

nor would he hear a word respecting the officers and men seized if the boats of the Prometheus.

From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 16th, and next morning, at break of day, the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as I had intended. As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of despatching a boat, under cover of the Severn, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the Dey of Algiers, (of which the accompanying are copies) directing the officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time, if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flag ship; he was met near the Mole by the Captain of the port, who on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied, that it was impossible. The officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed, two hours was quite sufficient.

The fleet at this time, by the springing up of the sea breeze, had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service, until near 2 o'clock, when, observing my officer was returning with the signal flying that no answer had been received, after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative, the Queen Charlotte bore up, followed by the fleet for their appointed stations; the flag, leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the Mole, about 50 yards distant. At this moment not a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the Mole, and two at the ships to the northward then following; this was promptly returned by the Queen Charlotte, who was then lashing to the mainmast of a brig, fast to the shore in the south of the Mole, and which we had steered for, as the guide to our position.

Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as, I believe, was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half past eleven.

The ships immediately following me were admirably and coolly taking their stations, with a precision even beyond my most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive, on any occasion, more zealous and honorable support. To look further on the line than immediately round me was perfectly impossible, but so well grounded was my confidence in the gallant officers I had the honor to command, that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects, and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were opposed.

I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing Vice Admiral Van Capoken's flag in the station assigned to him, and soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, for want of room, to bring him in the front of the Mole.

About sunset I received a message from Rear Admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the Impregnable was sustaining, having then 150 killed and wounded, and requesting I would, if possible, send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under.

The Glasgow, near me, immediately weighed anchor, but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before.

I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel, under the charge of Lt. Fleming and Mr. Parker, by Capt. Reade of the engineers, to bring her into the Mole; but the Rear Admiral having thought she would do him essential service if exploded under the battery in his front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed. I desired also the rear admiral might be informed, that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain of the destruction of the whole, I considered I had executed the most important part of my instructions, and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships, and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.

There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by firing the ships so near us, and I had long resisted the eager entreaties of several around me, to make the attempt upon the outer frigate, distant 100 yards, which at length I gave into, Major Gosset, by my side, who had been eager to land his corps of miners, pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany Lieut. Richards in this ship's barge. The frigate was instantly boarded, and in ten minutes in a perfect blaze; a gallant young midshipman, in rocket boat No. 8, although forbidden, was led by his ardent spirit

to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desperately wounded, his brother officer killed, and nine of his crew. The barge, by rowing more rapidly, had suffered less, and lost but two.

The enemy's batteries around my division were about ten o'clock silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation; and the fire of the ships was reserved as much as possible, to save powder, and reply to a few guns bearing upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships by shot and shells during the whole time.

Providence at this interval gave to my anxious wishes the usual land wind, common in this bay, and my expectations were completed. We were all hands employed warping and towing off, and by the help of the light air, the whole were under sail and came to anchor out of the reach of the shells, about two in the morning, after twelve hours of incessant labor.

The flotilla of mortar, gun and rocket boats, under the direction of their respective artillery officers, shared, to the full extent of their power, in the honors of this day, and performed good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flames, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, store houses and gun boats, exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest no pen can describe.

The whole was conducted with perfect silence, and such a thing as a cheer I never heard in any part of the line; and that the guns were well worked & directed, will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these barbarians for ever.

By accounts from the shore, I understand the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between 6 and 7,000 men. I have the honor to be, &c.

EXMOUTH.

FROM NAPLES PAPERS.

The extraordinary mission of Mr. Pinkney, the American Plenipotentiary, occupies much public attention here.—The following is a brief history of the confiscation of the American vessels by Murat, and for which compensation is now claimed.

The American schooner Rait, Captain Thompson, of Baltimore, entered the port of Naples, with coffee, in 1809. It was sequestered, but soon after released on the representations of the American Consul Mr. F. Degen. The Marquis D. G. minister for foreign affairs, on this occasion, wrote the following letter to Mr. Degen:—

NAPLES, JULY 9, 1809.  
"SIR—The King having taken into consideration your note of the 28th of May, relative to the American schooner Rait, Capt. Thompson, which sailed from Baltimore for Naples with a cargo of coffee, and provided with the necessary papers in due form, has decided that the said vessel shall be restored to Capt. Thompson, who may make free use of the merchandise and property it contains. At the same time his majesty has decided as a general measure, that all American vessels arriving in this kingdom, directly loaded and destined for its ports, shall be freely admitted therein, provided they are furnished with the necessary certificates of origin, and sailing papers; and provided they are not in contravention of the royal decrees of the 28th December, 1806, and 9th January, 1808, relative to English commerce and that of neutral powers, which decrees must be maintained in full force.

