

The posts occupied at Paris by the national guard and the troops of the line, have been considerably augmented during the two last days.

Gen. Belair has been arrested, and conducted to the Abbaye. Generals Drouet, DeBille, and Cambronne, who are soon to be put on their trials, have been for some days in close confinement.

Gen. Pire, who is comprised in the first list of the ordinance of the 24th July, was arrested in Paris on Monday.

LILLE, JAN. 21. General Chartran, who was under surveillance in this place, has just been removed to the citadel.

PARIS, JAN. 26. M. Cambaceres is not going to Italy; none of the individuals comprised in the royal ordinance can go thither.

The only countries where they can find an asylum, are Prussia, Austria and Russia. M. Cambaceres has asked leave to repair to Silesia.

Madame Lavalette having obtained, provisionally, her liberty, on finding the bail required by law, has left the Conciergerie.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 23. Letters from Paris say, that Cambaceres is going to Florence, Carnot to Russia, and Vandamme to America.

Letters from Paris mention that several persons who are to quit France in consequence of the law of amnesty, have asked for passports to go to the Netherlands or to America; that several French officers leave their country for the U. States, and that the English government does not see, without uneasiness, an emigration which might endanger its interests in America.

According to private letters from Paris, Mr. Bruce, on his first examination upon the escape of Lavalette, answered in the following manner, to the question which were put to him.

Q. Your name?—A. There is nobody except the police of Paris to whom my name is not known.

Q. of what country are you?—A. of that country which has conquered France.

Q. Did you assist in the escape of Lavalette?

A. Distinguish: if you mean his escape from prison, no—if you mean his escape from the kingdom of France, yes. I might say no to this also, but I say yes.

Q. What were your motives for acting in this manner?—A. My motives—1st, in order to save a persecuted individual; 2d, to serve humanity; 3d, to answer the appeal made to English honor (loyauté Anglaise) an appeal which was never made in vain.

Lavalette entered my apartment, he said to me, "I am Lavalette; I have just escaped from prison; I am pursued; I see some goddamnes at the head of the street; I dare not proceed for fear of being again arrested; I fly to you; I confide myself to English honor to save me. Then I took off my uniform, which I made Lavalette put on; afterwards I concerted with my friends upon what was to be done to convey him out of the kingdom; I resolved to accomplish it myself, and I conveyed Lavalette out of France in my own carriage. This enterprise succeeded by means of the disguise." &c.

The corpse of Murat.—Our readers have been informed, by an extract from a late French Journal, that Madame Murat had applied to the Austrian Cabinet, imploring its intercession with the Court of Naples to allow her to obtain the body of her husband. By the subjoined letter, bro't by the last mail from Naples, it will be seen that all interference of this kind would now be in vain.

NAPLES, DEC 5. A scene ensued last week at Pizzoli, in Calabria, which would disgrace the most uncivilized hordes of barbarous savages. The inhabitants of Pizzoli, the place where Murat was tried and shot, influenced by the demoniac spirit of revenge, or some evil propensity, determined to dig again from the grave the mutilated remains of their former king for the purpose of burning them.

The Syndic of the town, who, very properly, unwilling to sanction the passions of the mob stimulated in so disgraceful a manner exposed to the flames with them and endeavored to dissuade from so barbarous an act, exasperated at even an attempt to dissuade them from an act which only the genius of evil could have suggested, they murdered the unfortunate Syndic, and dragging the body of Murat from the silent grave, they committed it to the flames with that of the ill-fated Syndic.

The present court treats Englishmen with less attention than ever, and the disgust excited by the treatment received by Lord Bentinck has caused many families to winter in Rome and Florence, who intended to come here.

The discovery of a fluid, whether American or not, we cannot say, to make old leather completely pliable, which was exhibited at a late cattle show, is unquestionably a very valuable acquisition—provided it keeps its promise.

