

We are authorized to announce ASA K. LEWIS, Esq. as a candidate to represent this County in the next General Assembly of Kentucky.

Bank of the United States.

The following are the most prominent features of the bill, incorporating the bank of the U. States, which has received the signature of the President and is now a law of the land. Its capital is 35 millions of dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Of its stock, seven millions are to be subscribed for by the United States; the remaining 28 by individuals.

Subscriptions will open in N. York on the first Monday in July next, and continue open for 20 days. The first instalment, which is to be made at the time of subscribing, will be 5 per cent. in specie and 25 per cent. in stock; the second, in six months, 10 per cent. specie and 25 per cent. stock; the third, in 12 months, 10 per cent. specie and 25 per cent. stock; 6 per cent. at par, 7 per cent. at 106, and 3 per cent. at 65.

The affairs of the corporation to be managed by 25 directors, of whom 5 are to be chosen by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the remainder to be elected at the banking house in Philadelphia, in 30 days after the sum of 8,400,000 dollars in specie and in public debt shall have been actually received on account of the subscriptions.

The directors act without emolument, and are to be stockholders and resident citizens.

No note to be issued of less amount than five dollars.

No stockholder, unless he be a citizen of the United States, to vote in the choice of directors.

The charter of the bank to continue in force until the third day of March, 1836.

The President has appointed John W. Hunt, Esq. Maj. John Tilford and Thomas Prather, Esq. commissioners to receive subscriptions for the United States' Bank in Lexington.

FROM THE LEXINGTON REPORTER.

The manufacturing establishments in and near this town, have reached an eminence which ensures their permanent prosperity and usefulness. The Lexington Woollen Manufactory, owned by Messrs. Prentiss's & Co. and Mr. Sanders's Cotton and Woollen Factory, are in successful operation, besides numerous other establishments, on a smaller scale, of cotton, hemp, &c. We understand that at Mr. Sanders's about 150 hands are employed, who produce in manufactured articles the value of 175 dollars per day, or 1050 dollars per week, consisting of cotton yarns, sheetings, shirting, bed ticking, counterpanes, table cloths, chambrays, casinets, sateenets, woollen cords, &c.

At the Lexington Woollen Factory are manufactured broad cloths, casimers, casinets, flannels and blankets—150 hands are employed; and it has also a steam paper mill connected with it, which produces that article of very superior quality; a general supply, both of writing and printing, is always on hand. Another steam paper mill in the vicinity, owned by Messrs. Stevens, Dallam & Co. is also under good management, and rivals the best establishments of the kind in the U. States. The three steam mills for the manufacture of flour and corn meal are so extensive as to ensure a constant supply of those articles for our own and other markets.

The people at large will be much benefited by these institutions; and the citizens of this town and neighbourhood have reason to be proud of them. We rejoice at their success—and hope they will be supported by our fellow citizens generally, as they regard the wealth and prosperity of the whole state. The patriotic gentlemen concerned in erecting them, deserve the highest praise for the enterprise and perseverance which they have displayed in surmounting the numerous difficulties they have had to contend with.

We expect soon to be enabled to present the public with a more complete view of the manufacturing establishments of this town; which, we are persuaded, will shew that we progress in works conducing to the general prosperity and real independence of our country as fast as any other town in the United States.

SOMETHING FOR JOHN BULL.

We always take great pleasure in reporting the progress of manufactures in the western country; because we consider their extension as the surest increase of our national wealth, and the best stimulus for agriculture, and the increase of our population. The following singular fact we deem well worthy of recording, for the information of John Bull, inasmuch as it will show the dispatch in which a piece of cloth was manufactured from wool from the

sheep's back, until it was used as a garment for man.

At Richard Brown's woollen factory, Holliday's Cove, Va. 4 miles from Steubenville, the wool was shorn from a sheep in the morning, washed, carded, spun into yarn of 18 cuts to the pound, woven, dyed, fulled, dried, shorn, and made into a coat and worn, all in the space of 24 hours. What think ye of this, Mr. Bull?—Steubenville Her.

A large number of spurious Bank Notes has been put in circulation by a company of Swindlers at New-York—the bank is styled the "The Ohio Exporting and Importing Company," and the notes are signed "Z. Sharp, Prest. J. Lane, Cashr. dated January, 1816, and payable at Cincinnati, where there is no such bank. The object is probably to circulate these notes under the credit of the Miami Exporting Company, and to swindle the public—they are therefore cautioned against this shameless imposition. One of the fellows engaged in this business has been apprehended at Lewisburg, Va. who had with him 15,000 dollars. The notes are of ten and twenty dollars.—Rep.

