

for the relief of Young King, a Seneca chief; a bill for the relief of John T. Courtney and Samuel Harrison; a bill for the relief Thomas H. Boyle; a bill for the relief of Pharaoh Farrar.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. Calhoun reported in a modified shape, the bill to provide for collecting the public revenue in the general currency. The amendment made by the committee, consists in striking out of the section which imposed a stamp duty of 10 per cent. on the notes of those banks which shall not pay specie on the 31st of December next—leaving only the provision which excludes such notes from being received in payment of debts due the United States. Mr. Smith of Md. moved to strike out the 31st Dec. and insert the 1st of February next, as the day on which the bill should go into operation. This motion gave rise to considerable debate, but it was finally negatived. Mr. Sharp moved to revive and add again to the bill the 4th section, which had been withdrawn by the select committee, and proposed to lay a stamp duty of 10 per cent. on the notes of banks failing to pay specie on the appointed day—After much discussion, Mr. Sharp withdrew his motion—the propriety of adopting so rigorous a measure at the present time, being considered doubtful. Mr. Ward moved to carry the act into operation on the 1st of May next, instead of the 31st of December—negatived by a large majority. Mr. Ward then moved an amendment providing a graduated scale of value, by which the notes of certain banks should be received in payment of duties, taxes &c. this motion was also negatived. The bill was laid on the table at the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun, who stated that it was in contemplation to offer a section to authorize such an issue of Treasury Notes as would supply the deficiency of the circulating medium, which might be produced by the bank calling in their notes, and providing a relief for the community, under the pressure which would consequently ensue. The amendments were reported on the 22d, which together with the bill were referred to a committee of the whole house. Mr. Calhoun declared that it was thought expedient to issue fifteen millions in treasury notes.

STURBENVILLE, (Ohio) April 19. QUEENSWARE FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Capt. Jenkins passed by this place a few days ago, in a keel boat, loaded with valuable articles of merchandise, for Pittsburgh, among which were a quantity of QUEENSWARE, imported at Louisville from New-Orleans. We believe this is the first queensware which has been brought up the river as far as Pittsburgh—we understand that the freight will not exceed 6 dollars the hundred, from New-Orleans; and we venture to say, there will not be found one plate or saucer broken excepting what was broken on its passage from England to New-Orleans. Such is the flattering prospect of our import trade up the river from New-Orleans. As for our export trade—if the farmers are as industrious as they ought to be in raising produce, and the merchants as enterprising as we expect they will be, our export trade, the ensuing season, will be great; our produce will float down the Ohio in such quantities, and so reasonable, as to find a market along the whole line of the Atlantic states, even as far as the Province of Maine, in Massachusetts. We calculate that corn will be bought at Cincinnati, this season, for twelve and a half cents per bushel—we can supply the New-England states with corn cheaper than they can be supplied from the southern states. This will be good news for the Yankees. They would not fight for us, yet nevertheless, we will feed them, rather than let either St. Patrick or John Bull do it.

THE STEAM BOAT PIKE

Passed this place on Wednesday last, 17th inst. from Cincinnati, on her way to Pittsburgh, where she is to be fitted up for carrying passengers and freight the ensuing summer, between Louisville and Pittsburgh. The Pike left Cincinnati 4th April, and was 13 days on her passage.

Capt. Shrieve launched a very fine Steam Boat of 250 tons burthen, at Wheeling, this week. It is expected he will be ready to take freight and passengers about the 1st of May.

PITTSBURGH, April 10. The Steam Boat FRANKLIN, burthen 140 tons, was launched from the Point Ship Yard on Wednesday morning last. The Franklin is owned by a company of gentlemen in this city, and is intended as a regular trader between here and New-Orleans. The engine for this boat is constructed on Bolton and Watt's plan, improved by Mr. Arthur of this place.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

The committee of the Legislature of this state, appointed to enquire into the expediency of making a Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, on Thursday last reported in favor of that grand project, and asked leave to bring in a bill making provisions for carrying the same into effect.

The Kentucky Advertiser. WINCHESTER. SATURDAY MAY 4, 1816.

We are requested to state more explicitly that should HUBBARD TAYLOR, Esq. be chosen an Elector, he will vote for JAMES MONROE as President and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS as Vice-President of the U. States.

We are requested to state that Capt. GEORGE STOCKTON, of Fleming County, is a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

We are requested to state that Capt. JOHN DEWITT is a candidate for an Elector to vote for President and Vice President of the U. States.

On the return of peace, both in Europe and America, it was imagined, by some people, that what is usually denominated News, would become altogether dull and uninteresting. We are not now indeed amused with battles and murders and human slaughter on so large a scale as formerly, but the affairs of both hemispheres are as important as ever. Europe is still convulsed, is still the grand theatre on which are exhibited every thing that can interest the feelings and the interests of thinking and benevolent men—where, for the last quarter of a century, the Evil has predominated over the Good Principle. The late peace, it is to be apprehended, is only a prelude to new wars, and new encroachments on the civil and religious Rights of Man.

