

proving; other colonial produce is... but the interior of the country is... by no means abundantly supplied with... foreign products, and we therefore calculate upon a general improvement as soon as the season advances.

"A new tariff is on the tapis; by which the duties upon colonial, and also many articles of American produce, will be increased. Cotton, however, will probably be excepted."

FROM BELL'S LONDON MESSENGER. IMPERIAL UKASE.

Ukase of his Majesty the Emperor to the Senate.

Being returned, after a happy conclusion of the external affairs of Europe, to the empire which God has entrusted to us, we have been informed by several complaints and reports, of the following circumstances:

The religious order of the Jesuits of the Roman catholic church has been abolished by a bull of the pope. In consequence of this measure, the Jesuits were expelled not only from the states of the church, but from all other countries; they were not permitted to remain any where. Russia alone, constantly guided by sentiments of humanity and toleration, retained them in her territory, gave them an asylum, and insured them tranquillity under her powerful protection. She did not oppose any obstacle to the free exercise of their worship; she did not deter them from it either by force, by persuasion or seduction; but in return she thought she might expect from them fidelity, attachment, and utility. In this hope they were permitted to devote themselves to the education and instruction of youth. Fathers and mothers entrusted to them their children without fear, to teach them the sciences & to form their manners. It is now proved that they have not fulfilled the duties which gratitude imposed on them, that they have not kept themselves in that humility which the christian religion commands, and that, instead of remaining peaceable inhabitants in a foreign country, they have endeavored to trouble the Greek religion, which, from the remotest times, has been the predominant religion of our empire, and on which, as on an immovable rock, repose the tranquillity and the happiness of the nations subject to our sceptre; they have begun first by abusing the confidence which they had gained. They have turned aside from our worship, and people who had been entrusted to them, and some women of weak & inconsiderate minds, and have drawn them to their church.

To induce a man to abjure his faith, the faith of his ancestors—to extinguish in him the love of those who profess the same worship—to render him a stranger to his country—to sow discord and animosity in families—to detach the brother from the brother, the son from the father, and the daughter from the mother—to excite divisions among the children of the same church—is that the voice and will of God, and his divine son Jesus Christ our Saviour, who shed for us his most pure blood "that we might live a peaceful and tranquil life, in all sort of piety and honesty?" After such actions, we are no longer surprised that the Order of these monks has been removed from all countries, and no where tolerated. In fact, what state can suffer in its bosom those who spread in it hate & disorder? Constantly occupied in watching over the welfare of our faithful subjects, and considering it as a wise and sacred duty to stop the evil in its origin, that it may not grow to maturity and produce bitter fruits.—We have, in consequence, resolved to ordain—

- 1. That the catholic church, which is here, again re-established upon the footing in which it was during the reign of our grandfather of glorious memory, the empress Catherine II. and till the year 1800,
- 2. To make all the monks of the order of the Jesuits, immediately to quit St. Petersburg,
- 3. To forbid them to enter our two capitals.

We have given particular orders to our ministers of police and public instruction for the prompt execution of this determination, and for all that concerns the house and institution hitherto occupied by the Jesuits, at the same time, and that there may be no interruption in the divine service, we have ordered the metropolitan of the Roman catholic church to cause the jesuits to be replaced by priests of the same religion who are now here, till the arrival of monks of another catholic order, whom we have sent for, for that purpose.

The original is signed, ALEXANDER. (A true copy) The director of the department, SOURGUINOFF.

The Jesuits are expelled from Petersburg for having abused the asy-

lum and protection afforded them—for having endeavored to disturb the established religion of the state—for having attempted to make proselytes of and for sowing dissension in private families. "After such actions," says the ukase, "we are no longer surprised that the order of the monks has been removed from all the countries, and no where tolerated. In fact, what state can suffer in its bosom those who spread in it hate and disorder?" This ukase, for the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Russian capital, affords a singular contrast to the papal decree or bull, by which the necessity of the restoration of the order is enforced.