From the National Intelligencer

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Washington City, April 26, 1816. MESSRS. GALES & SEATON—By a Resolution of a meeting of Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, held on the 16th of March last, it was made our duty to ascertain whether the gentlemen recommended at that meeting to the people of the United States as proper persons to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, from the 4th March next, were willing to accept those offices if elected. We have performed that duty, and request you to publish the enclosed correspondence on that subject.

With sentiments of respect your obedient servants,

S. SMITH, R. M. JOHNSON.

Washington City, March 17.

SIR—On the 16th instant you were recommended to the people of the United States by a general meeting of the Republican Members of both houses of Congress, as a proper person to fill the office of President of the United States, for the term of four years, to commence on the fourth of March next; and by a Resolution of the meeting, it was made our duty to ascertain whether you are willing to serve in the office designated, if elected. We therefore request the favor of an answer as soon as convenient.

With sentiments of high consideration and respect, we have the honor to be, your most obedient servants,

S. SMITH, Ch'm. R. M. JOHNSON, Sec'y. Col. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 22, 1816.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to receive your letter informing me that I had been recommended to the People of the United States, by a General Meeting of the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, as a proper person to fill the office of President of the United States, for the term of four years to commence on the fourth of March next, and that it was made your duty, by a Resolution of the Meeting, to ascertain whether I was willing to serve in that office, if elected.

Deeply penetrated by this distinguished mark of confidence, emanating from such a source, I can only say, that, should the suffrages of my fellow citizens call me to that trust, I should feel it a duty to enter on it, with the fullest sense of the obligations it would impose, and with a reliance that a faithful zeal, in endeavoring to fulfil them, will recommend me to the indulgence, of which I shall stand so much in need.

I have the honor to be with great consideration your very obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

Gen. S. SMITH, Col. R. M. JOHNSON.

City of Washington, March 18, 1816.

SIR—On the 16th inst. you were recommended to the people of the U. States, by a General Meeting of the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, as a proper person to fill the office of Vice-President of the United States, for the term of four years, to commence on the fourth of March next; and by a Resolution of the Meeting it was made our duty to ascertain whether your Excellency is willing to serve in the office designated, if elected. We therefore request the favor of an answer as soon as convenient.

With sentiments of high consideration and respect, we have the honor to be your most obedient servants,

S. SMITH, Ch'm. R. M. JOHNSON, Sec'y. His Exc'y. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, April 6, 1816.

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 18th of March, I pray leave to inform you of my acceptance of the nomination with which the Republican Members of Congress have been pleased to honor me. Permit me to add a declaration of my high sense of the confidence and regard manifested by them in designating me as a candidate for the office of Vice President, and to assure you, gentlemen, of my greatest respect and esteem.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Hon. S. SMITH, Hon. R. M. JOHNSON.

BALTIMORE, April 26.

The Prince-Regent has issued an order in council, prohibiting all persons whatever, excepting the Master General of Ordnance, from transporting to any place on the coast of Africa, or in the West-Indies, or in any part of the Continent of America, except to a port or place in his Majesty's territories or possessions in the Continent or in the United States, or ship or lade any gun-powder, or salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition on board any ship or vessel, for the purpose of transporting the same to Africa, or in the West-Indies, or on the continent of America, except as above stated, without leave first obtained from the privy council. Nothing contained in this order, is to affect an order in council of 20th May, 1813. This prohibition extends to 6 months from the 13th February last.

NASHVILLE, May 1, 1816.

The United States have recognized, by a treaty signed on the 22d of March last, the claim of the Cherokees to that part of the Creek territory which was acquired by General Jackson's treaty, lying south of the big bend of Tennessee river; and have agreed that a line shall be run from a point on the west bank of the Coosa river, opposite to the lower end of the Ten Islands, in said river, and above Fort Strother, directly to the flat Rock or Stone, on Bear creek.

We are not prepared to say what portion of Territory has been surrendered, by this treaty—because we do not know precisely where "Flat Rock" is; but it is asserted, by persons of information, that nearly one third of the lands ceded by the Creeks to us, have been relinquished to the Cherokees!

Six Chickasaw Chiefs passed thro' this place on Monday, on their way to Washington. They also set up a claim to a part of the Territory ceded to us by the Creeks. We suppose they will be as successful as their brethren the Cherokees. Things are not altogether as they should be.

A PIRATE TAKEN.