The Marquis DE GALLO." This letter was sent to America, profusely distributed there, and was the cause that, in 1810 and 1811, many American vessels with rich cargoes successively entered the port of Naples. They were obliged to unload at the expense of the consigner, and deposit their merchandize in the public warehouses, under pretence that they would not be received in quarantine without this formality. The customs kept one key, and gave the other to the consignees.

When the number of American vessels had increased to thirty, the consignees had their keys taken from them, under pretence of an order from Bonaparte at Paris, and the merchandize was sold at auction. The minister of finance caused seven of the vessels to be sold, with the exception of some, which were kept to be equipped for the service of Murat. The Rait, for instance, still forms part at this moment, of the force of Ferdinand IV. The sum produced by these sales amounted to between 4 and 5 millions of Naples ducates, and was applied chiefly to the abortive expedition against Sicily. The consignees had even difficulty in recovering payments for their expenses and disbursements. The ship Hercules, Capt. West, was the only one who had the good fortune to be released: it was dispatched to Civita Vecchia to take on board Lucien Bonaparte and his family and convey them to America; but, as it is well known, he was taken on his route by the English and conducted to Malta, and from thence to England. It is rather remarkable that the United States never claimed indemnity; at least ostensibly, for these vessels, while Murat occupied the throne of Naples. [Such is not the fact.]

The Kentucky Advertiser. WINCHESTER: SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1816.

The people of this county, we believe, are almost unanimous against the appointment of Mr. Pope. From the following paragraphs, it appears that in some places the people are going to instruct their Senators to reject him. We suggest to those who may be acquainted with the sentiments of our senator on this subject, to consider whether it may be necessary to instruct him. From his well known republicanism, and the well known sentiments of his constituents, respecting Mr. Pope, we presume he will not be backward in doing his duty. But if there is any doubt on the subject, he ought to be instructed.—We learn from a Frankfort paper, that Slaughter has declared substantially, that he does not intend the senate shall have any thing to do with this appointment! If he should presume to violate the constitution in this wanton manner, he ought to be impeached. His entertaining such an arbitrary doctrine is another reason why Mr. Pope should be rejected. If he should shrink from this design of taking the appointment entirely into his own hands, it is probable that he will at least put off the nomination to a late period in the session, with a view to give his secretary time to intrigue with the senate.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The citizens of Montgomery County are requested to meet at their Court House on Saturday the 23d inst. to take into consideration the propriety of instructing their Senator to vote against the confirmation of John Pope, Esq. as Secretary of the state of Kentucky. Mount Sterling, Nov. 18, 1816.

In Jessamine, Bourbon and Scott, it is understood the people propose to instruct their Senators to reject the nomination of John Pope; in the latter county subscriptions are circulating for the signature of the voters.—Argus.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 15 SENATOR.

His Excellency Governor Slaughter has appointed Gen. MARTIN D. HARDIN, of this place, a Senator of the U. States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. T. Barry, Esq.

COMMUNICATION.

