

houses appeared beaten down and covered with ashes.

As neither of the messengers had returned on the evening of the 23d, owing (as the Resident supposed) to the country being impassable, I did not think myself at liberty to detain the ship any longer. I left the bay at 11 at night, and the next day was off the Tomboro mountain.

In passing it at the distance of about six miles, the summit was not visible, being enveloped in clouds of smoke and ashes, the sides smoking in several places, apparently from the lava which has flowed down it not being cooled; several streams have reached the sea, a very considerable one on the N. N. W. of the mountain, the course of which was plainly discerned both from the black color of the lava contrasted with the ashes on each side of it and the smoke which arose from every part of it. The Tomboro mountain in a direct line from Macassar is about 217 nautic miles distant.

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 15.
The following letter from Col. Hawkins to the Executive of this state, was received yesterday by express.

CREEK AGENCY, May 10, 1816.

I have received two communications from Lieut. Col. Clinch, who commands at Fort Gaines, on Chattahoochee, (about 65 miles below Fort Mitchell) of the 3d and 7th. The first to inform me "the Indians surprised and took two soldiers who had charge of 30 head of cattle near the Fort, and drove off the cattle. They were pursued 45 miles on the trail which leads to St. Marks. I have demanded the soldiers, their horses, cattle and party of Indians, of their chiefs." On the 7th, "the spy I sent after the party reported they had crossed the Flint rivers near Burgess' old place; they had not killed the two men, but understood they intended to do so, if they become too much fatigued to travel. That the Seminoles, and all the towns near the confluence of Flint and Chattahoochee, were preparing for war; they had been drinking their war physic and dancing for several days. It was understood they were to divide themselves into two parties, one to go against Hartford, the other to attack Fort Gaines." "This report is confirmed by an Indian arrived last evening direct from the hostilities; three white men you well know, came this morning to inform me "they were of opinion the Seminoles and adherents were preparing to strike a blow somewhere; and that all the towns who wish to remain friendly, are preparing to remove above the line." That the Seminole and lower Indians are determined on war I have not the smallest doubt.

"I feel it my duty to communicate to you and through you to my fellow citizens on the frontiers of Georgia, the rumors that are in circulation, as a little vigilance on their part may save the lives of many helpless women and children."

I deem it my duty to make this communication to you, to give it the publicity its importance requires, in conformity with the desire of the colonel; and am very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.
Agent for I. A.
His Excellency Gov. MITCHELL.

CHARLESTON, May 21.

A detachment of three hundred men of the United States' army, under the immediate command of captain Cumming (attached to the regiment of col. King) began a forced march this morning for Fort Hawkins. We understand this movement to be in consequence of an express received from col. McDonald of 7th infantry, from the Creek agency, stating that the Upper Creeks and Seminoles had formed a junction and had already commenced hostilities. Their purpose was to attack colonel Clinch, on the Chatachoochie—and to murder and depredate along the frontiers of Georgia.

We see no remedy for these evils and the security of the defenceless inhabitants of the west, but the utter extermination of these misled and savage marauders.

NEW YORK, MAY 24.
LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival this morning of the brig Kentucky, Bille, in 40 days from Bordeaux, we have received Bordeaux papers to the 9th of April, inclusive, containing Paris dates to the 4th. They are filled with their legislative proceedings, which are of a local nature. We find the following articles under the Paris date of April 3.

"Mrs. Patterson, the daughter of Mr. Patterson, a rich American, is now in this city. She comes to establish her claim as the legitimate heir of an ex-king, to the very large estates that he has left in this country. It is expected the trial will come on immediately.

"M. Hyde de Neuville this day asked the chamber to grant him permission to be absent a sufficient time to attend to the mission conferred upon him by his majesty, as minister to the U. States. His request was granted."

The insurrection at Barbadoes has been subdued. About 600 of the insurgents were killed, and some of the white inhabitants also lost their lives.

The Kentucky Advertiser.

