

pers—On the production of these, he expressed himself satisfied that Peace had taken place, restored the Nautilus, and wrote officially to the Master Attendant, that he should desist from further hostilities.

We regret to add that Lieut. Boyce has suffered the amputation of his leg. The Nautilus being much shattered in the hull, has been sent to Samarang for repairs. The wounded men left at Angier, were in a state of recovery.

Misrepresentation Corrected.

We have seen in many of the public prints a representation of an occurrence which took place in the Straits of Sunda, between our sloop of War PEACOCK, Capt. Warrington, and a British armed brig, called the NAUTILUS. This statement, from the "Calcutta Times," was so notoriously distorted, that we have avoided publishing it. We have procured, from the proper authority, the following extract from Capt. Warrington's official letter on the subject, which puts the transaction in its proper light, and will serve as an antidote to the British provincial account of it.—*Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter from Capt. Lewis Warrington, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship PEACOCK, }
Nov. 11, 1816. }

As it is probable you will hereafter see or hear some other account of a rencontre which took place between the Peacock and the English East India Company's brig Nautilus, on the 30th of June last, in the Straits of Sunda, I take the liberty of making known to you the particulars.

In the afternoon of that day, when abreast of Angier, as we closed with the brig, which appeared evidently to be a vessel of war, and completely prepared for action, her commander hailed, and asked if I knew that there was a peace. I replied in the negative—directing him at the same time to haul his colors down, if it were the case, in token of it—adding, that if he did not, I should fire into him. This being refused, one of the forward guns was fired at her, which was immediately returned by a broadside from the brig; our broadside was then discharged, and his colours were struck, after having six Lascars killed, and seven or eight wounded. As we had not the most distant idea of peace, and this vessel was but a short distance from the fort of Angier, I considered his assertion, coupled with his arrangement for action, a finesse on his part to amuse us, till he could place himself under the protection of the fort. A few minutes before coming in contact with the brig, two boats containing the master attendant at Angier, and an officer of the army, came on board, and as we were in momentary expectation of firing, they were with their men passed below, I concluding that they had been misled by the British colors, under which we had passed up the Straits.—No questions, in consequence, were put to them, and they very improperly omitted mentioning that peace existed. The next day, after receiving such intelligence as they had to communicate on this subject, (no part of which was official) I gave up the vessel, first stopping her shot holes, and putting her rigging in order.

I am aware that I may be blamed for ceasing hostilities without more authentic evidence that peace had been concluded; but I trust, Sir, when our distance from home, with the little chance we had of receiving such evidence, are taken into consideration, I shall not be thought to have decided prematurely.

From the Louisiana Gazette.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Extract of a letter from Col. George Fisher to a gentleman in this city, dated Mount Airy, (near Fort Claibourne, on the Alabama) February 14, 1816.

Nothing new here but the recommencement of hostilities with the Creeks; on the 8th inst. they killed three white men about 50 miles above Fort Claibourne, and took three negroes and ten horses. A party of men are in pursuit of the murderers. No doubt we shall have to take up arms immediately. The President's proclamation has given them great confidence that their lands will be restored to them which they surrendered by Jackson's treaty.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

Charleston, Jan 14.

Captain Hill, of the schooner Weazel, arrived at this port yesterday morning in 12 days from Cape Nichola Mole, informs us, that just before he left there, a schooner from Jamaica bound to Cape Francois, put in to land a passenger who was charged with business with the Haytian Government. They informed that a war was immediately expected between Great-Britain & Spain. Capt. H. also says, that the officers of the British sloop of war Carnation, which had been in at the Cape for some days, reported that they had a similar expectation.

WINCHESTER,

SATURDAY...MARCH 23, 1816.

Congress has passed a bill allowing the Canadian refugees, (that is those persons who resided in Canada at the commencement of hostilities with England, who had formerly been citizens of the United States,) a bounty in land, in proportion to their rank. A bill has also passed taking off the duties on Domestic Manufactures. The Naval Committee have reported a bill for the gradual increase of the Navy.—It met with general support. The bill to incorporate a National Bank, was discussed in the house of representatives with much ability, for four or five days. A proposition to reduce the capital from thirty-five to twenty millions, was discussed on the 27th & 28th ult, and negatived—Yeas 49—Nays 74. The discussion was resumed on the 29th, and on the 1st inst. the house had come to no decision.—Various important bills were before Congress, but nothing decisive is yet done.

