSINESS in Clarke county, Lower Howard's creek, at the mill formerly occupied by William Taylor, deceased. For the convenience of customers, he will attend on the first day of each Court at the following places, to wit at Wm. Poston's store in Winchester—at Robt. Wood's, on the road from Winchester to Mountsterling—at Capt. Banks' in Mountsterling; and at Stone's store in Richmond. Cloth received one court day, will be returned the next. His Works being entirely new, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to do their work as good and as cheap as any other person. He will also be responsible for all cloth damaged in his care. STEPHEN MILLER 113 3-3m

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th inst. at the Turnpike Gate, between the mouth of Big Sandy and Winchester,

A Negro Man,

named BOB. He is about 29 years of age, but looks older. Having lost two or three of his fore teeth, black complexion, speaks short and surly when spoken to; has a pair of buckskin pantaloons; two pair of tow trousers, some tow shirts, a pair of blue checked factory cotton pantaloons, a round over jacket of blue striped factory cotton, a pale blue striped waistcoat of home made cotton, a pair of new coarse shoes, and a new wool hat.

The above reward is offered to any person who will deliver the said Negro to EDWARD MORRIS, living in Christian County, Ky about four miles from Hopkinsville, or to GEORGE WARD, Cabell County, Virginia, or securing him in any jail so that the subscriber shall get him. JAMES TURNER. 113-3w

DIRECT TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the direct tax for the year 1815, laid in conformity to the act of Congress passed the 9th of January 1815, upon the following described property, is now remaining unpaid, and that unless the said tax, with ten per cent. in addition thereto, shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of October next, the said property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said tax and twenty per cent. in addition thereto, will be sold at public sale at the Court House in the town of Mountsterling, in the County of Montgomery. The sale to commence at twelve o'clock, on the said 28th day of October, 1816, viz:

Names of Taxable Description of property. Amt. of Tax. D. C. M.

- Comer John—One farm with 230 acres of land on the waters of Lulbegrad, in Montgomery County. 6 94 2/3
Dovrill George—One farm of 50 acres, laying adjoining John Lockridge. 10 22
Ellison Stephenson—One farm with 241 acres of land, on the waters of Lulbegrad, having a dwelling house and apple orchard. 11 49
Evins James—One farm with 65 acres of land, on the waters of Slate, with a cabin dwelling and out houses. 2 53 5/8
Higgins James J.—One out lot two acres. One half acre lot, No. 10, laying on Mountain-street. One half acre lot, No. 13, lying on same street. Also part of out lot No. 1, one acre. Also 27 acres of land within half a mile of Mountsterling, unimproved. 4 56 5/8
Hooper William—One lot No. 20, on Main-street in Mountsterling, containing 93 7/3 square poles, wood dwelling house with sundry out houses. Also unimproved lots Nos. 19 and 21, on same street containing 180 2/3 square poles. Also lot No. 9, on Mountain-street, containing one half acre. 13 16 5/8
Hayes Jeremy—One farm with 50 acres of land laying in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Slate, having a dwelling house of wood with some small cabins. 73
McMillan James—One farm with 53 acres of land, laying on the waters of Brush Creek, in the county of Montgomery, having a dwelling house of wood, &c. 1 24
Merkeley Frederick—One lot on Main street in the town of Mountsterling, 47 feet front, 1 1/2 poles back, with a brick dwelling house two stories high, 37 by 22 feet. Also two acres of out lots at the west end of Mountain-street. 4 87 5/8
Morgan Ralph—500 acres of land on Spencer. 1000 acres at the mouth of Brush Creek. 1000 acres of the East Fork of Slate, unimproved. 19 12
Oxsher James—One farm on Red River, containing 100 acres, having thereon a cabin and 3 acres of cleared land. 39
Page William—One farm on Slate, containing 70 acres, having thereon some cabins. 1 36 5/8
See Joseph—One farm on Brush creek containing 50 acres, having thereon several cabins. 73
Swearingen Andrew—One farm with 1000 acres of land on Slate, Montgomery county, with a stone dwelling house 2 stories, 58 by 28 feet, and some cabins. 19 50
White Henry—One farm containing 46 acres, laying on the waters of Brush Creek, Montgomery county, with a dwelling house and stable of wood; 20 acres cleared land. 87 7/8
Wiley William—One farm of 25 acres on Butt branch, a water of Slate, Montgomery county, with one cabin. 49
Evans Thomas—One farm at the mouth of Middle Creek, on Sandy, containing 409 acres, wood dwelling house two stories high, with some out houses, &c. 5 85
Baisdon Joseph—One tract of land of 3255 acres, laying on Johns' Creek, Floyd County, having thereon several small farms, cabins, &c. 12 69 4/5
Ellidge Elijah—One farm with 100 acres of land, on Red River, Floyd County, one dwelling house, &c. thereon. 2 73
Cole Phillip—One tract of land of 1300 acres, on Sandy, some cabins & farms thereon. Also 400 acres Ghehee's Creek. 23 47
Webb Richard C.—One tract of land of 1400 acres, in Montgomery county, on the waters of Sumner's Creek. 28 27 5/8
Given under my hand this 26th September, 1816. THOS. L. PATTERSON, Deputy Collector, for GEORGE W. BOTTS, Collector for the first Collection District, in the State of Kentucky. Sept. 28 113 4w

Look Here!

THE person that has known the subscriber to pass a one hundred dollar Tennessee Note since the first of March last, will prevent hard thoughts between friends by letting the subscriber know it. JAMES DANIEL. 113-3w

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed to public sale on the 10th of October, of a credit of 6 months, all my stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS. Also, my PLANTATION UTENSILS, &c. Bond and approved security will be required for all sums over five dollars. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock. ROBERT BROOKING. Sept. 28 113 2w

TO RENT,

FROM this time until the first of January next, a neat and convenient Dwelling House. For terms apply at this office. Winchester, Sept. 28.