Learning owes much to the indefatigable studies and researches of the Jesuits. But the benefits which they conferred in this respect were done away by their spirit of proselytism, which introduced discord into private families, set father in open hostility to son, the daughter to mother, wife to husband, and proceeded upon that impious and presumptuous doctrine, that none could be saved who were out of their creed. "To worship God," said Corporal Trim, "according to the religion of our forefathers, seems to be the safest & most natural way." "I think so too," cried My Uncle Toby. "None can be saved," thundered out Dr. Slop, "but those who are of the true Catholic faith." "God only knows," replied My Uncle Toby, with meekness, "who are to be saved, but, I trust if it should be found we have done our duty to our neighbor, the Protestant will find favor in the sight of God equally with the Catholic." "Here's impiety!" cried Dr. Slop. "True religion," said My Father.

FROM BORDEAUX PAPERS.

There have been some commotions at Lyons and other towns in the interior; many arrests had taken place, and depots of arms were discovered.

The Abbe Sieyes, according to the law of amnesty, had left France.

Gen. Lavalette was supposed to be in England. A general Lavalle was arrested near Lyons and sent to Paris, being mistaken from his name for Lavalette.

The king had ventured to the opera, the first theatre in which he had shown himself since his return.

The royal family of Portugal was expected to return to Europe, and the troops they left in America to join the Spaniards in suppressing the revolutionists.

Considerable irritation is experienced by those powers to the inroads of the Algerine and other barbarians at the "nonchalance" of the English on that subject; admiral Exmouth himself, commanding the British forces in the Mediterranean, lately fell in with an Algerine cruiser, who demanded of him provisions for 200 christian slaves taken from the coast of Naples and Ancona, threatening to throw them into the sea if not supplied. The provisions were furnished.

The chamber of debates is occupied hearing petitions from manufacturers; from individuals who have been insulted before the return of the king in consequence of their adherence to his cause, praying redress; and from others who think the burdens of the times should be levied on those whose attachment to the usurper had caused the late troubles.

Monsieur Hyde de Neuville is about departing for the United States, in quality of ambassador; he has resided a long time in that country as an exile, at the same time with Moreau; nobody is better acquainted there than himself; and the reputation he left behind him, his known loyalty and devotion to the king, of which he has given so many proofs, justify and advance the choice of his majesty, and cause the expectation that he will be well received in a country where so many faithful Frenchmen have met a gracious hospitality.

Letters from Rome express some astonishment at late orders received from the Prince Regent, addressed to the great sculptor Canova, directing him to erect a monument to the cardinal of York, the last descendant of the house of Stuart (the pretender) who died at Rome some years since.

PARIS JAN. 24

The prevotal court of Paris was instituted yesterday, by M. Agies. The day for the first trial is not fixed, but it is supposed it will be a case of assassination.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

Yesterday the sharer, of the last eighth of the high prize of \$25,000 in the Medical Science Lottery, appeared at Allen's in the person of a soldier, with a wooden leg, being all that he brought out of the late army with him; and received the money for it.

WINCHESTER, SATURDAY—APRIL 13, 1816.

We are authorized to state, that SAMUEL T. DAVINPORT, Esq. is a Candidate to Represent the Counties of Montgomery & Estill in the General Assembly of this State, at the ensuing Election.

COMPENSATION BILL.

Our readers have doubtless observed that Congress have passed a law to change the compensation of its members from six dollars per day to ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS per session.—How unfortunate for the nation that they cannot progress in other bills with the same rapidity that they have in this. It is our opinion, and we believe it is the opinion of every reasonable man, that their former compensation was amply sufficient; but it appears that the Members of Congress think not, and surely they are honorable men. It appears from the observations of some of the members during the debate on this question, that many of them go to Congress solely from interested motives, and when there, exert all their talents to prolong the session by their ridiculous and never ceasing debates on every question before them; and in order to spin out the session as long as possible, they must adjourn at 4 o'clock. It is stated that, by giving the members so much per session, the business will be accelerated, and that instead of taking four months the business could now be done in three.—A most shameful declaration. Why could they not do the business in the same time without this additional salary? The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are to receive \$3000 each per session, which, according to their own calculation, is one thousand dollars per month, the members five hundred! Good God!—what next! We think it not improbable, that their constituents will give them a gentle hint of this affair at the next Congressional election.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The late election in New Hampshire has terminated in the complete triumph of the republican party.—Governor Plumer has been elected by a handsome majority over the federal candidate; and a majority of the council and house of assembly are said to be republican.

