

oved them to keep a good look out, for he might yet one day tumble on France. Can any thing be more ridiculous than such a discourse, except the credulity of the peasants in believing it?

"With all this nonsense, the thinking part of the population of this country look towards us with great affection and favor, and begin to detest the English most cordially. We shall, before long, be cherished by the whole nation. Some of the most influential men at Paris have already taken a high tone in our favor. Complaints have been made at Paris against us, and against our consul here, and have been treated with contempt by the Minister. Labels have been printed and circulated through this town against the consul, his family, and the government and people of the U. States. The authorities have taken the matter up very seriously, and have assured the consul that the authors, when discovered, shall be severely punished. Instructions have actually been received by the authorities here, to treat the Americans with more respect.—This looks well, and I state it with pleasure, because I know it to be a fact.

"The reports circulating daily in this city are unfavorable to the present government, but you must be cautious how you give credit to them. The country is in a dreadful state, but I do not see much probability of a change at present. The *Chambre des Deputes* are going too far, and thereby do injury to the royal party. I recommend to your careful perusal the debates in that body relating to the priests, by which you will find that the ruling party aim at nothing short of a *contre revolution*. The best informed men think there will be an explosion this spring, an event which all parties ought to dread, viewing the present state of France, without an army—without military chiefs—without money—and divided and distracted by the intrigues of their enemies, who are the enemies of the human race. The protestants are not yet without fears. In some of the departments, the Royal catholics treat them with great rigor. This government have forbid the circulation of foreign journals. The Police seize them wherever they can be found.—I fear we shall in future from this measure be deprived of American papers;—against which, as well as the English Gazette, much is said, on account of the observations contained in both, of the Bourbons and their measures. Though we have no liberty of the press here, these articles are translated and circulated in *manuscript*. The effect they produce among the patriots is astonishing. The government had better admit the liberty of the press, and the open publication of these things, for then their friends could answer them. But while they are secretly distributed, they produce a sensation before the police detects them;—when it is too late to counteract their influence.

It is said Austria is at variance with France, on account of their not having given satisfaction for their hanging & burning in effigy the Empress and her son the King of Rome, at some place near Valenciennes. Bavaria, it is said, joins with Austria. Others say that the former is at variance with the latter, but it is thought by some, that the difference is only apparent in order to cover their proceedings. This is most certain, that the Prince Eugene is named Duke of Bavaria, and General in chief of the army. The party in this country in favor of Napoleon 2d, is gaining ground, as is also that of the Duke of Orleans, who appears to be supported by the English. Even in this part of France, the Bourbons have lost much consideration, & the British are now sincerely detested; so much so, that the individuals of that nation dare not appear at the public places.

By a letter of a distinguished officer to a friend of mine, dated Paris, 24th of January, I find five marshals, 120 lieutenant generals, 100 generals of brigade, and upwards of 200 superior officers have been exiled. These are the blessed effects of the *Amnesty*!!—The lower house are occupied in rewarding, besides the Clergy, all the Royalists who have distinguished themselves in favor of the King and family. A storm is thought to be brewing in Italy. The English, it is said are fortifying Montmatre, to keep the Parisians in awe, while they are sowing the seeds of civil war through their agents in the departments. The provol courts, those infernal engines of despotism, are beginning their operations. One of the Paris papers tell us that on the ceiling of the hall of that court in Paris, is represented the last judgment, with Hell and all its horrors! The provot, in his address on opening the court, says, an other usurper is about to raise his head! The prisons throughout France are full of victims. Never since the commencement of the revolution, was terror more depicted in the countenances of the people, and never, during Napoleon's time, was the public distress half so great from taxes, and every species of imposition. In short we are in daily expectation of new scenes, which I assure you is not pleasing; for although our countrymen conduct themselves with much

caution, still they are, so hated by the Royalists, that I fear in another revolution they would suffer. The most serious charge of the Royalists against us is, that we are ungrateful towards the Bourbons, otherwise we would rejoice in their triumph. Miserable triumph indeed! It is the triumph of vice, ignorance and folly, over talents, patriotism and virtue."

BALTIMORE, April 29.

We have been favored with the perusal of a file of London papers to Saturday, the 18th of March, being 13 days later than any we have yet seen from England.—They are almost entirely filled with debates in the House of Commons on the Income and Property Taxes, against which a number of petitions had been presented.—On two divisions the Minister had about 70 of a majority.—Another division took place to reduce the army and lost.—The Paris papers state that Bruce, Wilson and Hutchinson, were to be tried on the 15th of March for effecting the escape of M. Lavalette.