WINCHESTER, SATURDAY...MARCH 30, 1816.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

A caucus has been held at the city of Washington, composed of part of the republican members in Congress, to take this subject into consideration. Mr. Morrow of Ohio was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Condit of New-Jersey, Secretary—58 attended, 10 of whom are said to be averse to the views of those who convened the meeting. The caucus adjourned after calling another to be held on the 16th instant. The Savannah Republican says Mr. Monroe will receive all the votes of Georgia. The Raleigh Minerva (a federal paper) says that a number of the democratic members of the legislature of North Carolina met in caucus, nominated Mr. Monroe as President, and selected an Electoral Ticket to be run at the General Election; and that the federalists and a minority of the republicans intend to craft another ticket in support of Mr. Crawford, between whom and Mr. Monroe, it is supposed the contest will now lie—Gov. Tompkins' friends having given up their hope of electing him.

CONGRESS.

The National Bank Bill has passed in the House of Representatives by a majority of 9 votes—the Kentucky members who voted for it were Clark, McKee, Sharpe and Taul—against it, Desha, Hardin, McLean and Grimsby. Col. Johnson appears to have been absent when the vote was taken—Mr. Clay, being Speaker, of course did not vote; but he is said to have spoken in favour of its passage. No doubt is entertained of its passage in the Senate.

A bill changing the mode of compensating members of Congress from a daily allowance to an annual salary, has passed both houses. By it, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are allowed a salary of \$3000 per annum, and members \$1500. The Kentucky members who voted for it, in the House of Representatives, were, Clark, Hardin, Johnson, McLean, Ormsby, Sharpe and Taul—against it, Desha. The Ky. Senators voted for it.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports to Congress, that the tonnage of American vessels amounts to one million two hundred and seventeen thousand tons, which give employment to 70,000 seamen.

WILLIAM PINKNEY has declined accepting the appointment of Minister to Russia.

It is said a number of French prisoners at St. Helena, had formed a plot to rise, and take the island in the name of Napoleon, but it was discovered. The chief had a commission signed by Bonaparte. There were few troops to oppose them, and they might have succeeded but for the arrival of the Minden, 74.

The new governor and the commissioners for St. Helena, were about sailing from England in the Phoenix frigate—about 900 additional troops were ordered there.

It is insinuated that sir R. Wilson, (brother to gen. W.) captain Hutchinson, and Michael Bruce, had some concern in Bonaparte's escape from Elba.

M. Talleyrand has sold plate to the amount of 80,000 livres.

The French gens. Soult and Vandamme are said to be seeking an opportunity to come to the United States.

Lord Kinnaird has been invited to quit the French territory. It is hinted that he was one of the letter writers in a London paper.

A conspiracy against the principal British officers in Paris is reported to have been detected in that city.

A bounty on the exportation of wheat is proposed in England to relieve the agriculturalists.

A meeting has been held in London to devise measures to relieve the manufacturers and weavers of Spital-fields. Six thousand persons connected with the silk trade are said to be out of employment—owing to importations from France, &c.

Miss Patterson, formerly Madame Jerome Bonaparte, is now a leading star at the ambassadorial balls of the duke of Wellington, and in all the circles of high fashion at Paris, where she is particularly admired for her beauty and accomplishments.

A Paris paper, in noticing the report that Talleyrand was about to be exiled, says, "The motive to this step is unknown; if it is for having displeased the court, then every one will be contented (a thing somewhat uncommon in the present moment); the royalists will consider his punishment as just, and Frenchmen will behold, with pleasure, a man fallen into disgrace, who has betrayed his country, who has betrayed all those who employed him, and would betray himself if it was possible he could foresee any advantage from it."

VERY GENEROUS.—The captains of English men of war cruising in the Mediterranean, have received orders

to PROTECT THE FLAGS of EVERY NATION against the attacks of the Barbary pirates.

The king's messenger, who carried the ratification of the commercial treaty to England, arrived in London the twenty-fifth day after leaving Washington!

NAPOLÉON II.