We learn from a source to be relied on, that the United States' brig Boxer a short time since captured a Carthaginian privateer, a rich pirate, off the Bahize, with a considerable amount in gold and silver in bars, plate, jewels, &c. supposed to be worth \$150,000, together with a number of negroes—the vessel and cargo was sent up to Orleans under the command of the first lieutenant, 2 midshipmen and 12 men from the Boxer. The capt. of the captured vessel acknowledges having taken the governor of the island of St. Andrews on the Musquetoe shore, and put him to death on board of his vessel; first shooting and then hanging him up to the foreyard. This vessel had a long brass 12 pounder mounted, with three others mounted in her hold, and 35 men—she is a schooner of about 60 tons burthen. The Boxer was expected to sail immediately in quest of another pirate said to be in the Gulf with a richer cargo, armed with one long 32 and one long 12 pounder, with 160 men.

It is very probable that these vessels are the same mentioned some time since in the eastern papers as having had much of the valuable property of the citizens of Carthage deposited in them for safe keeping to prevent its falling into the hands of the royalists, and that the commanders deceived those confiding in them and sailed away with the valuables.—Clarion.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) April 19.

A shocking murder was committed some days ago in Person county, in this state. Mr. Henry Jones had provided by his will that a certain favorite negro man should, on his decease, be emancipated. With this circumstance his master had imprudently made the negro acquainted; and impatient, it is supposed, to obtain his promised freedom, the fellow determined upon the horrid purpose of murdering his benefactor. In order to effect his object, he engaged two of his fellow servants (a man and a woman) as accomplices. They first knocked their master on the head by means of an axe, and afterwards burnt up his body, bones and all! The negroes have been taken, have confessed the fact; and are now in jail, awaiting the sentence of the law!

English Policy.

Since the late war, goods have been made for the American market, on which were imprinted the most brilliant triumphs of our arms, the most disgraceful defeats of their own—Hand-les of knives, which bore the stamps of our naval victories, and of our heroes' names—Pocket-handkerchiefs, which give our triumphs in groups—the centre-piece being the memorable victory of New-Orleans, Pakenham and Gibbs slain in the fore ground, and British troops running in dismay. The sides and corners of the handkerchiefs presenting seven other American victories.—Virg. paper.

FAYETTE HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of the contributors for the founding of a Public Hospital in the county of Fayette, holden in the Clerk's Office of said county, on the first day of March, 1816, Andrew McCalla being appointed chairman, and Thomas January, clerk, pro tem.—the following persons were elected agreeably with the provisions of a law, incorporating said hospital, for the purpose of purchasing, or of receiving by donation, ten acres of land within the jurisdiction of the trustees of the town of Lexington, or contiguous thereto, as a site, on which to erect said building, to contract for its erection—and to do such other act or acts as may be contemplated by the law aforesaid, viz.

ANDREW M'CALLA, THOMAS JANUARY, STERLING ALLEN, RICHARD HIGGINS, STEPHEN CHIPLEY.

In consequence of the above appointment, proposals will be received by either of the above named persons for 10 acres of ground as a site for the Fayette Hospital.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS—When announcing to you our appointment as a committee, to procure by purchase or donation, a site, on which to erect a Hospital, we conceive it to be our duty, also, to apprise you of the views and objects of those gentlemen, who originally associated to found it, and to invite your assistance and co-operation, that we may be enabled to carry them speedily into execution. This we shall attempt to do in as few words as possible.

It had long been observed and lamented by the associators, that notwithstanding our laws seemed to contain provisions for the relief of the poor, disabled, and infirm members of society; yet, in practice, they by no means accomplished the objects for which they were enacted. Many are the individuals who suffer under afflictions, arising from disease and casualty, without the aid of medicine or surgery, who with the assistance of that skill and care which a public hospital would afford, might become useful to themselves, to their families, and to society: and many there are, and will be, sinking fast to the grave in want, pain and misery, the evening of whose lives, could be made comparatively speaking, easy and comfortable: whilst lunatics, who stand equally in need of the support and pity of society, who have no rich relatives to take care of them, or possess no estate themselves, are suffered to roam at large through the country, without the prospect of cure, and in many instances, so as to endanger the lives of other members of society. The best remedy for these evils, was supposed to be the erection of a Hospital. Could an establishment be made, on a plan sufficiently extensive to collect and support all the infirm of the state, whether lunatics or not, who were unable to support themselves into one hospital, it was remarked by physicians, that the chances of cure would be increased, not more from the care which would be taken of their persons, and the minute and constant attention which would be paid to the symptoms of their diseases, than to the superior skill which the physician and surgeons attending, would acquire, in treating them. And it can be no unimportant recommendation to the proposed Hospital, that society itself would be made more secure against the wild and desperate actions of lunatics, if provision was made to confine them with its walls. It was but yesterday, that one of the best and most amiable men\* of the nation, was slain by a lunatic; and as no effectual provision exists in the laws to restrain them, there is no man who is secure against the same fate—nor can it be said that society has done its duty, until some further provision is made on this subject.