Under a despotic government, there may be a constrained calm, or a smothered tranquility as in Spain, and as the Legitimates are now endeavoring to force upon France, when the intellectual mind may be chained in prisons, or buried in the dungeons of the Inquisition. In this happy portion of the globe, we have better prospects, both moral and political—here, the mind is free, and open to new discoveries, to new improvements, and to new hopes, arising from the possession of all those privileges which enlighten and ennoble the sons of men. Where there is freedom, there will be emulation, and a laudable desire to learn wisdom from the faults and follies of other nations.

Instead of saying, "that there is now a want of every thing interesting," on the contrary, we think there never was a time when our curiosity should be more alive. The agony is not yet over in Europe, the last chapter of its eventful history is not yet opened. The convulsions in South America, also, are deeply interesting to every man in these U. States—and our own affairs require a constant attention and the most wakeful vigilance, to guard our Palladium from the machinations of foreign or domestic enemies.

By the arrival of the ship Quincey, at Boston in 42 days from Liverpool, and the brig Commerce, at Charleston, in 50 days from Bordeaux, a few items of intelligence are received—from which we learn—

That a denunciation of Massena had been presented from the department of the Rhone; But it was expected he would be saved by the amnesty law.

That Talleyrand was daily acquiring influence, and it was thought would be placed in the cabinet.

That the duke of Wellington was expected at Cambra, about the 10th, whither the commanders of the several corps of occupation were to proceed to receive his orders.

That Gen. Mounier, one of the peers of France, was found dead in his bed, on the 1st of February.

That a grand dinner was given on the 5th of Feb. in the gallery of the Louvre—the table was ornamented with the names of Renaud, Duguescin, Roland, Bayard, Henry IVth, St. Louis, Francis 1st, Louis XIVth, Turrenne, Sully, and Conde!—Even in the gallery of the Louvre! The scene above all others that exhibits the degradation of France! The scene of her spoliated arts, her violated pride!—These people had the audacity to give a dinner—while the whole French nation are groaning under contributions!

That the disturbances at Lyons arose (according to French papers) from some half dozen of individuals attempting to "seduce the militia."

That the duke of Otranto, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from France, has received his letters of departure from Dresden.

That the arch dutchess Maria Louisa, has discharged several French persons, employed in her household—on account of improper conduct.

William Pinkney, Esq. has resigned his seat in Congress and accepted the embassy to Russia.

The late act of Congress, making further provisions for military services during the late war provides that the widow of any officer or private soldier of the militia who died in service, or in returning home after being mustered out of service, or at any time thereafter in consequence of wounds receiv-

ed whilst in the service, shall be entitled to half the monthly pay to which the deceased officer or private was entitled at the time of his death, "for and during the term of five years"—if no widow, such half pay to be allowed; the children, if any. It provides also, that the wounded of the militia shall be placed on the list of pensioners in the same manner as the officers and soldiers of the regular army.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. April 2.

We have, since our last, received returns from about a dozen towns, which continue to increase the gain for the republican candidate. As the election is so decided in its character, we deem it unimportant to detail the remaining towns. Those yet to be heard from will unquestionably further increase the R. publican gain. Mr. PLUMER's majority will not be far from 2,500. All the branches of our state government will be decidedly republican.

SPANISH BARBARITY.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Almeida of Baltimore, dated Santa Martha

On the 19th of December 1815, I left Cape Henry in the schr. Friend's Hope, bound to the West Indies—on the 21st made the Island of St. Domingo, and went into Aux Cayes; on our passage we spoke a sloop from Jamaica who informed me that Carthagea was in possession of the Spaniards. We took a pilot and set sail for Carthagea on the Spanish Main; on the morning of the 25th made the Highlands of St. Martha, I then ran the land down. On the morning of the 27th, when abreast of the town of Carthagea, we were hailed by the centinel from the walls who ordered us to keep away & let go the anchor. We were instantly boarded by three boats full of armed Spaniards, who took possession of our vessel; at the same time robbing and stripping us of every thing, even our clothes, and in that naked state, after they had beaten us with the butt ends of muskets, backs of swords, sticks, &c. were carried on shore. Myself, mates and crew were put in prison among a large number of other prisoners, who were dying every day; in that situation I remained one day when I and my first mate were taken out and carried to another prison where there were a number of American and English prisoners whose vessels were taken in the same way; my second mate and crew taken to another prison where there were a number of Carthaginian prisoners, who were dying daily for the want of provisions and water, there they remained for days without either provisions or water, and the place, they had to sleep was 2 or 4 inches deep in dirty water. When they did get water and food it was of the worst kind, and in small quantities.— On the 29th I and my two mates were examined and our depositions taken—we were obliged to sign what they wrote in Spanish. Immediately after they made a search for our pilot, who they found and condemned to hard labor.