The bill concerning the Convention of Commerce with Great Britain, now requires only the signature of the President to become a law, the Senate having agreed to the report of the committee of conference thereon, which had previously been agreed to by the house.

The bill from the House of Representatives for reducing the Direct tax on the United States, to three millions of dollars, and continuing the same for one year, has been under discussion in the Senate. On a motion to amend the bill so as to repeal the tax altogether, the votes stood sixteen to sixteen; and, there being an equality of votes, the motion was lost. The bill is yet under consideration, and its fate is considered uncertain.

Shelbyville Branch Bank.—We understand the subscriptions for the branch are complete, and the books returned to the mother Bank.

The legislature of New-Jersey have repealed the law of that state, which gave to the male heirs to intestate estates double the proportion given to females.

BANKS.—By the report of the Treasurer of Pennsylvania, to the Legislature of that state, it appears there are 49 incorporated and lawful Banks—6 unlawful and unincorporated, and 20 individuals issue notes, as Banks in Pennsylvania.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS has been nominated by the Republican members of the Legislature of New-York for the Presidency, and a resolution to that effect sent on to the Republican Representatives in Congress recommending him as a proper person to support in caucus. Finding, however, that it is not agreeable to the wish of a great majority of the Republicans, they have intimated their determination to go hand in hand with the majority. "Having differed from our republican brethren once," says an Albany paper, "we should be sorry to differ with them again." We think there is little or no doubt but New-York will unite with the general voice in proclaiming Mr. Monroe President of the U. States.

SEPARATION OF MAINE.

On the petition upon this subject, a resolve was passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts requiring the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, and the assessors of the several plantations in Maine, to issue their warrants, requiring the inhabitants qualified to vote for Senators to assemble on the 20th of May next, and give in their votes on this question:—*Shall the Legislature be requested to give its consent to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and to the erection of the said District into a separate State?* The Selectmen and Assessors are to certify the whole number of votes given in, for and against the separation, also the whole number of qualified voters in the town, district, or plantation; to make a public declaration of the votes, and to seal up and transmit to the Secretary's office their certificates on or before the second Wednesday of the first session of the next General Court.

MARSHAL NEY.

It appeared in evidence on the trial of Marshal Ney, that his first excitement to the disloyalty which lost his life, was an indignity which his lady received in a circle of old and new nobility. She had made a remark, when an ancient Duchess, turning up her nose in contempt hinted at the pretensions of upstarts sprung from a common soldier. This taunt was told to the Marshal by his lady, in tears; and he, instead of treating it as the ebullition of ignorance, folly, and supercilious pride, or considering it a compliment to his talents, took it in high dudgeon, and swore to use his efforts to put an end to this boasted pride of ancestry. Marshal Ney was born at Sarree

Louis in 1769. At the commencement of the French revolution, he was a private soldier in a regiment of Hussars. He passed rapidly through all the subaltern grades till he attained the rank of adjutant general, which was conferred on him in 1794. At the time of his execution, he was Marshal of France, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of Moskwa, Knight of St. Louis, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, Knight of the Iron Crown, and Knight of the Grand Cross of the Portuguese Order of Christ. Never was a soldier more brave—never was a brave man more versatile. On the day after his execution he was carried to the burying of Mont Louis, with a funeral procession. It was followed by a carriage in mourning, and many carriages of citizens.

BALTIMORE, March 2, 1816.

We understand that the President of the United States has deputed CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, jun. Esq. of this city, as a Commissioner to Carthage, for the purpose of obtaining the release of our captive countrymen, and the restoration of American property unjustly seized by the royalists in that place. He will depart in the Macedonian Captain WARRINGTON, in about ten days or two weeks. This attention to the interests and wishes of our citizens, by the President, deserves and will receive their cordial thanks.

WILLIAM PINKNEY, Esq. of Maryland, has been nominated by the President to the Senate of the U. States, as minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg, and as an envoy on a special mission to Naples, the duties of which latter office are to be executed prior to his proceeding to Russia.

We understand that Mr. GALLATIN will shortly leave the U. States, on his mission as Ambassador to the court of France.—DEM. PRESS

EARTHQUAKES.

Two smart shocks of an earthquake were felt in Weston, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the morning of the 15th instant, supposed to be much more violent and of longer duration, than that of last winter. The above earthquakes were noticed at Sudbury and Framingham. At the former place the ground opened as at Weston. An earthquake was felt at Framingham and Sudbury about 4 months since, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Boston Chron.

