WINCHESTER,

SATURDAY....MARCH 16, 1816.

The bill concerning the convention of commerce with Great Britain has passed both houses of Congress—the report of the committee of conferrence having been adopted. The bill for reducing the Direct Tax to three millions of dollars, and for continuing the same for one year only, is before the Senate, and its fate considered doubtful. A motion to amend the bill so as to repeal the tax altogether, was lost by a rule of the house—there being an equality of votes. A bill for appropriating six hundred thousand dollars annually to constitute a fund for making artificial roads and canals, has been engrossed for a third reading in the senate. Mr. Bibb's resolution for reducing the Senatorial term of service to three years has been lost—7 votes for it—24 against it. In the House of Representatives there has been much discussion on the provisions of the National Bank Bill—a motion to reduce the proposed capital from 35 to 20 millions was negatived—Yeas 49, Nays 75.

Lavalette, a French Colonel, under sentence of death, has escaped from prison in Paris.

It is reported that the Emperor Petion is preparing to prosecute the war against his brother Emperor Christophe. It was expected Petion would head 20,000 men, and first attack St. Mark and Gonaives.

The Senate of Pennsylvania has passed an act for selling the State House and Area of Land in Philadelphia. The city are to have it for $70,000—engaging to keep the land forever as a Common. If the city does not purchase it, the land is to be laid out in streets and house lots, and sold to individuals; but not for less than $150,000.

The federalists of New-Hampshire are like "hounds at fault:" a portion of them nominated Dr. Goddard as their candidate for Governor, but he "begged to be excused" from associating with them; and we now observe a nomination of JAMES SHEAFFE.—Whether this *sheaf* will suffer himself to be *thrashed*, remains to be seen.

CARTHAGENA.

It is difficult, from the contrariety of accounts, to ascertain the truth concerning the proceedings of the Revolutionists in South America.---For a time, we were told, with seeming confidence, that Carthagena was able to hold out against it. It now appears, past a doubt, that it has fallen into the hands of the Royalists.---One account says that the inhabitants were mercifully treated; another, that they were indiscriminately put to the sword---We fear the latter is too true---Be that as it may, the conquerer kept up the Revolutionary flag, by which a number of English & American vessels were decoyed into the port, and the crews thrown into prison---The Governor of one of the English Islands immediately sent a frigate to demand a release of all the Englishmen, and obtained them---It is expected, that our government will do the same without loss of time---Such a demand made by Commodore Decatur, or any of our brave Negotiators must have its due effect, & not leave our fellow-citizens to suffer in Spanish dungeons---We understand, that a memorial on this subject is now signed by the citizens of Baltimore, which is to be presented to the President---This is no party business---it is the cause of humanity to redeem our suffering brethren.

Extract of a letter from Havanna of the 4th ult.

"I regret to say, that nothing favorable to your commerce with us exists at this time. Our market is glutted with every article of American produce as well as of European manufacture—and on the other hand, the produce of the island, sugar, coffee, molasses, &c. are so enormously high, that an evident loss from your quotations would be sustained in the shipments to your country, and from our advices also in Europe, appearances are in favor of their keeping up, and even advancing."

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Mr. Waldo, from the Havana informs that the citadel at Carthagena held out after the surrender of the town, and was at length taken by assault, and its defenders put to the sword. But Mr. Waldo did not hear of any massacre of women and children in the town: many persons, it was known, had gone from the place in vessels before it was taken possession of by the Royalists.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 27.

GENERAL JACKSON,

Accompanied by several officers of the U. States' army, left this place for Mobile on Monday last. We are unacquainted with the objects of his visit to that point; but presume it is for the purpose of establishing fortifications, &c.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

The public proceedings of the Senate on Wednesday were not of general importance; the business taken up on that day being of a local character.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

A number of bills were in part considered and postponed to a future day.

Mr. Taylor presented the petition of Dominque Diron, praying compensation for a vessel burnt in the port of Savannah, by a mob, in November, 1811; which was read and referred to the Secretary of State.

The bill from the house for imposing a direct tax of three millions of dollars, was reported to the Senate by its committee, with several amendments: the most important (and we believe only material) one of which, is the striking out the words which limit the tax to one year, and substituting others to give it a permanent character.

The bill to reward the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet for the capture of the British sloop of war Penguin, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. *Varnum*, it was

Resolved unanimously, That the Senate will attend the funeral of the Hon. Elijah Brigham, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Massachusetts, to-morrow at twelve o'clock; and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, they will go into mourning, and wear a black crape on the left arm for thirty days.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We are requested to publish the following items, which were presented on the 16th, and with other business of a similar kind, not noted in that day's proceedings.

