

mies are those of our own household, who have risen up to oppress us, and taken our money for nought, and say unto us, ye are idle, ye are idle! hasten and replenish the great treasury so that we be again supplied in due season.

Now verily, these men shall no longer triumph over us, nor cause us to groan under the burdens they have laid on our shoulders. A trumpet shall be sounded, and all the Americans gathered together from one end of the land to the other, and those wicked servants who have robbed us, be publicly chastised, and sent home, and other servants put in their place who shall faithfully watch over the interests of the people, and never suffer the door of the great treasury to be opened only for the necessities of the people and of the government.

And the chief departed and went to his own house. And I Samuel the scribe, pondered on the words of the chief of the Creeks, and wrote them in a

BOOK.

FROM THE NASHVILLE WHIG.

THE INDIANS.

We have received the following information from a source to be implicitly relied on. The author was at the council in Turkey town, which met on the 28th ult. composed of the Chickasaw, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek Indians.

The object of the council was to settle the several boundaries. The Creeks and Cherokees have agreed to make a JOINT STOCK of their lands, with a privilege to each nation to settle where they please! *Mark this!* It is strong, circumstantial evidence, that the Cherokees think they have acquired what did not belong to them—else what could induce them to make their lands common property, when they have more territory with a much less population than the Creeks? Was it not with a view to quiet the Creeks relative to the late session at Washington city?

The Creeks and Choctaws have fixed on the ridge dividing the waters of the Black Warrior and the Cahaua, as their former boundary.

The Chickasaws and Cherokees could come to no understanding as to their boundary. The former say they have no knowledge of any lands held by the latter on the south side of Tennessee, adjoining them. That they always considered the lands now claimed by them as belonging to the Creeks. They say further, that they have no knowledge of any place on Bear creek known as "Flat Rock,"—that the "Flat Rock," to which the Cherokee line runs is on the Black Warrior. The Chickasaws say the Cherokees have not only imposed on us; but that their claim embraces a large portion of their territory, which they cannot consent to relinquish.

Every day we become more and more impressed with a confidence that our government has been imposed upon, and defrauded by the late treaty, concluded at Washington.

Extract from St. Stephens, of May 10, 1816.

"On the 8th Gen. Gaines received a letter from the Big Warrior, notifying him of the danger, and intentions of the hostile Creeks. The Big Warrior has been compelled to take refuge in Fort Jackson; the hostile parties having made some attempts to take his life. A letter communicating similar information has been received from Col. Hawkins. There is great danger apprehended by the surveyors as well as the citizens of this frontier. We heard yesterday, that Mr. Lawson, one of the surveyors, was missing. It is certain that he has not met the others at the time and place appointed. The others waited three days, but heard nothing of him."

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 8.

Yesterday at nine in the morning, his Excellency WM. PINKNEY, Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Courts of Naples and St. Petersburg, and family, embarked for Naples on board the United States' ship Washington of 74 guns, Captain Creighton. Salutes were fired from the Washington and the guns in the harbor. At eleven she weighed anchor and proceeded with a full press and a fine western gale down the bay. Mr. King goes out as Secretary of Legation, and Commodore Chaney as commander of the Mediterranean squadron. Our Minister debarks at Naples, and after settling our affairs at that Court proceeds by land to St. Petersburg. The best prayers of the nation accompany her worthy representative.

COURTS MARTIAL—A general court martial will assemble at New-York on the 2d of September next, for the trial of major general Gaines—major general Scott President. Another court martial will convene at Nashville T. on the 19th of August for the trial of general Bissell and colonel Nicholas—colonel King President.

The Kentucky Advertiser.

WINCHESTER:

SATURDAY JUNE 29, 1816.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Messrs. Patten & Finnell,

Having become a candidate for the next Congress in the first District, and believing the citizens thereof wish to know the opinion of candidates respecting the law allowing \$1500 per annum to each member of Congress for their services, I avail myself of this mode to assure them, should I be elected, and the law not repealed at the next session, that I will vote for a repeal of it, and will use all due means in my power to effect that object.

GEO. STOCKTEN.

Mountsterling, June 26, 1816.

Messrs. Patten & Finnell,

It is known that I am a candidate for Congress in the first District, and I am told that my fellow citizens are anxious to know what course I would take as their Representative upon the subject of the late law allowing the members of Congress \$1500 per annum for their services.

Should I be elected, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I pledge myself to vote for a repeal of the law, and that I will use every honorable exertion in my power to effect that object.

D. TRIMBLE.

[FOR THE KENTUCKY ADVERTISER.]

To Mr. Isaac Cunningham.

SIR—As you have offered yourself as a candidate to represent the freemen of Clarke County in the next state legislature, it is the right, and in fact the duty, of every voter who values the inestimable privilege which he enjoys of choosing those who are to make laws for him, to enquire into the claims they have to his suffrages, and especially into the political tenets they profess and have advocated.

