

on the deep, and will soon be felt in vengeance, terrible, fatal, final.

JULY 30. We have received the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday. Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce received orders to quit France on Friday morning. They were escorted to Calais by a captain of the gendarmerie, and we believe are arrived in town. The three persons (patriots of 1816) condemned to death, were to be executed yesterday. The dey of Algiers has united all the other Barbary powers to his cause. At Larache, a town belonging to the emperor of Morocco, several christians have been assassinated; the ships in the harbor burnt, and their crews sent into slavery. A Turkish squadron is about to be sent to Algiers.

AUGUST 1. Letters received from New York, dated the 24 ult were received in town this morning. They state that the ex-king of Spain, Joseph Bonaparte, was at Philadelphia, and had been joined there by a great number of French officers. It is strongly suspected by well informed persons at New York, well acquainted with the above parties, that some great object is in view with regard to Spain. Our readers will recollect that Joseph was crowned king of Spain and the Indies, and it is said he has it in contemplation to try his fortunes with the Mexican insurgents: he is expected to join them with as many experienced officers as he can collect, and hoist the independent flag in South America, where his presence would be a rallying point to the friends of liberty.

Extract from the agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated July 19: "The United States ship of the line Washington, commodore Chauncey, arrived here on the 24 inst. and sailed to the eastward on the 8th, with Mr. Pinkney, ambassador to Naples. One of the avowed objects of his mission is to demand restitution of American property confiscated by Murat. From the great quantity of provisions on board the Washington it would appear that a squadron is intended to be collected in the Mediterranean. I have not been able to get any further information respecting the Tunisian corsairs."

LONDON. AUG. 3. Recent letters from Madrid, state that an order had been issued by the government for a levy or ballot of 60,000 men to be embodied as a militia. In the opinion of some persons, this measure is adopted with the view of leaving the regular troops at the disposal of government for the purpose of sending them to South America and to Mexico, where their services are much wanted. Others talk of an expedition being intended for West Florida, in the contemplation of a war with the United States.

AUGUST 10. A letter from Genoa, July 26, says, intelligence has been received here, that the Dey of Algiers has 6000 slaves at work at the fortifications of that place, which are intended to mount 1500 pieces of cannon."

FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9. We learn by a passenger in the schr. Antelope, arrived on Saturday from Havana, which port she left on the 1st inst. that Gen. Apodaca, (a late Governor of that place) recently appointed Vice-Roy of Mexico, had arrived at Vera Cruz, where the inhabitants refused to acknowledge his authority, and detained him and his suite prisoners. The inhabitants of Hispaniola were said to be ripe for a revolution.

The above mentioned gentleman had recently been on the Spanish Main, and informs that Gen. Bolivar, in his attack on Caracas, was not wounded. [We do not recollect to have seen it stated that he had been.] After the engagement in which he was defeated and put to the rout, with the loss of 600 killed and as many more wounded and taken prisoners, he embarked with the wreck of his army on board the fleet and put to sea; but where bound was not known. This statement differs materially from those heretofore received—they estimated his whole force in the battle at 800—this makes his loss amounted to 1200 men.

Gen. Mina, our informant also states, after leaving Philadelphia, had gone to Bocado de Puerda, near Tampa, he had raised an army of 2000 men, and was shortly expected to land on some part of Cuba, to procure reinforcements; and that a considerable majority of the inhabitants of that island were in favor of a revolution, and would join any cause that held forth a prospect of emancipation from the Spanish yoke.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14. We have seen a letter, dated Hartford, Sept. 12, which observes—"It is an astonishing fact that snow fell yesterday in Springfield, (Mass.) to the depth of two or three inches on a level, and the Vermont mountains have been covered with snow for a number of days. We have had rain here for 12 hours, and as cold as November, with the wind at N. E."

IMPORTANT. Copy of a letter from Col. Jessup of the United States army, to Maj. General Jackson, dated

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11 1816. SIR—I have just received information that a Spanish Royal squadron, a few days since, attacked and captured the United States' vessel Fire-brand, commanded by lieutenant Cunningham. This act, I am convinced, is but the prelude to further outrage. Lieut. Cunningham has been released; and, I understand, is now on his way to Snip Island for the purpose of reporting to the commodore.—The moment I receive a detailed account of the affair I shall forward it to you; And have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant. TH: S. JESSUP. Col. Com. 8th. Dept.

Gen. JACKSON. INDIAN COUNCIL.