A French paper says young Napoleon has been made a major of Hulans, by the Emperor Frances.—A writer in a Curracoa paper of the 16th January says

"With Napoleon II our knowledge is necessarily very restricted. It is only certain, that he will be reared in the spirit of his father's policy; and that if ever he bursts upon Europe as one of its leading potentates, it will be with bitter and venomous recollections; with a supreme contempt of those petty, blustering powers which were the first to bend the neck of slavery to the imperial system during its success, & the most deadly and unrelenting of its foes in the hour of adversity

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.

By the arrival of the Richmond Packet, Capt. WALTER BROKE, from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that at the time of her sailing, (the 10th inst.) it was currently reported that the patriots, after evacuating Carthage, went to Aux Cayes, where they fitted out an expedition against the Curraecas, which proved successful.

New-York, March 8.

We understand, that about 150,000 dollars in specie, arrived at this port yesterday from Nassau, N. P. and Liverpool.

PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA DISSOLVED.

A gentleman direct from Canada informs us, that a day or two before he left Quebec, Sir George Drummond, Governor of Lower Canada, issued a proclamation, declaring the Provincial Parliament dissolved. The cause which led to this extraordinary measure is given as follows:—The documents from England conveying the Prince Regent's approbation of the late conduct of the judges of the supreme Court in that province, when read in Parliament, excited a high state of angry and indignant feeling. In the moment of exasperation, language was uttered and measures proposed in the House, which the Governor deemed indecorous and improper; and to put a stop to the procedure, he declared the Legislative Body no longer in existence.

RICHMOND, March 5.

FIRE!

We have this moment witnessed another destructive fire—About 8 o'clock the alarm was given; and the work shop of Mr. Robert McKim (chair-maker) was seen in flames. The fire soon crossed the narrow alley, six feet wide which separated it from a large brick building, in which were two tenements; the one next the alley was occupied by the Post Office below, and Mr. McKim's family above; the other by the Office of the Daily Compiler.

A large crowd had rushed to the spot, and this building might have been saved, if sufficient buckets could have been procured. The Basin of the James River Canal was within 80 yards of the spot!—But the same want of precaution and energy was exhibited, which we have so often regretted.

The Post Office was just opening the Northern Mail, when the alarm was sounded.—Every thing in it was saved. Messrs. Girardin and Shields were fortunate enough to save their printing materials; but we are afraid they are in such confusion, as will prevent the appearance of their useful journal for a day or two. This is the 4th alarm that the Post Office and the Compiler have had within the last six months—the second within the last month.

Mr. McKim has lost both houses; the materials of his trade; and much of his furniture materially injured.—This is the third fire that he has had on his premises within the last four weeks! The first destroyed a work shop; the second a stable; this last has swept his valuable dwelling house. On the first fire we pronounced it to be the work of a hellish incendiary—the design seems now, acknowledged by the whole world. Mr. McKim had locked up his shop this evening with his own hands—no fire was left within, and he was from home when the fire burst forth.—What a heart must that human being be cursed with, who could thus plot a succession of villainies, fraught as these were with aggravated disasters to a worthy and amiable man!

TAX ON TYPES.

It appears from the new tariff reported to Congress that it is recommended to increase the tax on types imported, from twelve & a half to thirty-five per cent. This, it is alleged, will operate as a total prohibition of the importation of printing types, and will place the whole body of printers at the mercy of three type founderies, who are not able to supply the demand. This measure will certainly

bring the printers to a serious consideration of the matter, and Congress will do well to reflect on the propriety of the measure before they act upon it. Although the printers bore the tax on paper, without grumbling, yet it will not do to pinch them too close; for if the whole pack should open upon the Secretary and congress, they will hear noise enough.

Musk. Messenger. MONTHLY SESSIONS.

New-York, Feb. 22.

On Saturday the monthly sessions for February ended at the City Hall, when the court proceeded to pass sentence in the several cases of conviction before them. Four persons, for grand larceny, were adjudged to labor in the state prison for 7 years; and nine for three years and 1 day.