NEWS FROM ST. HELENA.

Among the variety of characters who have accompanied Bonaparte to his maritime prison, we did not expect to find a member of the Virginia Bar one of the eccentric group.—Such, however, is the fact. A letter has been received from Mr. H.—well known for the last twenty years for his oddities—his loose immoral habits—and his violent abuse as a federal writer. Mr. H.—, about six months before the conclusion of the war, contrived to get on board admiral Cockburn's flag ship off Norfolk, having been acquainted with admiral Cockburn in early youth. The probability is, that he procured some appointment under admiral Cockburn, and accompanied him to St Helena.—He states himself to be *principal clerk* in the Commissary Department. He describes the situation of every person in the island, not even the Governor excepted, as extremely unpleasant and uncomfortable. He appears not an admirer of Bonaparte, and speaks as being much disappointed in the conception which he had previously formed of that extraordinary person. This, however, is his opinion, and not that of others.—For he says that all the British officers appear to have more respect for Bonaparte than either for admiral Cockburn or the Governor of the island.—Although to escape from St. Helena seems a circumstance impossible, yet he affirms that Bonaparte is strictly guarded in the shortest excursion which he makes in that island, as if he was riding or walking in the environs of London.

Feig. Int.

WASHINGTON CITY APRIL 16.

The session of Congress is drawing to a close very rapidly. The Tariff bill, now before the Senate, is the only measure which appears likely to occupy much of the time of Congress before its adjournment. Many of the measures before the two Houses will, of course be overlooked, or dismissed without consideration; amongst which, with many others, may be reckoned the project of a National University, of an Invalid Corps, the proposed Bankrupt Law, &c. &c. The House of Representatives yesterday fixed on Saturday next for the day of adjournment; but it is not possible they can, by that time, complete the business necessary to be done. The adjournment will, however, probably take place in the course of the next week.

The resolution respecting specie payments has passed the Senate, with the addition of a clause to include in the receivable paper, the notes of all banks which shall pay their notes in specie, on demand.

The following are the directors of the National Bank, appointed by the President on behalf of the United States:

James A Buchanan—Baltimore, John Jacob Astor—New-York, William Jones, Stephen Gerard & Pierce Butler—Philadelphia.

The Senate has much more business on its hands than the House of Representatives, owing to the nominations made necessary by several acts recently passed, particularly the act for organizing anew the General Staff of the Army. The nominations under that act, for the Southern Military Department, were laid before the Senate by the president, we learn, on Saturday; those for the Northern Department are not yet made.

A German Gazette has the following article:—"We are informed that the Jesuits emigrate from Rome by dozens and hundreds, to go into the several colleges which are opened for them in Spain, in Naples, in Sicily, and in Parma, &c. Lately three hundred left for the first of these kingdoms. As the order has been suppressed about 50 years, namely, in 1759 in the kingdom of Portugal, in 1767 in Spain, and in the year 1768 in the estates of Naples and Parma, the members of the order must have been very long lived, or they must have been recruited in secret, to be able to produce so great a number as at once appears."

The Kentucky Advertiser.
WINCHESTER:
SATURDAY MAY 11, 1816.

We are authorized to announce JAMES A. CARTWRIGHT, Esq. as a candidate to represent this County in the next General Assembly of Kentucky.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN JOUITT, of Bath County, as a Candidate for Elector of the Northern District, to choose a President and Vice President of the United States, and if elected will vote for JAMES MONROE as President, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS as Vice President.

DAVID TRIMBLE, Esq. of Montgomery county, is a Candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the U. States.

The following is the Circular Address of Mr. TRIMBLE to the Electors of this District.

(CIRCULAR.)
MOUNTSTERLING, April 18, 1816.

DEAR SIR—The biennial election for Members of Congress will be holden on the first Monday in August next.—After some reflections on the subject, I have concluded to become a candidate to represent the first Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Clarke, Estill, Montgomery, Bath, Fleming, Greenup and Floyd.

The custom on such occasions is, I believe, for the candidate to make a declaration of his political opinions, and suggest his past services, for the purpose, I suppose, of indicating his claims to public attention. As to my opinions, they are so well known to be Republican, that a declaration from me on the subject is unnecessary; in, or out of office, I always have been, and I trust ever shall be, on the side of my country, and in favor of the constitution.