Objects of casual bounty in a country like ours, all, must confess, are a bitter reproach to the mass of the people who inhabit it. Have we not seen every where, the aged, the houseless, and the decrepid, begging from door to door, the precarious morsel, which the wants of nature demanded! Have we not beheld the disabled victim of poverty, even whilst tottering on the margin of the tomb, doomed by the deficiency of our laws to subsist upon cold and uncertain charity! How often has the aged veteran been forced to bow his blanched locks in supplication for a pittance out of that fund for which he had fought and bled—for, which his frame had been enfeebled & his constitution wrecked!

People of Kentucky!—Have we been behind any of our fellow-citizens of the union in zeal, in patriotism, and national devotion? If no—then let us not be behind them in humanity.—Let us both emulate and rival them in those benevolent institutions, which afford a home to the afflicted and an asylum to the destitute. Let us rear an edifice on the noblest feelings of the human heart, which shall be the receptacle of those who by disease, misfortune or devotion to their country, now are, or may hereafter be, reduced to a state of miserable and abject dependence.

Believing that these views and feelings are ascertained by the people of Kentucky, we conceive ourselves to be authorized to call upon ALL of them to aid us by their contribution to support an institution, so eminently calculated to exalt the character of our state; an institution that is not merely intended to benefit our immediate neighborhood, but the unfortunate every where who may stand in need of a charitable asylum—and an institution, in fine, through which the money of the charitable may be more usefully and economically expended, than on objects of casual bounty.

ANDREW M'CALLA, THOMAS JANUARY, STERLING ALLEN, RICHARD HIGGINS, STEPHEN CHIPLEY.

Winchester Branch Bank.

A MEETING of the Shareholders is to be held at the house of Hay Tullioferro, in the town of Winchester, on Saturday the 31st day of this month, at 2 o'clock, P. M. when and where a punctual attendance of the shareholders, either personally or by proxy, is requested. The object of the meeting is to recommend to the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky officers for this Branch. THE COMMISSIONERS, May 18, 1816.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST

ON the 9th of May at TILLY EMERSON'S Sale, or on the road leading from Winchester there, a

Red Morocco Pocket Book,

containing about Thirty-one Dollars in Bank Notes—one on the Bank of Alexandria for \$10; not recollected on what Bank or Banks the others are, but they are all Eastern Notes, except some individual notes, of which one is on Jno Duncan, Sheriff, Madison county, and one or two on Walter Karrick, Winchester, together with some promissory notes and receipts. Whoever will return said Pocket Book and the contents thereof, shall have the above reward. JOHN BOGGESS, Winchester, May 18 1816. 94-3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for an obligation given by me to THOMAS T. BUSBY, (I think about the 14th of last November) and payable the first of March 1817, for 387 dollars 50 cents. It having been given in consideration of a Negro Woman purchased of said Busby, who has proved to be unsound. I am determined not to pay said obligation until compelled by law. LANDEN NOE, May 15, 1816 94-3w

Found,

ON the 9th inst. on the Leestown road, two miles below Lexington. A Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money, together with papers of considerable value to the owner. The person who has lost the same can get it by applying at this office, proving the same and paying for this advertisement. May 18 94-3w

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH HACKNEY has left my bed and board without any reason or just cause. I hereby forwarn all persons from trading with or harboring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date. his HIGHTOWER HACKNEY, May 7, 1816 93-3w

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, had a white spot on her under lip—appraised to \$4. Posted before me, the 22d of January, 1816 JOHN WARD, j p c c.

LOST

ON Saturday the 4th of this instant a Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, with a considerable number of papers, such as receipts and bonds, together with Thirty-eight Dollars in Kentucky Notes; the name of Wm. Cockrill is written on the inside of the Book. I think in more than one place. The above described Pocket Book was lost in the town of Winchester, or on the road leading from thence to Strode's Station. Any person finding said Pocket Book and giving information shall be handsomely rewarded by JAMES GESS, May 18, 1816. 94-3w