The appointment of General MARTIN D. HARDIN to the Senate of the U. States is another instance of the federalism of Col. Slaughter, and his contempt for the public sentiment.—This Hardin is almost as unpopular, where he is known, as John Pope. He is rapaciously ambitious, and sticks at nothing to gratify this passion.—Witness the base means by which he has risen from the ranks to his generalship in two or three years. In politics he is a trimmer—that is, he holds with the federalists and runs with the republicans. He is a profound political hypocrite, and would be as dangerous as Pope or Rowan if he had their talents and address. Slaughter and Pope, or in other words, the masked party, know their man; and they have appointed him with a view to forestall the choice of the legislature. What other motive could they have? The legislature meets on the same day with Congress, and a Senator could be elected and repair to Washington and take his seat in two weeks—he would lose only two unimportant weeks; they being at the commencement of the session, when business is merely in preparation, and nothing is determined. Why then this haste in the governor to appoint a senator, who may be superseded by the legislature before he is well poised in his seat? It was to insure Hardin's election—to forestall the choice of the legislature—nothing else. But it is hoped the legislature will not suffer themselves to be dictated to, by this masked party, through its mouth piece in the executive chair. It is believed they will give general Trimmer leave to return as soon as he has had time to recruit his horse at Washington. Quere. Would it not be a good plan also, for Col. Slaughter to appoint Gen. Adair to the Senate, by way of anticipation? Adair is a much greater favorite with the masked party than even general Trimmer. His election to the senate has for years past been a favorite object with them. Citizens of Clarke—look sharp. Watch your senator and representatives in this critical period. Federalism is looking up with more confidence and better prospects, than at any former period in Kentucky.

At length we have the British Official Accounts of the humiliation of Algiers, which appears to have been more complete than at first reported.—The power of Algiers is extinct, though its name remains. The fate due to all

pirates has justly overtaken it, and the wonder only is, seeing how long it has existed, that those who had the means to do it had not earlier prostrated this fortified dungeon; for it has deserved no better name. Lord Exmouth has, it is presumed, satisfied the expectations of the British nation. The plan of attack appears, as far as we can judge, to have been judicious, and to have been vigorously executed in the face of a desperate resistance. Satisfied as we are with the result, we wish not to be considered as seeking to detract from the merit of the achievement, when we remark, that to this triumph of the British arms our gallant seamen led the way, by shewing with how small a force stout hearts and willing hands could strike with awe, if not with dismay, the hitherto formidable power of Barbary.

COURTS MARTIAL.

The N. Y. Columbian of the 23d ult. states, that the trial of General GAINES is nearly finished. All the testimony had been received, and the general would deliver his defence on the 24th.

The court at Nashville has gone thro' the trial of General BISSEL, and sentenced him to be reprimanded in general orders. The charges made against him, were 1st. "unofficer-like conduct," in gambling within the limits of garrisons and posts, contrary to orders; in exacting severe labor from his soldiers for his own private convenience and advantage; in disobeying orders to erect a fort on the Illinois river; and in requiring lieutenant Campbell, with a detachment of men, at a most inclement season, to ascend the Mississippi with provisions to fulfil a private contract with a citizen; 2d. "ungentlemanly conduct," in writing a most rude and scurrilous letter to colonel Nicholas; 3d. "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," in keeping divers soldiers cultivating his farm, without ordering them out in any part of the time for muster and inspection; in making false returns; in wishing to appropriate some public "tin" to his own use; in wasting other public property; and in exercising tyranny over lieutenant Lucas; 4th, disobedience of orders, unofficer-like and ungentlemanly conduct, in various specific acts of gambling, embezzlement of public property, arbitrary and ungentlemanly conduct to certain officers and citizens, falsehood, calumny towards the deceased lady of Capt. Campbell, contemptuous and disrespectful language towards President Madison.

The court martial found him guilty of writing a rude and abusive letter to Col. Nicholas, of indulging himself in remarks injurious to the character of that officer, and of "unofficer-like conduct" specified in the 4th or additional charge above mentioned. The following is the reprimand:

"Major General JACKSON approves the finding of the Court, and proceeds to fulfil its sentence.

"In a military point of view abusive language used by officers to each other, is calculated to destroy discipline, produce contention, and ultimate in much injury to the service, and must be, under any circumstances, reprehensible; the general is bound by his duty to express his marked disapprobation of a practice so fraught with evil.

"Brevet brigadier general Bissel will resume his sword, and await orders."

The trial of Colonel NICHOLAS is also finished, but we are not informed of particulars.

An entire new speculation!—Mr. Phillip Spencer, of Poughkeepsie, having by purchase become the owner of upwards of seventy of the black convicts in the state prison, and obtained the governor's pardon for them, on condition of transporting them out of the state, has shipped them all off for N. Orleans, or as some say for the Red River, in the Louisiana territory, where report says Mr. S. is about forming a settlement. It is also added, that Mr. S. has been offered three thousand dollars for his speculation!