As to past services, I have none to urge, as a claim, to public favor.—Twelve years ago I settled in Montgomery county—an entire stranger—without relations—without friends—and without property. It is not easy for a solitary individual, in a strange land, without fortune, friends or influence, to get forward in the world.—What little progress I have made is owing more to the patronage of a generous people than to any merit of my own. Instead, therefore, of having any claim upon the public for services rendered, I owe it a debt of gratitude for benefits received; and nothing would give me more pleasure than to find an opportunity of shewing that I have not forgotten my benefactors. Persons situated like me, must look, not to family influence, but to the world at large for favor and promotion; to meet your approbation, I must gain your esteem; to secure your support I must deserve your confidence. I would not ask your suffrages if I thought myself foolish enough to forfeit your friendship, or vile enough to betray your interests.—I was raised a *farmer*, in a plain, but I hope, honest manner; I was taught to respect all classes of society; I have endeavored to appreciate properly the comparative usefulness of all trades and professions; and if I possess any bias or partiality, it is in favor of agriculture, the pursuit of my early life.

It has always been my wish, if ever I should be called to fill any public station, to have one selected for me which is immediately in the gift of the people, and to whom I should be directly responsible. The office which I now solicit is one of that sort. It is the highest station in the legislative department of our political system; to understand and discharge its duties, requires a thorough knowledge of our civil and political rights, of our interior and exterior relations, and of the interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

The people of the district must determine how far I am qualified to represent their wishes, defend their rights, or assist in promoting the prosperity of our common country. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of their suffrages, they have my sacred pledge that *vigilance and constant attention* to the duties of the office shall make some amends for my want of talents and experience.

May I ask you to communicate my wishes to your friends and neighbors, and accept for yourself and them the assurances of the friendship and esteem of your most obedient, humble servant,

D. TRIMBLE.

MR. PRINTER,
One morning last week I was going by neighbor Fidget's, when I saw him out in his yard looking at the sun with the most woe-begone face that ever a man had. Mrs. Fidget, and her daughters were walking about crying & sobbing, as if they had lost every friend in the world. Why, says I, neighbor Fidget, is any of your family dead?—"Ah," say she, have you not seen the dreadful "Phinnonamun?" *Fin on a man*, says I, why you must be crazy. Nothing has fins but fish. "But said

Fidget, "I mean that Phinnonamun up there in the Sun. Our schoolmaster says, it is a Phinnonamun." "Yes," says Mrs. Fidget, "it is the forerunner of some great judgment. We shall all be destroyed as the prophet said.—I told Mr. Fidget, it would be so."—Here she cried, wrung her hands and prayed the Lord to have mercy on her soul. Now I was vexed to see my neighbors so foolish, and says I, the prophet was a fool, and so are all they that believe him. He was a fool Mr. Printer, a poor, deluded fool. But I can't understand, what that black spot on the sun or Phinnonamun as my neighbor calls it, means. Now they say, you are a mighty leamed man, and I reckon you can tell. But I an't scared, Mr. Printer, I only want you should tell us all about it in your paper, for I do want to know most monstrously.

Your friend,
TIM CURIOUS.

N B. My boy tells me, that Mrs. Fidget has gone into fits, and they have sent off for the priest and the doctor.

To satisfy the curiosity of Tim, and cure the hysterics of Mrs. Fidget, we will inform them, that spots on the sun are no uncommon things. By the aid of a good telescope a considerable number may always be discovered, varying from three or four to fifty. They first appear on the eastern side, pass across in about thirteen days and disappear on the western. In about thirteen days they again appear and take the same course as before. Sometimes a number of small ones collect into a large one; sometimes a large one breaks into several small ones; sometimes they perform several revolutions, and sometimes they soon break and disappear. Of what they are composed it is not easy to determine. Some have thought, that they are small bodies passing around the sun like the moon around our earth; some, that they are a species of cloud borne about in the atmosphere of the sun, and others, that they are the smoke of the immense volcanoes or burning mountains on the face of the sun. But the immediate distance of that luminary from us, which is about 82 millions of miles, renders it impossible to ascertain the truth. The spot at present visible may be considered a Phinnonamun, as the schoolmaster would say, on account of its uncommon size. The sun itself is about 877,650 times larger than our earth, and more than 500 times larger than all the planets put together. If one could stand on the sun and look at our earth, it would appear no larger than a star.—When we, therefore, consider the size, which this spot presents it must evidently be larger than our earth. So little, so inferior is the planet, which we inhabit, that a mere spot on the face of the sun is bigger, than this whole world, which we consider so mighty. This spot, supposing it as large as our world, covers only about a 9000th part of the sun's face. It is only folly to suppose, that the obstruction of a 9000th part of our light and heat, could have any preceptible influence on our atmosphere? The ancients thought eclipses portentous of some dreadful calamity; but they are now known to result necessarily from the order of nature, and return at fixed periods as regularly as day and night.—Could we discover the nature of the sun, we should doubtless see, that these spots are just as natural as clouds on our earth and no more portentous.—The man, who sees a judgement in every uncommon appearance, who sees blood in the streaming meteor, and hears death in the voice of an insect, is an object of pity, but not of contempt. His God is not a God of order and love, but of confusion and terror. His weakness is the fault of education. God has put every thing in the most beautiful order, and is not that whimsical being, who would put his finger upon the sun for the sake of frightening poor mortals. A spot in the bright image of himself, is not a fault, nor an omen; but a wise and necessary consequence of those laws, which support the universe.—When we see the stars darting to and fro in wild confusion, when the moon fades; and the sun becomes dark amidst the blaze of noon, then indeed we may apprehend, that the consummation of all things is at hand. Then might we expect the villian and hypocrite to fear and tremble; but the good man should even then smile at the crash of falling worlds, and see Heaven bursting in radiant splendor through the gloom of dissolving nature.