WINCHESTER:
SATURDAY JUNE 15, 1816.

A Writ of Election has been issued by the Governor, commanding the Sheriffs of the several counties composing the first Congressional District, to cause to be elected at the next General Election, commencing on the 1st Monday in August next, a Representative to Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. JAMES CLARK.

To the Electors of the 1st Congressional District, composed of the counties of Clarke, Estill, Montgomery, Bath, Fleming, Greenup & Floyd.

Having become a candidate to fill the vacancy in Congress, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. JAMES CLARK, I have been requested by many voters, to make it publicly known, how I would act, if elected, in relation to the law of the last session of Congress, which allows to the Members of that body, \$1500 per annum for their services.

In compliance with that request, I hereby pledge myself, if elected, to vote for the repeal of the above mentioned law; and to use what influence I may have to effect that object.

CARLTON ALLAN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On the first Saturday of the Montgomery Circuit Court, the citizens of Montgomery County are requested to attend at the Baptist Meeting-House, in the town of Mountsterling, in order to take into consideration the propriety of instructing our future members of Congress relative to the late Compensation voted by the last members of Congress to themselves. Mountsterling, June 12, 1816.

By the brig General Stricker, arrived at Baltimore from Rio de la Plata, in 50 days, intelligence is received of general Roudeau, commander in chief of the Patriot army, being within 30 leagues of Potosi, the capital of Peru, where he had retreated after losing a battle on the 25th of December last. He had been reinforced with 2000 troops, and a great number of muskets, from Buenos Ayres, and was reorganizing his army and preparing to march against the enemy again, who was in Potosi.

It was generally understood that the force assembled in Mendoza, ready to pass the Cordilliers to recapture Chili, would not march or attempt it before the Andes were shut again with snow.

The members chosen to a general congress had met in the city of Tucuman, but had not commenced their deliberations.

General Artigas, who commands the east side of the river called the Bando Oriental, & has been opposed to Buenos Ayres ever since the surrender of Montevideo, has recommenced hostilities and taken possession of Sante Fe, situated 150 leagues on the river above Buenos Ayres; and it was said he was marching against the capital. He is a plain, sensible man; a real patriot, and very popular amongst the soldiers and common people; and it is very probably he will govern the country.

A dispute had taken place between the government and the commander of the British frigate Orpheus, stationed at La Plata, which gave rise to a warm and insulting correspondence on the subject of smuggling money, and harboring on board the frigate prisoners to the government. The captain embarked with his officers much exasperated, and threatened to sail from the river, but he had not.

The U. S. sloop of war Alert, arrived at New York on the 28th ult. in 55 days from the Mediterranean, with dispatches for government.

Several American fishing vessels have been captured and sent into St. Johns by a British gun brig—some of them escaped after the capture, and it is reported that the others were released, being admonished not to come back fishing in that quarter.

The ship Comet arrived at N. York, brings the latest advices from Europe. Paris dates to the 15th of April, London of the 13th. No important event had occurred. A violent and intemperate sitting had taken place in the French Chamber of Deputies. M. Lane, the president, left the chair in a rage, and sent his resignation to the King, but his Majesty refused to receive it, and commanded him to return to his duty, till the discussion on the Budget were closed.

The alarms excited by the excesses of the Barbary Powers in the Mediterranean, spread rapidly.

Disaffection still prevailed very strongly at Lyons.

The trial of Sir R. Wilson and others, was to come on the 23d of April.

The emissary to America, M. H. de Neuville, was to leave Paris for Brest on the 16th, where he would embark in the frigate Eurydice.

Gen. Drouet had been tried and acquitted, but the King's council demand-

ed that he should not be set at liberty. Talleyrand, it is stated, will take up his residence at Vienna, by permission of the Austrian government. Thibaudau, M., and many other devoted adherents of the Great Napoleon, have lately been permitted to reside in the Austrian states.

A report was spread at Naples, that an English squadron had landed troops in the Abruzzo, to occupy the places and fortresses in that quarter. This news created much embarrassment.