Mrs. Riley, the celebrated female plunderer, also received her sentence in part. During her imprisonment she had affected insanity and occasioned considerable delay in bringing her to trial. She was, however, arraigned, and found guilty on three indictments for grand larceny. When ordered to attend for sentence, she pleaded sickness and refused to accompany the officers. The court insisted on her appearance, she was accordingly brought through the crowd of spectators, and presented to the court. On putting her into the criminal box she threw herself on the floor in a paroxysm of rage and despair, and resisted with hysteric struggles the efforts of the officers to hold her up to the bench.—The court humanely allowed her to leave the box and sit near it: where with apparant ignorance or unconcern she heard herself sentenced to four years in the State Prison for one verdict, the other two remaining in reserve till the effect of the first is seen.—Soon after renewing her shrieks, & turbulence, she was taken back to bridewell, and sent to her new lodgings in the state prison.—She was well dressed, of a decent countenance, and with a fine long head of hair, uncovered and dishevelled, in her state probably half real and half pretended distraction, exhibited a singular and distressing spectacle. Her children have been taken to the alms-house.

A Mr. M—, convicted of forgery, on being sought for to bring in for sentence, was found hanging to his room, and was not recovered when the session closed.

Mr. C. B. was fined 250 dollars for selling policies of insurance on lottery tickets, contrary to law.

Mary Rathbone, for keeping a disorderly house and seducing young girls, was reprimanded severely and ordered to the city prison for twelve months.

A great number of petty offences were punished by fines and commitment to the city prison.

At an auction in this city, a few evenings since, there were several handsomely executed busts of eminent or celebrated men; among others a very accurate likeness of Louis XVIII. was put up—no bidders could be found but one Frenchman, who offered one cent? The auctioneer asked, "What! no more?" "It is more than the value of the original," said the Frenchman.—"I see," said the auctioneer, "the article is not adapted to market."—Auro.

LIVERY STABLE.

Henry C. Clay

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has settled himself in Winchester, where he keeps the new brick Stable, and will accommodate gentlemen in that line as well as any other man.

WANTED TO BORROW, Five Hundred Dollars,

for which a liberal percentum will be given, and secure the loaner by good property in the town of Winchester.

March 30 87-1f

Take Notice.

THE public are cautioned against trading for or taking an assignment on a note given by me to Levi Stuart for six dollars fifty cents, attested by James McKee. As I have paid the amount of said note by his order, I do not intend to pay the same again unless compelled by law

BENJAMIN ELLSBURY. March 30, 1816. 87-1w

Take Notice.

THE subscriber having sold out his silver plating establishment, will attend at Winchester on the next Court day for the purpose of settling his accounts. All those indebted will do themselves and myself a kindness by attending on that day.

CHRISTOPHER MORROW. March 30 87-3w

For Sale or Rent,

MY HOUSE on Main Cross Street, in the town of Winchester.

S. D. MARTIN. March 30 80-1f

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit

TAKEN UP by John Fox, living within one mile of Boonsborough, a Sorrel MARE, 14 1/2 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, shod before. Appraised to \$20.

Also, a Sorrel HORSE, upwards of fourteen hands high, seven years old, has a star and snp. Appraised to \$20. Posted before me the 22d of January 1816.

JOHN WARD, j p c. 87-3*

NOW IN THE PRESS,

And will be published as soon as practicable, in Lexington,

BY WOODS SMITH, A HISTORY

Of the late War in the Western Country,

Comprising a full account of all the transactions in that quarter, from the commencement of hostilities at Tippecanoe, to the termination of the contest at New-Orleans on the return of peace.

PROPOSALS for publishing this work were issued last summer by JOHNSON and BUCHANAN; and the printing of it was commenced by them in pursuance of their prospectus. Having lately declined business, they have placed the work in our hands, which we shall proceed to publish on the same terms to subscribers as those contained in the former prospectus—which were, two dollars and a half for a copy; consisting of one Volume, well bound, and containing about 450 pages. We are authorised to state the following particulars concerning this history.