Mr. Easton presented resolutions of the Legislature of the Territory of Missouri, requesting the establishment of certain postes and post offices in that territory; which were referred to the committee on post offices and post roads.

Mr. Easton also presented a resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Missouri, requesting that some provision may be adopted to afford relief to settlers on the public lands in that Territory who have been ordered to remove therefrom by the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 12th December, 1815; which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Easton also presented resolutions of the Legislature of the same Territory, relative to the Indian claims to land in the countries of St. Genevieve and Cape Guardeau; which were referred to the committee on the public lands.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1815.

After the reception and reference of several petitions;

Mr. Ingham, from the committee on post offices and post roads, reported a bill in addition to the act to regulate the post-office establishment; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Nelson of Va. from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the more convenient arrangement of the times and places of holding the Circuit Courts of the U. States for the districts of S. Carolina and Georgia; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Robertson, from the committee on public lands, made an unfavorable report on the petition of certain inhabitants of the Rapides of the Miami of lake Erie, which was concurred with; and a bill for the relief of Amos Spafford, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Hulbert from a select commitee, reported a bill for the relief of Mrs. Ann Gerry, widow of the late Vice President Gerry; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. C. King from a select committee reported a joint resolution for the relief of Jabaz Maury, J. W. C. Baxter, and others, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Moore,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the propriety of providing by law to compel witnesses to attend from one state to another state, to prosecute, or give evidence in cases of felony or high crimes.

Mr. Easton, after a few introductory remarks, offered a resolution, declaring it expedient to grant donations of land to such disbanded officers of the late army as were wounded, and such officers and privates of the militia, rangers and volunteers, as were wounded in service during the late war; which resolution the house refused to consider, by a large majority.

Mr. Hopkinson laid on the table the following resolution.

Resolved, That the following rule be added to the standing rules of the House, to wit: If any member shall be absent at the taking of the yeas and nays on any question, he shall be considered as absent from the service of the House for that day, unless he have leave, or be sick, and therefore unable to attend.

Mr. Huger, after some remarks which could not be heard by the Reporter, moved a resolution to institute a committee for the purpose of examining generally into the subject of unsettled balances due the United States, and especially into the annual statements laid before Congress by the Comptroller of the Treasury; also, into the cause of such extensive unsettled balances; and to recommend measures to bring them to a speedy settlement. Before this resolution was decided on, it was, on motion, laid on the table; and

Mr. Pickering rose and announced to the House, the death of the Hon. ELIJAH BRIGHAM, a Member of this House from the state of Massachusetts.

Mr. Pickering then moved resolutions

To appoint a committee of arrangement for the funeral of the deceased:

That the Members of this House wear crape on the left arm, for one month, in testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased:

That the Members of the House attend the funeral to-morrow, at twelve o'clock:

That the Senate be invited to join the funeral ceremonies; and

That when the House adjourned, it should adjourn to Saturday next.

Which resolutions were severally agreed to, unanimously.

The House then adjourned.

CONDITION OF SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Madrid to his friend in Wilmington, (Del.)

"From New York to Cadiz, we had an expeditious, but boisterous passage, during which we sprung our mainmast in scudding, & carried away others of our spars. Previously to my departure from Cadiz, I was advised of the great danger of travelling at this time through Spain, and particularly on the road between Cadiz and Madrid. Spain, during the last few years, has been in so unsettled a condition, and the restraints of law and moral obligation so little felt that the people are almost ignorant of any thing like accountability, except to the King and Inquisition, for offences against their supremacy. The rights of individuals are not respected, and there is nothing like a remedy for wrongs which they may suffer from each other.

"In such a state of things it is not surprising that the country should be overrun with banditti. It is almost impossible to go from Cadiz to Madrid, a distance of 300 miles without being robbed. The Spaniards, when they set out on this journey, take as little money with them as possible, and *no arms*, thinking their defenceless situation will preserve their lives, which I believe it does.

"We travelled night and day thro' a country the most solitary I ever saw. From Cadiz to Madrid, not a forrest tree is to be seen, except about 40 or 50 on the top of the Sierra Morena.—Occasionally you pass an orchard of olive trees, but every other part of the country is destitute of trees. As far as the eye can extend, nothing is to be seen but clear fields, and the grass and stubble on them completely dry. To add to the dreary appearance of the country, not a fence is to be discovered, and I did not see but one enclosure (which was the king's!) in travelling 300 miles. We passed through many towns which had been almost entirely destroyed by the French. In travelling through Spain you observe no farm houses nor cottages—the farmers dare not live so detached lest they should be robbed—and their plan is to collect in a village, to which they repair at night under the safe keeping of massive doors and iron barred windows; in the day they visit their farms and vineyards, some six and others eight miles off.