Both houses of Parliament adjourned on the 12th of April for two weeks.

The Ottoman Porte refuses to acknowledge the independence of the Ionian Isles.

Cottons are in much demand and on the rise in France. Silk goods and brandies have fallen.

Bonaparte—The Zenobia sloop of war arrived in Plymouth Sound on the first of April, from St. Helena, after a passage of 6 weeks. Some of the Zenobia's people had been employed in fitting up the house at Longwood for the ex-emperor. The story about sentinels threatening and firing at him, of captain Poplewell, &c. &c. turn out to be the rankest gossip. Bonaparte suffers no complaint to escape his lips; submits to his confinement (which he believes to be temporary) with philosophy, and appears to have infused the same spirit into his followers. Bonaparte was on the best footing with the officers of the 53, but declined idle visits of curiosity.

The interesting trial which has been pending for a week, before the court of Oyer and Terminer, in the case of RICHARD SMITH, for the murder of capt. JAMES CARSON, was concluded on Tuesday evening last, by the jury returning a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree—which, by the laws of the commonwealth, is DEATH.

Aurora, May 30.

The tide which so long set towards the East, is now ebbing to the South. The first returning wave reached us on Saturday. On that day, the Farmer's Bank of Virginia received \$150,000 in specie from the banks of Boston—in exchange, it is presumed, for drafts on that town. The spectacle was as pleasing, as it is new, to us.

It cannot be a long time before the wheel of circulation will resume its regular play. It was deranged by the war, and commerce must restore it. The balance of trade, which was then against the South, is now shifting. There is a lever in the rich staple of our tobacco, which will enable us to command the market of the East.

'Tis true, that other causes have hitherto more strenuously affected the Massachusetts Banks—the drain of the India trade has been active and incessant.—Yet whatever be the causes, the effects have been visible in the drain of their specie. In January last their stock of specie had dwindled from 8 to less than 3 millions of dollars.

The demand of the Southern market is adding to their embarrassments—and there are even some persons who guess that they may be compelled to stop payment in the very teeth of their charters; all their taunts and their vaunts to the contrary notwithstanding.

But this temporary moving of the specie, cannot give permanent relief to the general wheel of circulation. It is but as the shifting of the sand from one river bank to another.—Now, if we may parody the words of Adam Smith, it is not the shifting of the water from one pond to another in the same country; but it is bringing it from a foreign pond, to our own, which can alone supply the exhaustion. As to the discovery of new springs of water in the bowels of our own earth, it is rather too uncertain to promise much relief.

Rich. Eng.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Mediterranean squadron, to his friend in Boston, dated

PORT MAHON, March 7.

"On the 25th of Feb. some men from the squadron had permission to go on shore; while among themselves they become noisy and quarrelsome, but with no one except their ship-mates. Their noise soon attracted the attention of the guard, who came in and attempted to carry them to the guardhouse, which the independence of an American tar justly resented; but resistance was useless against the bayonets of a savage guard. Some of the men, who were wounded, retreated to the hotel, where our officers resorted; immediately upon seeing them, and hearing of the disturbance, Midshipman Sharp, Moore, and Mr. Terry, (Master of the Ontario) with some of our officers, went out, intending to deter these midnight assassins from their horrid intentions; but their presence served only to increase the fury of the Spanish guard: who had by this time driven the sailors nearly down to the hotel, where these gentlemen met them, and were immediately charged upon: they attempted to regain the hotel, but the landlady had shut the door, and concealed the key. After they arrived at the house, expecting the door again to be opened,

they suffered the guard to come up; upon declaring themselves to be American officers, the Spanish Lieut. gave orders to charge upon them.—Mr. Moore, in attempting his escape, was knocked down with a musket & stabbed; and while crying for mercy, the lieutenant stepped up and ran him through; when he expired immediately. Mr. Terry was stabbed in the side, thigh and arm, but is on the recovery. The other officers escaped unhurt; some of the men were severely wounded, but none killed.—In honor to the memory of this valuable officer, his remains were committed to the grave on the 27th, in the handsomest manner."