From the Frankfurt Argus.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this state on the last day of their session passed unanimously the following Resolutions—The public thanks of the representatives of this state bestowed upon objects so truly worthy of respect and gratitude as the venerable patriot Shelby, and the able and distinguished officer General John Adair, will always command the applause of their constituents. We now insert them with great pleasure, and must beg pardon from it, the testimonies due to such distinguished citizens. It was an oversight in the hurry of business.

In General Assembly, Feb. 10, 1816.

RESOLVED, By the Legislature of the state of Kentucky, That in taking leave of his Excellency Isaac Shelby, at the close of the present session, they cannot suppress the emotions by which they are agitated. The age of his Excellency renders it improbable that they shall ever again act in official concert. They will content themselves with expressing their respect and gratitude for the services rendered by their venerable chief magistrate to their common country. Those services will form a part of the history of this nation, and will transmit his name honorably to posterity. They implore the blessing of Heaven upon his declining age, and bid a painful, but affectionate adieu.

RESOLVED, By the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, That General John Adair, for his conduct in the late campaign at New Orleans, to whom, by the indisposition of the commandant of the Kentucky detached militia, the command was assigned, and for the singular gallantry on the memorable eighth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and more particularly for the deep interest which he took in vindicating a respectable portion of the troops of Kentucky from the inappropriate imputation of cowardice, (accidently it is hoped, but certainly most unjustly thrown upon them) is entitled to the highest approbation and thanks of his country and this legislature.

RESOLVED, That the Governor of Kentucky is hereby requested to transmit to General Adair a copy of the foregoing resolution.

A GREAT PROJECT.

A memorial has been presented to the Legislature of New-York on the subject of opening a canal from Buffalo, the east end of Lake Erie, to the town of Rome, on the Mohawk, a branch of the Hudson, distance nearly in a direct line 200 miles.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

Mr. Nelson of Virginia, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Robertson, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to authorize the sale of land forfeited to the U. States in the district of Jeffersonville; a bill providing for the sale of land at the British fort, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the Lake, and for other purposes; and a bill providing for the sale of the tract of land at the lower rapids of Sandusky river; which bills were severally twice read and committed.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported on the following subjects of enquiry, &c. referred to that committee—1st. That it is inexpedient at this time to make additional provision by law for military transportation—2d. That no provision is necessary to be made for paying a certain corps of volunteers in Maine, the President being already fully empowered by existing laws to do so—3d. That it is inexpedient to assume the payment of interest on unpaid sums which may have been due for military services—4th. That no further provision is necessary at this time for printing and distributing the militia & military laws and articles of war. The above reports were ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a Report from the Secretary of War, embracing a statement of the applications for pensions and for an increase of pension; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

On motion of Mr. Creighton, Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of selling the lands of the United States, in that tract of country in the state of Ohio, heretofore set apart for satisfying the claims of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Huger called up the resolution submitted a few days ago by him, to enquire into the manner of keeping certain public accounts, and into the amount and cause of the great balances now standing against individuals, on the books of the comptroller, &c.

Mr. Robertson made some remarks to enforce the propriety of the enquiry. He had no doubt there was great defalcation and abuse in the public accounts, and hoped the enquiry would be effectually followed up. He adverted to the remissness which he believed to exist in some of the salary officers in the government, in relation to the settlement of the public accounts. In some instances, he said, the accounting officers had raised accounts against those who had none with the government, with no other effect than to screen villains who depredate on the public treasure. That there were swindlers and defaulters among the public agents; that there were men who fattened on the spoils of government, he had no doubt—and the best way to screen them was to foist into their company the names of those whom they know to be of a different character, &c.

Mr. Condit was opposed to the resolution. His remarks could not be heard by the Reporter, but he was understood to argue that the subject was already to every practicable extent before a committee of congress; and the present motion contemplated a scope of enquiry which it would be impossible for any committee of this house properly to attend to, &c.

Mr. Huger replied to Mr. Condit, and offered some further remarks to obviate the objections urged against the enquiry. He believed the object he had in view was practicable, and that great good would grow out of it. For one, he would be willing, should he be selected, to devote his utmost exertions and labor to an end so important; not that he expected to expose or detect defaulters—for he knew not that there was a single one—but for the satisfaction and benefit to be derived from such a report. One of the objects also of the enquiry was to aid the public officers and facilitate their operations, &c.