"I was detained a little at Cordova, which is indeed a beautiful place, and contains the most superb mosque in Spain. I could not get inside of it as it was afternoon, when it is usually shut up, and there was moreover to be a bull fight, which in this country is of the first importance, and all other considerations give way to it. Finding I could not gain admittance to the mosque, I concluded to go to the bull fight. On reaching the place, I found the crowd so great as to induce me to abandon all hope of admittance to this savage place of amusement. The boy however whom I had taken as a guide from the inn went to his mistress' box and informed her of the circumstance She immediately sent the master of the ceremonies with an invitation for myself and companion to take a place in her box—he cleared the way and we followed him. Among the mob who were pushing in every direction to get in, was an old woman of about 60 who fought and quarreled and scuffled as if her salvation depended on seeing the fight. This incident may give you a faint idea of the enthusiasm with which the Spaniards of all ages and sexes enter into this amusement.

"I shall leave this place the day after to-morrow for Carthagena, where I have requested the——to join me—thence I shall proceed to——and perhaps to——and from there to—,at which last place I shall have leisure to gratify you with a full account of my proceedings. I start from here in a Calash and am told must prepare to be robbed, as there are large parties on the road, and the waggons which have come up to Madrid, have all been robbed.

"It is however a great satisfaction to me to think that the government which cannot put down banditti will not long be in existence. It is really impossible that this government can exist long under present circumstances—They cannot at this time collect more money than will defray the expenses of the King—and even this is so little that the *Grand Monarque* cannot as has been customary, afford the expense of visiting his country seat. The King is about my size and 31 years of age—a Jew looking phiz, and altogether an ugly and ill moving man. His brother is better looking and said to have more understanding. The King shows himself every day on the promenade, and also exhibited his ugly phiz at the bull fight—he appears to take great pains to make himself popular, by continually bowing and smiling; but I think it will not succeed.

"The troops at this time are not paid and the Madrid Gazette, of which I send you two or three announced a few days since *that arrearages would not be paid*. This Gazette is the only one published in Spain, and that is first scrutinized by the Government.

MARSHAL GROUCHY.

We perceive by the papers, that the emissaries of the Bourbons are still hunting for this proscribed hero Happily, he is safe in the land of freedom. We have received the following particulars relative to the escape of this celebrated General, from a source entitled to entire credit. After the return of Louis the desired, to his capital, in the rear of 200,000 of his country's foes, the Marshal retired, and concealed himself with a friend of his family, near the seacoast. Here he remained for a considerable time. In the mean while an arrangement was made with an American vessel, about to sail from Bordeaux, to meet him at a particular latitude. The Marshal accordingly sailed in a fishing boat from Rochelle; but on arriving at the appointed place, no vesssel was to be seen.—Disappointed in this expectation, and the frail bark being unable longer to keep the sea, he sailed for Germany. There he found an English vessel bound for Annapolis; and assuming the dress of a common sailor, took his passage on board as a steerage passenger, and arrived safely at Annapolis.—This has another of the illustrious patriots of France escaped the vindictive fury of the traitorous and vengeful Bourbons, to our hospitable shore. Here he has nothing to fear from the unsparing vengeance of priests and kings.—THE YANKEE.

Irish freedom of the press!—John Magee, printer, for publishing certain animadversions on the conduct of the duke of Richmond to the Catholics, was imprisoned in July 1813, and held in durance until some time in November last—on the day of his release he commenced a new term of imprisonment for publishing the resolutions of a meeting of Catholics at Kilkenny, though the names of the chairman, secretary, &c. were given! By the time this period is out, some new offence will have occurred, and "ermin'd judges" will incarcerate him again, but let the Irish "rejoice"—the *Guelph's* reign.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE PATRIOT.

"THE WORLD IS SAFE."

It is with this remark that the religious [Boston] newspaper, called the "Recorder," winds off a strain of devout exultation at the recent triumph of *the legitimates*;—and the newspaper is unquestionably correct; for the most careless glance at its presen state cannot but yield the conviction that the world indeed is *safe*.

Poland is *safe*; safe in the keeping of him who lately condescended (without consulting her people) to declare himself her king, deliverer of the world, great champion of the rights of man, and deadly foe to all usurpers.

Venice and Lombardy are *safe*; both safe in the hands of "His Catholic & Apostolic Majesty," who well deserves them, and indeed much more, in consideration of the facility with which he was repeatedly induced, by the subsidies of England, to trample on his own solemn treaties with "the usurper."