On the 1st of January we were taken out and ordered to march for St. Martha, in company with the officers and crews of the schooner Comet, of Baltimore, Capt. Smith, and English brig Avenger, Capt. Hawkins, amounting to 63 in number, the greater part without shoes or hats, and a number sick—those who were so much so that they could neither march or stand, were provided with asses to ride on.— The first day we got 16 miles to a town called Quacke, very much fatigued and worn out, as we had water but once on the road. We stopped until morning at that place, then set out and marched twenty-eight miles to a town called Villa Nova; a number by this time had become unable to walk, and the guard finding it impossible to beat them along any further, which they were in the practice of doing, provided asses for them. We started from Villa Nova before day, and marched, (without being allowed to stop) 20 miles to the town called St. Islow. On this day's march, Mr. Cox, my first mate, fainted on the road; on his recovery he was compelled to march as usual. From St. Islow we marched to a small town called Largo Parolo, a distance of 24 miles, where we got something to eat, but had to start immediately again in the night, and were driven on to Savannah Largo, 20 miles farther, making in that day's march, 44 miles. Here we were permitted to rest the day following, which was Sunday. On Monday morning at 2 o'clock we again started, and continued our march to Villa Nova, (a second town of the same name); during this day's march we were met by some soldiers on horseback, who set upon their horses and beat us with their sticks as we passed them, without the guard attempting to prevent it; also towards the latter part of this day the guard beat Capt. Hawkins and several others without the officers taking any notice of it; we left Villa Nova at two the following morning, and had very good roads for about 20 miles to Malambo; where we got something to eat and continued our journey 8 miles further to a town call-

ed Solidod, where we were to embark—during this day's journey, the guard continued to beat the prisoners; they struck one of the Comet's crew and knocked him down, an English boy had his arm sprained, by a blow from a musket. At this place 20 of our number were separated from us, and taken to a town called Baron Keila, 8 miles further, as a boat could not be procured at this place: we stopped here till Thursday, when we embarked to cross the Magdelana, we were carried by water 50 miles towards Santa-Martha and landed among fishing huts. During the passage we were joined by the rest of our men, who had embarked at Baron Keila. They described that to be the largest town we had come through, but there was but few inhabitants, having been lately taken by the king's army, who destroyed most of the inhabitants; in fact, the whole of the towns that we passed, through upon the north side of the Magdelana river, bore marks of the savage soldiers that had pilaged them. After being landed, we marched to a town called Cenega, two miles, where we expected to have stayed that night but the officers compelled us to set off again.

We were obliged to march in the night over one of the worst roads we had yet met with and had to ford three rivers during the night. We arrived about 2 o'clock, at a little town called Guira, 30 miles from where we started. From this place, we set off at 8 o'clock, and crossed a small part of the mountain, when we arrived at St. Martha, 4 miles from Guira.

Thus ended a most painful march, during which we suffered more than I shall attempt to describe. One of the crew of the English brig died at Solidod, wholly through ill usage; when he got so sick as not to be able to set on the ass, they lashed him upon it, & at last set four soldiers to carry him on a hammock; but they, like true Spaniards put him down and dragged him along the road, jolting him so hard as to occasion his death in 4 hours after he arrived at Solidod.

When we arrived at St. Martha, we were put in the guard house. I being on Saturday next day, the captain, owner and two officers of the English brig were taken from among us and put in the Morro, or Fort. This day we were visited by capt. Stafford, of Balt. and Capt. Eustice, of New-Orleans, who gave us all the assistance they could. Next day we were put on board an old brig in the harbor which was in a sinking state. Here we were obliged to keep both pumps going constantly to keep her free: we were divided in four watches and as soon as one watch left the pumps they were compelled by the guard to assist in shipping and getting her tackle &c. on shore; numbers of the men at first refused to work, but were most cruelly beaten in consequence of it.

On Monday the leak increased, and she began to go down so fast that we had scarcely time to get ashore when she sunk. We were then marched back into town to the guard house, where we were kept that night, and the next day carried to an uninhabited house, where our situation was much better. Thursday 1st Feb. The officers, owners and passengers of the schr. Comet, were taken before the Judge to be examined; they were then shown the declaration that they were forced to sign at Carthagea which was written in Spanish and entirely different from what they had said; after being asked a number of unnecessary questions, were permitted to return to prison.

JOSEPH ALMEDA,

Capt. of the schr. Friend's Hope.