INDIAN MATTERS.

Letter from a gentleman at Detroit to the editor of the Albany, Argus, dated

APRIL 27, 1816.

Sir—There is a circumstance which I believe is not generally known, in relation to the treaty held by generals Harrison, McArthur and Mr. Graham, at this place last fall, with the Indians, the consequence of which, may, at some future day, become important—I will give the history of it as concisely as possible.

The famous Shawanese prophet is literally qualified for his profession, so far as a single eye is a requisite, having lost his sight, is about forty years old, and is a young brother of the late celebrated Tecumseh; his countenance is rather too ferocious for a man of God; in oratory, his matter is strong and figurative, and his manner brilliant and animated. I have had considerable conversation with him, through an interpreter; he appears well versed in the traditional history of his people.—Some years past he became famous among his nation, for his knowledge in the healing art, which led them to believe, he had direct communication with the "great spirit"—from such a standing, it was both easy and natural for him to assume the dignified title of "prophet," of which he took advantage, and, like the ancient priests, took both soul and body under his charge. It need not be mentioned how well such a savage instrument would suit an English handle.

He had been a number of years striving to collect the different tribes on the Wabash, under the ostensible pretext of reforming their morals, though with a real design of attempting the conquest of all the lands which had been sold in this quarter of the United States. The first overt act of hostility, was on gen Harrison's army at Tippacanoe, in November 1811, where nothing but the intrepidity of the 4th U. S. regt. could have saved the army. The defeat that the Indians there received, shook their confidence in his prophetic orthodoxy, and especially as his brother Tecumseh blamed him for attacking before his arrival—being thus exiled from his own nation, he wandered among others, which led him to form the combination from different tribes, which now adhere to him, which is well known by the appellation of the "prophet's party," consisting of Sacs, Winnebagoes, Delawares, Kickapoos and Shawanese amounting to about 400, including women and children.

The prophet, with his party was invited by our commissioners last fall; the prophet, with a few chiefs did come over to Malden, and attended, till the treaty was nearly ready for signing; when, without assigning any reason, they withdrew over the river; they were again notified that the treaty was ready for them to sign, but they did not come over, and they have not signed it to this day, & have remained at Malden ever since. Four days past the prophet sent over three chiefs with an interpreter, to ask leave of the governor of this territory, to make him a visit—accordingly 105 came over. The prophet wanted to hold a council; the governor met them—after a long and uninteresting speech, they named their object, which was to obtain permission to come over to the American side, and form a village, and they had the audacity to name the river Raisin as the place—they seem to be well aware that by not signing the treaty, they had waived the stipulations in their favor contained in the treaty of Ghent.

After hearing them two days the governor told the prophet, that he had known his character for fifteen years past; that although he pretended to receive his instructions from the Great Spirit, he had that moment been telling a direct lie, in assigning the reason for not coming over and signing the treaty; that he had always considered him a mischievous bad man; that he had no confidence in his words, and of course not should grant his request; but if he chose to go to his own nation, and send all those of his own party to their nations, and set down and be peaceable—on this and no other condition, would he allow them to come on the American side, for he did not consider them as a party to the treaty of peace—and asked the prophet why his British father, whom he had so faithfully served, did not give him a place to build a village on?

In fact, the governor's reply was up to the mark, and whoever has seen a living animal dissected, can better conceive of the writhings & torture of mind

they suffered on hearing the denial of their request, than I can communicate on paper. The impolicy of suffering such a banditti to form a savage focus in the vicinity of their British allies, needs no comment.

A few days past, maj. Burbank, who commands at fort Groat, 70 miles above this, was returning from here to that place in a boat; the wind shifting, drove him on the British shore, where a number of Indians were; they robbed his boat of the provisions, &c.—him of his epaulette, and insisted on his sword, which he peremptorily refused to surrender; this was not a 100 miles from Malden.