Genoa is *safe*; safe in the hands of the *pious* king of Sardinia, who doubtless acknowledges with the deepest gratitude the generosity of the Congress of Vienna, in giving him what was not their own, and who, for his accommodation, gave the lie to their own declaration, that they should not "interfere with the internal affairs of nations." Strict justice would have awarded to Genoa a severer fate, inasmuch as she was once convicted of the crime of neutrality, in a "war of religion against atheism," as will appear by the following anecdote:—In the early part of the French revolution, a British line-of-battle ship entered the harbor of Genoa, (then neutral) and with that *plain bluntness* which is at once the characteristic and the boast of Englishmen, immediately sunk a French frigate, which chanced to be there at the time. The magistrates of Genoa were so unreasonable as to complain of this, and with singular arrogance accused the captain of violating neutral rights; on which the captain, in all the devout wrath of a Tertullian, exclaimed as follows: "Neutral rights! why talk you of neutral rights? there can be no neutrals in a war of religion against atheism!!" It is recorded, that in reply to this, the magistrates rolled up their eyes and said nothing; but, be that as it may, Genoa is *safe*

The subjects of His Holiness the Pope are *safe*; and by way of keeping them so, he has recently prohibited the circulation of newspapers and all literary productions in his dominions; and he does right too; for what have the people to do with newspapers and literary productions? Such things only make them factious, and put them to talking about their rights, and their wrongs, and all such nonsense, when they have nothing to do but hew wood, and draw water.

The Liberales, that is, the *innovators* of Spain are *safe*; no less than fifty thousand of whom are now imprisoned; and it is a happy thing that they are; for if the people be allowed to think, and speak, and act for themselves, where will it end? what will become of the kings, and the princes, and the lords temporal, and the lords spiritual, the "Corinthian capitals of society;" if the people could have their way all these would come down, and the whole fabric be plain Tuscan.

The Protestants who were destroyed at Nismes are *safe*; and any one who is disposed to whimper at seeing protestants burned, will do well to remember, that it is the *necessary* consequence of the restoration of *order*, and the downfall of Antichrist, which is Bonaparte:—and although Bonaparte destroyed the inquisition, and tolerated all religions, it should yet be ever borne in mind, that he was the most unprincipled monster, as well as the greatest oppressor that ever existed; else many worthy people, with tares surprisingly long, are sadly astray from the truth; which is not to be supposed.

The people of France are *safe*; & the harder *their* noses are kept to the grindstone the better, for, astonishing perverseness! they have been in arms for twenty years, against those who with the most disinterested magnanimity, have as long attempted to deliver them from "their own worst enemies, themselves!"

Labadoyere is *safe*, and his *wife* too, and Porlier and *his wife*; all safe as the grave can make them.

Ney is *safe*; and in the agonies of *his* wife, the kings again may triumph;—the fat Bourbon, with his august allies, may here look on, and glut their princely souls with the tears, and the faintings, and the despair of women.

But, alas! a sky so bright, yet has a cloud, and the song of triumph is not without its discord; for THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA are *not yet safe*. Free as the mountain wind, they still hold the sceptre; and there is much reason to believe, that until the mountains reel from their bases, that sceptre, like the flaming sword which turned every way, will guard their political Eden against the approach of *Privileged Orders, Temporal or Spiritual.*

A friend has favored us with a file of late Kingston papers. The British frigate Junon, captain Tait, arrived at Port Royal the 13th of Jan. from Carthagena, where, it will be recollected, she was sent to procure the release of the British subjects seized and imprisoned by the Spanish Royalists at that place. She was allowed by Morillo to have no communication with the shore; consequently, says the Kingston Chronicle, "we are unable to say any thing concerning the British subjects there."

Patriot.

Principles of Politeness.

☞ PERSONS holding subscription papers for the above work are requested to return them to this office as soon as possible, as it will be put to press immediately.

March 16.

Bank Note Found.

FOUND not long since, a few miles from Winchester a

BANK NOTE.

The owner of the same can have it by applying to the subscriber, living in Madison County, near Muddy Creek, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.

ARTHUR KENNADY

March 16. 85—3w

NOTICE.

I WISH TO HIRE

A NEGRO WOMAN,

WHO is acquainted with COOKING and WASHING, for whom I will give a generous price from this date until Christmas.

CHARLES B. CLARK.

Winchester, March 16, 1816 85—tf

TOWN PROPERTY

For Sale.

I WISH to sell a LOT, on Main Cross Street, Winchester, on which are a good and well finished BRICK HOUSE, KITCHEN and SMOKE-HOUSE For further information apply to James Ritchie.

CORNELIUS SKINNER.

March 16 85—tf