MISSION TO SPANISH AMERICA.

We are happy to announce the arrival in this town, of CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, jr. Esq. of Baltimore. This gentleman was the Secretary of our Embassy at Ghent, and returned home immediately after the signing the peace, as bearer of the treaty. Mr. Hughes has been appointed by the President of the United States, a special Commissioner to proceed to Carthagea, to demand the release of a number of American Citizens, who have been seized, under various pretences, and are now held in rigorous confinement, by Gen. Morillo, Capt. General of the Spanish forces in that province. Mr. Hughes will proceed on his mission in a few days, from this port, in the frigate Macedonian, commanded by the gallant Capt. WARRINGTON.— [The above minute account of the treatment experienced by some of our citizens at Carthagea, is from the Baltimore American.

ALGERINE PIRACY.

Translation of a letter from Francis Felsch, to his brother John, Capt. in the service of his Imperial and royal majesty of Austria, dated At GIEKS, Aug. 1. 1814.

"My dear brother—I inform you, that I have had the misfortune to fall into slavery in the country of the Moors of Africa. To get out of it, there is little hope, since they require for the ransom of a Christian the enormous sum of 1700 Spanish crowns. We are at present in number from 5 to 6000 miserable creatures, without reckoning women and children. It would be

difficult to describe the miseries we undergo; some of these wretched victims fall down dead from day to day with hunger and thirst. We scarcely receive a loaf of bread in four or five days. But I could support all, if to these dreadful sufferings there were not superadded perpetual toil, more than brutal accompanied by blows with a stick, for the slightest occurrence that may displease these barbarians: Oh! if I could once more behold a Christian country.

May I have the happiness to receive an answer. Address it to the English Consul, at whose residence I work, and who became responsible for me, in order to extricate me from the common prison."

*According to the last report of the Catholic Missionaries in the North of Africa, published under the authority of the Pope, the number of Christian Slaves of all countries, and of all denominations, in the Barbary States of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli exceeds 51,000.

NON-RESISTANCE VISITED

Some persons who shall hereafter be named, will be all reasonable charges paid. The law of the United States, so that I get him again, or TEN DOLLARS if secured in any part of Winchester, Ky. shall have the above reward. I will pay and deliver him in my own hand, and will not be satisfied until he is returned to me. I will pay and deliver him in my own hand, and will not be satisfied until he is returned to me. I will pay and deliver him in my own hand, and will not be satisfied until he is returned to me.

SAVING HARDWORK

Twenty Dollars Reward

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscribers wish to inform the public that they have erected four Carding Machines in Winchester, in the brick house formerly occupied as a cotton factory by Coons, Crosthwait & Lamb. The cards of two of their machines are new and sufficiently fine to card Merino wool. BRISTOW & BARBEE. May 4 '92-1f

PAINTING.

T. D. CAMAC RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has established himself in Winchester, opposite the south west corner of the market house, where he intends carrying on the Painting Business in all its various branches—such as House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, in the neatest manner and on the most moderate terms. He flatters himself from his experience and attention to receive patronage. May 4 '92 4w

PUBLIC SALE.

SHALL expose to public sale and to the highest bidder, on the 23d of May, at the dwelling house of the late AMBROSE HUSH, dec'd. the property of said Hush, consisting of Beds and Furniture, one Still, one Horse and G-g, and other things too tedious to mention; at twelve months credit. Bond and security must be given before the property is taken off the premises, or in full possession of the purchaser. JOHN HOLLADAY, Adm'r. May 4. 1816. 92-2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trusting any negroes, (whether owned or hired by me) on my account, without an order, as the law will be put in force against all such persons. JOHN WILSON. Winchester, April 27, 1816 92-3

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I give my note for twenty-three dollars to JACOB HUSTON, and the value of the same not having been received I hereby caution all persons against taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law. JOHN M'DANIEL. May 4. 1816 92-3w

Two Dollars Reward.

LOST in Winchester, or between there and my house, on last court, a FIELD BOOK, with a black leather cover, containing a number of notes taken on surveys, and some memorandums. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the same to me or my son living at Mr. John Hampton's in Winchester. W. SUDNUTH. May 4 92 1w

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit:

TAKEN UP by John Constant, living on Constant's Creek, two miles from Winchester, a bright bay MARE, 14 hands high, 5 years old next spring, nearly blind in both eyes, has a white spot on her under lip—appraised to \$4. Posted before me, the 22d of January, 1816. JOHN WARD, j p c.

TAKEN UP

by William Eubank, living in Clarke county, five miles below Winchester, and near Ebenezer Meeting House, one dark bay MARE MULE, about 13 hands high, age not known, but appears to be young, unbroke; no brands or marks perceivable—appraised to \$50. A copy—ISAAC HOCKADAY.