1. It has been compiled from the most ample and authentic materials—viz.

1. Several journals, which were kept by intelligent officers, who served on the different campaigns; and particularly the journal of the celebrated and much lamented Genl Wood, containing an account of the affairs in which he was concerned in the north-western service.

2. The whole of the correspondence between General Harrison and the War Department. The letters of the general contain a very full and minute account of the affairs with which he was entrusted, during the whole period of his command.

3. The correspondence of the general with his principal officers—Winchester, Croghan, Leitch, Perry, Perkins, Johnson, &c.—and with the governors of Ohio and Kentucky—together with his orderly books and various other documents.

4. Several distinguished officers—Shelby, Madison, Johnson, Todd, Hardin, &c. having read the work in manuscript, have furnished all the additional information, which their personal agency in the various transactions and their official stations had enabled them to collect.

5. The account of the campaigns conducted by General Jackson, has been taken chiefly from official publications, and from information furnished by officers from this state, who served under that distinguished commander.

This work was originally compiled by an officer of the Kentucky Volunteers, who served on several campaigns in the north-west, and was afterwards revised and prepared for the press by Doctor JOSEPH BUCHANAN, with whose qualifications for the undertaking the public are acquainted. He diligently examined all the above sources of information, and was particularly careful to render the narrative correct as to matters of fact, and acceptable to a literary public in point of style and arrangement. There is no material statement, or representation of any important affair, in the whole work, which is not substantiated by the documents in his possession, or by the evidence of gentlemen of the highest respectability. In matters of opinion he has relied chiefly on the judgment of distinguished military men, whose abilities have been acknowledged by the public. Particular care has been taken to do justice to every corps and to every meritorious individual who has been distinguished in the western service.

Subscriptions for this work are again solicited in addition to those which have already been received. Any person who will procure 25 good subscribers, or who will become responsible for 12, shall be entitled to one copy. The army list for the western country, and the names of subscribers, will be inserted at the end of the volume.

March 1816.

Subscriptions for the above received at this office.

STRAYED.

FROM Hubbard Taylor's farm, on the 22d inst.

A SMALL GREY HORSE,

five years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, compactly made, paces well, and trots somewhat disposed to be spiteful, the hair rubbed off with the saddle skirts, and a dark saddle spot tolerable far back on his back. Any person who will deliver the said horse to the subscriber, living in Winchester, or to Hubbard Taylor, shall be liberally rewarded and all reasonable charges paid.

March 30 JAMES K. TAYLOR. 80-1f

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL

182 ACRES OF LAND,

Lying four miles east of Winchester, and nearly the same distance from Howard's Warehouse on the Kentucky river. This land is all wood-land, well watered, and in point of quantity and quality of timber inferior to no land in the state.

ALSO 100 acres of LAND lying on Red river, near the Ironworks, with about twelve acres cleared, and two or three cabins on it. The subscriber will give easy payments for this land, so the purchase money is made safe—for terms and conditions apply to Mr. Peter Planigan in Winchester; or to the subscriber who lives on the New Ironworks road, four miles east of Winchester.

PETER EVANS. March 30. 87-3w

TAKEN UP by Robert Thomas, living on the waters of Lubbegrad Creek, Montgomery County, a SORREL MARE, five years old next spring, thirteen hands three inches high, both hind feet white, a star in her forehead, a lump on her nostril, no brand perceivable—appraised to \$10 before me this 21st day of December 1815.

AARON HALL, j. p. m. c. A copy—attest, JAS CRAWFORD, d c m c. 87-3w||

CLARKE COUNTY, Jan. 27, 1816,

TAKEN up by James Paris, living on the waters of Strode's Creek, near Asa K. Lewis's—One BLACK MARE, with a small star and some grey hairs—shod before: 13 hands high; supposed to be 15 years old—no brands perceivable—appraised to \$5.

A copy—attest THOMAS WORNALL, j p c.