In Massachusetts, likewise, great hopes are entertained of the success of the republican cause at the ensuing election.—Salem, and several other towns, which heretofore were federal, have lately returned democratic officers; and it is confidently expected that the reign of federal misrule will expire in that state together with the administration of her present Governor.

Our Neighbors.—The QUEBEC GAZETTE of the 15th Feb, contains the following among other remarks in the recent correspondence of the Secretary of State with the Spanish Minister.—They are of a different complexion from former articles of Canadian manufacture:

"Will there be war between Spain and the United States? This will depend upon the spirit of Ferdinand the adored; that the Americans will keep what they have got, and ardently desire to have more, that they will trade where they can advantageously, and make their country a refuge for a population of all nations, is not to be doubted. That they will fight rather than forego any of these advantages, we have ample evidence; and we are greatly mistaken if the government and a great proportion of the population would not be glad of a declaration of war on the part of Spain. The beat of the drum would immediately assemble a large army beyond the Alleghanies for an expedition to Mexico, may, they would even enlist for Peru; the DECATURS, the PORTERS, the PERRYS, and hordes of Privateersmen, would glory in a war with Spain.—But will Great Britain interfere? Such an event no doubt would be unpleasant; but after the result of the last war, it is not to be expected that, even in that case, the U. States would readily yield up any of their present pretensions."

MILLEDGEVILLE, MARCH 6.

The intelligence in our last paper, of murders committed on the Alabama by Indians, is confirmed by an article published to-day from St. Stephens. Six hundred troops are ordered from Fort Hawkins to the interior of the Creek nation, and will march about the middle of this month.—This force will overawe the restless savages; protect the Commissioners while engaged in completing the Boundary Line and, if necessary, may be employed in removing from the Indian Territory persons, trespassing thereon, as well as intruders on the public lands. It is contemplated, we understand to establish in the Creek Nation additional military posts.

ST. LOUIS, FEB. 24. We have received a letter from Mr. Bailvin, Indian agent at Prairie, du Chien, of a late date. Mr. B. describes his situation as extremely irksome, surrounded by hostile savages who are in the daily habit of intercourse with the British traders urging them to hold themselves in readiness for another war; that the French government having now joined the English, the Americans would be attacked in the spring—enjoining it on the Indians to prevent the American troops ascending the Mississippi to the Prairie, and in no wise to dispose of any of their lands. They are invited to a grand council to be held at Malden, where they will receive presents from their English father, also be instructed in the kind of deportment they are to exhibit to the Americans.

LOSS OF THE BRIG COMMERCE.

On the 30th of January, we published a letter from Wm. Wellshure, Esq. U. S. Agent at Mogadore, announcing that the brig Commerce, Capt. James Riley, of Hartford, Conn. had been lost off Cape Bajados; that the captain and crew were seized and held in slavery by the Moors; that capt. R. and four of his men were in five or six days journey of Mogadore; that the price of their ransom was fixed at 920 dollars in specie and two double barrel guns; and the American Agent was making every exertion to furnish the requisite means to procure their freedom.

We are now happy to state, that Mr Wellshure succeeded in his generous efforts; and that capt. Riley, with one of his crew, arrived at this port last evening, in the ship Rapid, Williams, in 44 days from Gibraltar.

Of the loss of the brig Commerce, and the sufferings endured by the captain and crew, we are furnished with the following particulars:—

She sailed from Gibraltar on the 23d of August, for the Isle of Sal; & was wrecked, off Cape Bajados, on the night of the 27th. The Captain and crew took to the long boat, and reached the shore in safety, soon after they had landed, Antonia Mitchel (one of the seamen) was seized by some of the inhabitants, and it was supposed put to death. Capt. Riley and the remainder of the crew, considering themselves in danger of sharing the fate of their companion, immediately re-embarked in the long boat; and having been four days at sea, without falling in with any vessel, they landed about 200 miles from the Cape, abandoned their boat, and directed their course northward, in the hope of being able to find their way through the wilderness to Mogadore or Gibraltar.—On the third day of their journey, they were taken by a company of Arabs, stripped of their clothes, and treated with great cruelty. Captain Riley, together with Aaron Savage, Horace Savage, Robert Burns, and James Clark, were purchased by a Moor; & at the solicitation of Capt. R. were conducted across the desert of Zahara, within a few days journey of Mogadore, where they remained, until the price of their ransom was paid.—After remaining some time at Mogadore, Capt R. proceeded by land to Tangier, and thence to Gibraltar, where his four companions arrived in an English schooner.