Without pretending to raise any objections to your standing in society, in a moral point of view, I as a citizen of the county you offer to represent, feel compelled to make a few plain statements, and to ask you a few plain questions, so that if I am mistaken in the belief I have imbibed as to your politics, that belief may be corrected.

In the first place, I presume you are fully apprised that the great body of the people you offer to represent are decided Republicans, and that a Federalist, or one who disagrees with them in politics, is not likely to be considered a fit representative; as they have been accustomed to think, that any one to be their representative ought to think with them.

Now, sir, I have been for some time induced to believe, both from your conduct and declarations, that you are a Federalist, and do not think in unison with the great body of the people of this county. I have taken up this opinion from your conduct in several instances. First, in being a subscriber to federal newspapers; now, although your being a subscriber to federal papers may not be conclusive evidence of your advocating their political creed, yet it is just as likely you should as that a man should be known from the company he keeps, and both are very suspicious at best. In the next place you have declared that you are not a friend to the right of the constituents instructing their representatives, and on this point have gone so far as to say if your constituents should instruct you to vote in a way you thought wrong; you would disobey their instructions and vote your own way.

Will you please to answer these questions without any equivocation?

1. Are you not a Federalist? Are you in principle a hearty Democratic Republican, a friend to the late and to the present administration of the general government?

2. Have you not taken, as a subscriber, one or more federal newspapers?

3. Are you prepared to obey the instructions of your constituents on measures which shall not infringe the constitution, and to surrender to their wish your own judgment on the expediency of measures?

4. Will you use every reasonable exertion to prevent the federalists from gaining an ascendancy in the administration of our state or general government?

By giving a plain and satisfactory answer to these questions you may remove the doubts of a

VOTER.

General W. H. Harrison has been nominated by the citizens of Cincinnati for a seat in Congress.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That an act of Congress passed 26th of April, 1816, repealing a part of the act of January 9th, 1815, under which I have recently acted;—that I have received other and further instructions from the Hon. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Commissioner of the Revenue;—and that I will attend in person or by deputy at Winchester, in Clarke county, on Monday 15th July—at Erwin, in Estill county, on Wednesday 17th July—at Mountsterling, in Montgomery county, on Friday 19th July—at Owingsville, in Bath county, on Saturday 20th July—at Flemingsburg, in Fleming county, on Monday 22d July—at Greenup court house, on Thursday 25th July—at Floyd court house, on Monday 29th July—for the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of January 9th, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June 1816, which information must be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby. These changes extend to

1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, and property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the United States, or a state or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All this property is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be made in the previous valuation of real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.

2. Transfers of real estate and slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the person transferring them will be made, and a correspondent increase in the enumerations and valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.

3. Changes of residents and non-residents. These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.

4. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.

5. The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.

6. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have run away or have otherwise become useless, since the preceding assessment. In these cases changes in the preceding valuations are only to be made where the tax chargeable to any person for slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the first day of June of all those (excepting such as have been obtained by transfer) then owned by such person, and the reduction in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment and the existing value of those owned on the 1st of June 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the first of June; and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be maintained; excepting in two cases, one were a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case as the tax, as fixed agreeable to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned among the several parts, according to their respective values on the 1st of June, the proportional valuation (according to the preceding valuation) at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property, should be stated: the other respecting slaves (other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a collection district other than that in which he resides is required, under the penalty of ten dollars, or tender as aforesaid a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her existing value.

In all cases in which such information of a change in assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be so received, such person and property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon agreeably to that assessment.

AND NOTICE is further hereby given; that I will attend, in person, or by deputy, at Winchester, in Clarke county, on Friday 9th August—at Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, on Saturday 10th August—at Erwin, in Estill county, on Monday 12th August—at Owingsville, Bath county, on Thursday 15th of August—at Flemingsburg, in Fleming county, on Saturday 17th August—at Greenup court house, on Tuesday 20th August—and at Floyd court house, on Saturday 24th August—for the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing as to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes, which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made, and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the mail, addressed to him or her; and directed to the post-office nearest to the abode of such person agreeably to my best information, except in case of persons not residing within this collection district.

In the statements furnished by individuals it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment, the assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value; the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of persons to whom transferred) and their value, the changes of residents and non-residents with their names and residence, and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value, property that has become exempt from taxation and its value, stating the ground on which the exemption is claimed, and the state laws by which it is permanently or specially exempted, & where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or have run away, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the 1st of June, 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation of his slaves at the preceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property, as it stands on the 1st of June, 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment, as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be rightfully claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statements now required from individuals.

SAMUEL L. WILLIAMS,

Principal Assessor,

of the 1st Col. Dist.

in the state of Ky.

Montgomery Cty. June 28, 1816.