Georgetown Pat.

MARRIED—At Paris, on Friday the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rannels, Mr. AMZI LEWIS, Principal of the Winchester Academy, to Miss MARGARET TODD, daughter of Dr. David TODD, sen.

Notice.
WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH T. HACKNEY has left my bed and board without any reason or just cause. I hereby forwarn all persons from trading with or harbouring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

his
HIGHTOWER & HACKNEY.
mark

May 7, 1816 93-3w

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, who is authorised to settle the debts of SMITH, TAYLOR, and Co. keeps the Books at the Store of Wm. N. LANE & Co. Those who are indebted to the Firm will save themselves some cost by calling immediately and settling their accounts.
JAMES K. TAYLOR.
Winchester, May 11 93-tf

NEW GOODS.
B. H. Buckner & Co.
HAVE just received and are now opening in the Store Room, lately occupied by S. Poston, nearly opposite the Court House, a handsome and well assorted stock of
MERCHANDIZE.
Having purchased their goods at a favorable time and upon advantageous terms they do not hesitate to say that they can sell them as cheap as any in the state.
Winchester, May 11, 1816. 93-tf

For Sale,
Three Likely Negro Girls,
ONE between the age of fifteen and sixteen, one between eleven and twelve, and one between nine and ten. For particulars enquire of ROBERT GRIFFIN, Esq Winchester, or myself at M'Gee's old station, where the girls may be seen.
I shall likewise offer for sale at the end of the year, a number of other Negroes, among whom will be Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
WILLIAM WEBB
Fount Hill, Clarke County, May 11 93-3

Wanted to Purchase
A NEGRO WOMAN,
WELL acquainted with house business, for whom cash will be given.
JOHN ALLEN.
May 11 93-3w

Notice,
THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him either by note or otherwise, to come forward and settle the same immediately, as he intends shortly relinquishing business.
JOHN BUSH;
Winchester, May 11 93-3w

Take Notice,
THAT on the Thursday next preceding the fourth Monday in June next, I will attend with the processioners appointed by the Clarke County Court, at my own house in said County, and from thence proceed to some one or more of the corners of the tract of land on which I now reside, being one thousand acres, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of William Trimble, and then and there take the deposition of witnesses to establish the said lines and corners, or so many of them as I may be immediately interested in. And should the lines and corners, or any of them, be removed or defaced, will re-mark them or make new ones, and do all such things as may be thought legal and right to do.—Should from any cause the business not be begun or finished on the day aforesaid, we will meet the following and adjourn from day to day (Sundays excepted) until the business is fully completed.
WILLIAM M'ILLAN.
May 11, 1816 93-3w

PUBLIC SALE.
I SHALL expose to public sale and to the highest bidder, on the 23d of May, at the dwelling house of the late AMBROSE BUSH, dec'd. the property of said Bush, consisting of Beds and Furniture, one Still, one Horse and Cg, 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 my negroes, (whether owned or hired by me) on any account, without an order, as the law will be put in force against all such persons.
JOHN WILSON.
Winchester, April 27, 1816 91-3

NOTICE.
WHEREAS I gave 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

Take Notice.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting or fishing on my premises, as the law will be put in force against all such offenders.
D. BRANDENBURGH.
Stoner, April 20, 1816 90-3w

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

TAKEN UP by James Ledford, living in Bath County, near Andrews's mill, one BAY HORSE, black a blaze in his face, his near fore and off hind feet white, about fourteen hands and a half high, four years old, no brand perceivable, shod before with new shoes. Appraised to \$20 this 16th day of March 1816.
JOHN HAWKINS, J. P. C.