The following persons belonging to the crew of the Commerce, were left among the Arabs, about forty days journey from Mogadore:—George Williams, 1st mate, Richard Didney cook, William Porter, John Hogan Archibald Robbins, and James Burret N. Y. Spectator.

A law was passed by the French government, enacting that on the 21st Jan. of every year, there shall be throughout all France, for general mourning, a day of solemn service in all the churches of the kingdom, in expiration of the crime of that calamitous day, (when Louis 16 was beheaded, &c.) and monuments be erected at the expense of the nation, to the memories of Louis 16, his queen Antoinette, mad: Elizabeth, and the duke de-Enghein.

There is a doubtful report of insurrection at Berlin! The king of Prussia, in consequence of the contests of opinions in his kingdom; had issued a decree against all secret societies, &c.

The emperor of all the Russias reached St. Petersburg the 13th Dec. and was hailed with great joy. The experience he had gained during his absence was expected to produce much good to the empire. He had already commenced salutary reform in various departments. Great Preparations were making for the early matrimonial ceremonies between the princes of the Russian family & the princess of Orange and Wirtemberg, both of whom were at St. Petersburg.—The grand duke Nicholas was, it is said, to marry a Prussian Princess.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against fowling or fishing on my premises, as the law will be put in force against all such offenders. RICHARD HAYNIE. April 13, 1816. 89—2w*

LESLE COMBS HAS commenced the practice of Law, in the Clarke Circuit, and county Court. Those who think proper to entrust their business to his management, may rely upon his punctuality and attention. April 13 89 f.

To the Spies under my command in Col. Dudley's defeat. YOUR government has at length done you justice by placing in my hands funds to pay you. I shall attend at Captain Postlewait's in Lexington, on the 1st and 2d Monday in June next for that purpose. The legal representatives of those who were killed, by producing the proper vouchers, will receive their respective dues. The soldier's best reward is the consciousness of having discharged his duty. You have long had this reward, for although misfortune may cloud the brilliancy of an achievement, it cannot destroy this feeling. I have felt it my duty to give you this public testimony of approbation. LESLIE COMBS, Capt. of Spies. April 13. 89—1w*

FOR SALE One hundred & thirty-three Acres of FIRST RATE LAND, LYING four miles west of Winchester, in Clarke County. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the Land. ROBERT BROOKING. April 13. 89 f.

Drug and Medical Store, MOUNTSTERLING. IN addition to my former stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. on hand, I have just received from Philadelphia an additional supply, which will render my assortment, probably, equal to any in the Western country and which I will sell, wholesale or retail, as low as can be had in Kentucky. Physicians and others will consult their interest by calling on me. T MOORE PARKE. Mountsterling, April 13, 1816 89 f.

Wanted to Hire, A NEGRO WOMAN. ONE who is acquainted with house business and can come well recommended for honesty and industry. PRINTER. April 13.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, scil. March Term—1816. EDMUND CARY, Complainant. AGAINST HENRY KNAPP, &c. Defendants, IN CHANCERY. ON motion of the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the court that the defendant, Henry Knapp is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court—therefore, it is ordered by the court that unless the said defendant Henry Knapp shall appear here on or before the first of our next June term and answer the complainant's bill against him here that the same will be taken as confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper eight weeks successively. A Copy—Attest, SAM'L M. TAYLOR Clerk C C C 89—8

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 f.

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

SEAL MEASURES. Take Notice, THAT I shall attend in Winchester at the store of William Poston, on the fourth Monday in each month, with Dry and Liquid 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 country seal. JOHN GARDNER. March 23 86 f.

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 linsy dress; one black striped linsy 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 M'CLURE. March 23 86 f.

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 snip. Appraised to \$20. Posted before me the 22d of January 1816. JOHN WARD, j.p.c &c. 87. 3*