BURN and DESTROY.

It is a fact, which ought to be known, and which can be proven, that since the Peace of Ghent, Mr. Abbott, the Speaker of the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, has, at Antwerp, unreservedly declared in a mixed company, that the Ministers of Great Britain had determined, in the event of another war with the U States, to conduct it entirely different from those which have heretofore been waged. "In such circumstances, said Mr. Abbott, we would send an army of 40,000 men, with such a train of artillery, such fire-ships, bombs and rockets, as would enable it to destroy all the principal towns on the seaboard. As the object of this army would be to burn and not to capture or conquer, it would move with as much celerity as possible."

Dem. Press.

Fresh Medicines.

Dr. Samuel D. Martin

Has just received from Philadelphia a supply of MEDICINES & PAINTS, which he will sell as low as any Physician or Merchant in Winchester.

He has on hand a supply of the COW POCK MATTER, and will inoculate gratis any person who will call at his shop on Main street, between the stores of George C. Taylor & Co. and Wm. N. Lane & Co.

June 15 98 1w

Bank Note Lost.

I OST, on the 27th of May, in Winchester, a TEN DOLLAR BILL of the Cincinnati bank. Whoever has found the same and will return it to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded.

RICHARD ARMSTRONG.

June 15 98 1w

Take Notice.

THIS is to warn all persons from trading for or taking an assignment on a note given by me to THOMAS CALK for \$20, payable the first of January 1817. The above note having been obtained in a fraudulent manner, I shall not therefore pay the same unless compelled by law.

ASA CARRINGTON.

Montgomery County, June 15, 1816 98 1w

Stray Cow, &c.

CAME to my house in November last, a Red Cow and a Red Yearling HEIFER. The cow is marked with a half crop in the left ear, and a notch in the right. The Heifer is not marked at all. The owner can get the same by applying to me on Strade's Road, about one mile from Winchester.

ANTHONY BENNING.

June 15 98 1w

NOTICE.

M. SMITH, Minister of the Gospel, Author of "The View of the British Possessions in North America, and History of the War" and others, begs leave hereby to inform the christian public, that proposals are now in circulation to obtain signers for the publication, in Lexington, of a

WEEKLY MAGAZINE,

TO BE CALLED

The Western Friendly Spy,

Whose columns shall be open and free for the insertion of the writings of every class of people without exception, and on any subject.—The Editor therefore warmly solicits the aid of all persons of genius of every name, as the Spy is intended for the purpose of disseminating OPINION and ARGUMENT in order to obtain truth, and not for support of the faith of one sect of professors.

Arrangements are already made for the reception of periodical information both from Edinburgh and London, and it is contemplated to open a correspondence with St. Petersburg in Russia; also for the benefit of the Spy, several literary gentlemen have promised their aid towards the perfection of the Spy, yet more are wanted.

Those who have already subscribed, and those who have proposals in their hands, are hereby informed, that owing to a late alteration which has been made in the post office establishment, stitched and covered Magazines cannot be conveyed with certainty; and in order that subscribers may get it regularly without fail, it will be printed every week on one sheet of paper, to contain about half as much matter as first proposed, for the same price; and further, from the good prospect of success, the Spy will meet with it is intended to publish the first number on the 15th of August next, of course those who hold proposals will please to return them to Lexington by that date instead of September.

Subscribers received at this Office.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Sec.

TAKEN UP by Absalom Hughes, about 6 miles east of Mountsterling, on the waters of Slate Creek, a WHITE MARE, 7 years old, 14 hands 1 inch high, a yoke on when taken up, and a three shilling bell, a scar on the left fore leg above the knee, a scar on the outside of the right fore foot at the edge of the hair; branded, but the brand not intelligible. Appraised to \$25 before me a justice of the peace for said county. Given under my hand this 20th day of May, 1816.

DANIEL P. MOSELY.

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