Hail Wedlock! Hail inviolable tie, Perpetual fountain of domestic joy, Love, friendship, honor, truth and pure delight, Harmonious mingle in the nuptial rite.

MARRIED—On the 17th inst. by Wm. W. Martin, Mr. JOHN M. DODGE to Miss MARIA M'CALL.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. MATTHIAS GOSSETT, of Montgomery County, to Miss REBECCA JUDY, of this County.—Mr. RICE PENDLETON, to Mrs. ELIZABETH CONSTANT, both of this County.

LARD

WE wish to purchase LARD. C. R. DUNCAN & CO. Winchester, Nov 23 121-1f

A Teacher wanted.

Enquire of the subscriber. ISAAC KEAS. Clarke County, Nov 23 121-3w

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife SALLY HAYNIE having left my bed and board, without any provocation, this is to warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting after this date. WILLIAM HAYNIE. Clarke County, Nov. 18, 1816. 121-3w

NEW GOODS. THOMAS PICKETT HAS just opened, and offers for sale, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE, Consisting mostly of the following articles, viz. Fine and coarse Cloths, Cassimeres, Cords, Polisses, Stockingettes, Flannels, Blankets, Merino Shawls, Vestings, Hosiery, Calicoes, Cambrics, Jackinets, Gingham, Domestic, Bed Ticking, Silks, Florentines, Leventines, Mantuas, Shawls, Ottrich Feathers, Umbrellas, China, Queens, Glass and Hard Ware; Steel; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Almonds, Raisins, Salmon, Shad, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Vice and Anvil, &c. With a variety of other articles. Nov. 23 121-3w

NEW GOODS. Benjamin H. Buckner & Co. HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, a handsome assortment of Foreign & Domestic Articles, CONSISTING OF Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queens Ware, &c. Having purchased their Goods when they were remarkably low, they flatter themselves they will be able to supply their customers on very low terms. They have also on hand, a large quantity of Iron Castings, and S. It. Nov. 23d 121-1f

NEW GOODS. THE subscriber is now receiving in addition to his present stock, An Elegant Assortment of Cloths & other Goods, suitable for the season, selected for him in Philadelphia, by Thomas R. Moore Esq.—Please call and see them. N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, will do a singular favor to call and pay off their old accounts, before Christmas, as he has a large payment to make at that time. E. G. BROWNING. Nov. 23d 121-3w

BARGAINS TO BE HAD! THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has just received from Philadelphia An elegant assortment of SADDLERY, among which are the following, viz. PLATED BITS and BURDOONS—STIRRUPO IRONS, of the new and fashion—with an elegant assortment of LEATHER—all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the state. JOHN MILES. Winchester, Nov. 23 121-1f

NEW GOODS. C. R. DUNCAN & CO. HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Superfine and middling quality Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets & Sattinets, Ladies' Pelisse Cloths, various colours; Blankets, Flannels, Coarse Cloths for negroes' clothing; A variety of Silk and Cotton Goods, Ladies' silk Capes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Queen's Ware, China Ware, Stone Ware, Hard Ware, Groceries, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Best Green Coffee, Loaf and brown Sugar, &c. Liguors, French Brandy, Sherry, Port Wines, superior qualities; And a number of other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold low for cash, the ensuing crop of Tobacco, and such other articles of produce as may suit. The above goods having been purchased at a favourable time enables them to sell them unusually low. Oct. 31 114-1f

NOTICE. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by John P. Bullock, bearing date the 6th day of November, 1815, I shall expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday the 7th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the house of H. Y. Talford, in Winchester, One Negro Woman, named BETTY—and also her Child named BETTY, to satisfy and pay Benjamin P. Gay the sum of four hundred and fifty eight dollars 47 cents, with legal interest thereon from the 6th November, 1815, till paid. Kentucky bank paper will be required of the purchaser. Due attendance will be given by JAMES GAY, sen. Trustee. Nov. 23, 1816 121-3w

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be exposed to public sale, on the 5th December next, all the personal estate of Elias MYRES, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c.—on a credit of twelve months, for all sums over \$5; by the purchaser giving bond and approved security—\$5 and under cash in hand. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, where due attention will be paid by me, JONA. MYRES Exr. Nov. 23 121-2w