Lists of lands, lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, owned by A B, on the 1st day of June, 1816, lying and being within the 1st district of the state of Kentucky, viz: in the (here insert the county, township, or parish, in which the property is situated.)

One farm (here insert its description, specifying the water course, or hill, or mountain, or high road on which it is situated, or noting the adjoining proprietors, or otherwise stating particulars, by which it may be known and distinguished,) containing (here insert in words at length, the number of) acres, having thereon (one dwelling house, of wood, of two stories, 40 feet in length by 30 feet in depth, two barns, of wood, one corn-house, one grist mill, describing the same, and any other improvements the farm may contain) valued at _____ Dollars.

One dwelling house in the town of (here insert the town, the street, &c. the materials of which built, the number of stories, the length and depth, the buildings or offices attached, and particularizing the extent of the lot on which it stands) valued at _____ dollars.

Two unimproved lots in the said town, (here insert the street on which situated, in square feet, perches, or acres) valued at _____ dollars.

Ten slaves of the following descriptions:

Males—1 above 50 years of age;
4 between 12 and 50 years;
2. under 12 years;
Females—2. between 12 & 50 years;
1 under 12 years;
Valued at _____ dollars.

Total, dollars,

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a FARM for sale, lying on the east fork of Otter Creek, about one mile above the mouth, in Madison County. On the farm there are Thirty Acres of land fit for cultivation, and Twenty-five in pasture; a tolerable Orchard, and an elegant Grist Mill and Distillery. Persons wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

LEMUEL SEARCY,

June 20, 1816,

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN of good education, who can teach the Latin and Greek, to take the charge of a private seminary. A gentleman of good moral character will meet with encouragement by applying to

M. HARRISON.

Mountsterling, June 25 100-3

Look Sharp!

THE subscriber intends starting to Philadelphia the first of August; he will leave all his debts due at that time, in the hands of an officer for collection.

THOMAS PICKETT.

June 29 100-1f

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received and are now opening at our stand between Messrs. C. K. DUNCAN & Co. and JAS. ANDERSON & Co.

An Elegant Assortment

OF FANCY GOODS, HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

which we will sell low for CASH, the ensuing crop of TOBACCO, HEMP, and such other articles of Country Produce as may suit us.

WILLIS COLLINS & Co.

Winchester, June 28, 1816. 100-1f

HATTING BUSINESS.

Fritzlen & Decret,

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal support they have met with since they commenced business in Winchester, and feel great satisfaction in being able to inform them that they have just received a handsome assortment of Furs, which will enable them to furnish those who may favor them with a call with any article in their line. They hope from strict attention to business, and punctuality in their promises, to merit a continuance of their support.

They will give the highest Lexington price for clean LAMBS' WOOL, and Wool of the second shearing.

N. B. Two or three active LADS will be taken to the above business.

June 29 100-4w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of DAVID BULLOCK, deceased, who purchased property at the sale of said decedent are requested to come forward and pay off their notes without delay, otherwise they will find them in the hands of proper officers for collection.

SUSANNA BULLOCK,

JAMES P. BULLOCK, } Exrs

JOSIAS B. BULLOCK, } of

June 29 100-1f

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed to public sale and to the highest bidder on the twelfth day of July next, at the dwelling house of RACHEL RAMEY, in Clarke County, on Stoner, near the Stone Bridge,

24 acres of Land,

with a small improvement. Possession will be given on the first day of January, 1817, to the purchaser.

Also, will be exposed to sale on the same day and place,

Horses, Cattle, Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c.

It being a part of the estate of Daniel Ramey, deceased, Twelve months credit will be given. Bond and approved security will be required before the property is put in full possession of the purchaser or taken off the premises.

RACHEL RAMEY, Exr'a.

D HAMPTON, Exr.

June 29 100-2w

Wanted

TWO APPRENTICES, TO THE PLASTERING BUSINESS. I WISH them to be sober, moral, and industrious.

CHARLES B. CLARKE.

June 20. 99-1f

Madison Circuit, Sct.

June Court, 1816.

ROBERT DIDLAKE, complainant, AGAINST BRYANT M'DONALD's heirs, defend'ts, IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Pandleton Heronimus, and Polly his wife, Samuel Smith, Lendon Cumstock and William Bartlett are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, they having failed to file their answers herein to the complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this court; it is ordered that unless the said absent defendants appear here on or before the first day of our next September term and file their answers herein, that the same will be taken as confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper for eight weeks successively.

A copy—Test, WILL IRVINE, c m c c.

100-3w

TAKEN UP by John Johnson, living on the waters of Lulbegrad, near Edwards's and Cumbs' mill, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands three inches high, five years old, a small star in her forehead, no other marks or brands perceivable, has the appearance of the swaney on the near shoulder. Appraised to \$35, the 24th April, 1816.

WM. M'GUIRE, j p c c.

100-3w