After a few more words by Mr. Condit;

The resolution was agreed to.

NATIONAL BANK.

The question on reducing the proposed capital from thirty-five to twenty millions, being still under consideration.

A debate arose on the general question of the merits of the bill, as well as of the question immediately before the house. We have not room to-day, but in our next, the sketch or outline of the debate shall be pursued.

The motion to reduce the capital was opposed by Mr. Smith of Md. Mr. Wright, and Mr. Tucker, and supported by Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Ward of Mass.

The debate continued until near four o'clock, when the committee rose, on motion of Mr. Hopkinson, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again—and the house adjourned.

WINCHESTER BRANCH BANK.

THE subscription for the above Bank will be closed in a few days. Those who wish to take shares will please to come forward immediately.

G. G. TAYLOR,
GEORGE WEBB,
SAM. HANSON,
DAVID DODGE,
WM. POSTON.

March 23, 1816.

NOTICE.

I WISH TO PURCHASE
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.

WILLIAM POSTON

HAS received a large supply of White Lead, both dry and ground in oil; and has on hand Steel, Bar Iron, Cotton, Drugs and Medicine, such as Sars, Arsenic, Sugar Lead, white and blue Vitriol, Magnesia, Salts Tarter, Tartar Emetic, Iod. Ointment, Oil Vitriol, Calomel, China, Opium, Gum Guaiacum, Gum Tragacanth, Gum Muriel, H. Fishon, Jalap, Cream Tartar, Carolina Pink Root, Arsenical Wine, Corrosive Sublimate, Precipitate, Bark, Oil of Cajuput Tree, Anderson and Lee's Pills, Godfrey's Cordial, Benger's Drops, Essence Peppermint, Essence of Lemon, Tooth Powder, &c. &c. together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.
Likewise some NOTES & ACCOUNTS of some time standing, which he wishes to collect, in order to go or send to Philadelphia.
March 23 86-3w

SILVER PLATING.

Thomas Herndon

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the PLATING BUSINESS in the house lately occupied by G. Morrow, as a plating shop, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. He intends keeping constantly on hand plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Leans of the newest patterns, filled Bridles, Head and Candles, Martingal Hooks, Bosses, Tips, &c. &c. all of which he will sell on very moderate terms for cash.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to
N. B. The highest price in cash will be given for old P. water.
Winchester, March 23 86-3w

SEAL MEASURES.

Take Notice,

THAT I shall attend in Winchester at the store of William Poston, on the fourth Monday in each month, with Tray and Tray id Measures, and at other times they will be kept at my house, about three miles north of Winchester, and all those that see proper to have their vessels or measures adjusted, can call and have them so executed with the county seal.
JOHN GARDNER.
March 23 86-4f

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living in Winchester, on Monday the 11th inst. a NEGRO WOMAN named REBECCA, about 5 feet high, 24 or 25 years of age, brown complexion, has one blue lacy dress, one black striped lincey and one linen dress, has a piece of brown coating for a handkerchief. Any person who will bring her to me or secure her so that I get her shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.
SAMUEL MCCLURE.
March 23 86-4f

One Cent & a Basket of Shavings Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 10th inst. an indentured apprentice to the Cabinet Making Business, named ROBERT HUTCHINSON, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, inclined to loiter about and neglect his business, remarkably fond of whiskey; had on when he went away blue lincey pants, a black jeans coat and fur hat. I will give the above reward for returning said boy, but will pay no charges. The law will be put in force against any person for harboring or employing said boy.
JAMES GRAVES.
Winchester, March 25, 1816. 86-3g

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. 86-3w



THE BEAUTIFUL HORSE

Young Hambletonian,
A HANDSOME chestnut sorrel, 15 hands 3 inches high, remarkably heavy made, possessing great strength and vigor; and in point of blood, inferior to no horse in the state. He was got by the much celebrated horse Hambletonian, who was got by the imported Diomedes of Virginia. He will stand the present season at my stable.
For his terms see James
JAMES GATEWOOD.
March 23 -- 86-

TAKEN UP by Philip W. Barber, living on a tract in Kentucky, 14 notes above the mouth of a Buck Horse, 14 hands 3 inches high, four years old last spring of hand foot white, some white spots on each side, no brands perceivable. Appraised at \$15 before me this 27th day of February 1816.
WILLIAM MULLINS.
86-3w†