We have understood that probably an arrangement will be made in a few days by General Jackson on the part of the United States with the Chickasaws for a relinquishment on their part of all the land included in the lines run by Gen. Coffee as the boundary of the Creek cession to the United States, & and for all the land claimed by the Chickasaw tribe on the north of the Tennessee river, in the big bend of Tennessee, running to the mouth of Duck river, for which a small annuity will be paid them, and that the Cherokees will also be allowed an annuity for their claim to their reserves in the big bend of Tennessee, and whatever claim they may have to the land included in the lines run by general Coffee as the boundary of the Creek cession. We have heard that general Jackson has had many prejudices and oppositions to combat, and that it has been with the utmost difficulty he has succeeded as far as he has, in maturing the above purchases—he certainly, if he finally succeeds or not, merits the grateful remembrance of every Tennessean for the great exertions he has made to accomplish an object dear to their interest.—Clarion.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

This man, it is known, has fixed his residence on a moderate property at Bordentown, N. J. worth 16 or 18,000 dollars. He seems determined to conform to the manners of our country. I saw old Mr. Sayre, of whom he purchased his farm—he said when Mr. Bonaparte came to take possession of the place, he was called out from dinner, and found him busily engaged with his own hands unloading the furniture he had brought. Something was said about sending for other hands; but he said No, every body worked in this country.—Balt. Pap.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

General Miller having arrived, the court martial was organized this forenoon General Gaines gave up his sword, of course, to the judge advocate.

The charges and specifications, at full length, were read by the judge.—They include accusations against Gen. Gaines' conduct at Sackett's Harbor and Fort Erie, in 1814; at the former place, for violating the law relative to transfers of officers from one corps to another, &c. &c. at the latter for a great variety of offences as, doing injustice to the meritorious, and rendering praise to those who had little or no merit; extolling some who were engaged but partially or not at all, and observing repeatedly a partial and unjust silence respecting officers and corps who had borne the brunt of battle, particularly the officers and men of the 19th infantry. His plans are impeached; he is accused of neglecting opportunities of destroying a crippled enemy, &c. and even of giving a false account of the very works at Fort Erie. His despatches are represented as grossly inaccurate, false and partial; and he denounced for premeditated wrong. One of the specifications, affirms that at Philadelphia, he confessed the injury done to Major Trimble, &c. and promised to redress it, but subsequently aggravated the injury by failing in his promise.

To the usual questions, by the judge advocate, whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty, General Gaines replied—"Not guilty, as my accuser well knows."

The judge advocate remarked that some of the alleged offences were of two years standing, previous to the order for a trial, and by law, the accused could not be tried and punished for such, except in circumstances where an earlier trial was unattainable, which did not appear to be the case in the present instance; but it was for the court to decide whether they would take cognizance of such charges.

General Gaines addressed the court; declaring that he waived all objections, and wished an investigation. There was a combination formed against him; but he well knew that a base cabal could not stand before that honorable court. He wished to destroy it as soon as possible. The court room was then cleared, that the court might make up their opinion on points requiring secrecy. Some of the charges are singular e-

nough; others very gay if true. However, it is not for us to give opinions. This sketch is published only to satisfy public curiosity. It is necessarily imperfect. But, here we drop our curtain till the trial shall have been concluded.—Columbian.

Boston, Sept. 6. COURT OF INQUIRY

A court of inquiry was convened at the request of Capt. Lewis Warrington, of the navy, on board the United States' ship Independence, on Tuesday the 3d inst. to ascertain the facts of the rencounter between the United States' sloop Peacock, and the East India company's cruiser Nautilus, which took place in the Straights of Suida, on the 30th June, 1815. The court is composed of com. Bainbridge, president; captains Jones and Morris, members, and George Blaké, Judge Advocate.

NOTICE. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 12, 1816.

The proposition made by this Department for commencing the payment of small sums in coin, on the 1st day of October, 1816, has been generally declined by the State Banks, which have heretofore suspended their specie payments. And as an arrangement for supplying the people with the requisite medium to pay their duties and taxes, independently of the state banks, cannot be conveniently made, until the Bank of the U. States shall be in operation, no further measures will be pursued, with a view to the collection of the revenue in coin, on the said 1st day of October, 1816.

But in pursuance of the resolution of Congress, passed the 29th day of April, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, must be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the U. States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the U. States; and not otherwise.

And all Collectors and receivers of Public money are required to pay due attention to the notice hereby given, and to govern themselves, in the collection and receipt of the public dues, duties, and taxes accordingly.

The Collectors of the Customs, and of the Direct Tax and Internal Duties, are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power. And the Printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury.

The blood of the Bonapartists in France continues to stream from the scaffold. Three persons, Tolleran, Meignier, and Carbonnati, were executed in Paris, on the 27th of July; agreeably to the sentence, their hands were first struck off, and then their heads. General Mouton Duvernet, also was executed at Lyons, on the 20th.

In the treaty lately concluded between the British power in India and the Rajah of Nepal, after acquiring a large addition of the valuable possessions of that prince, the English have compelled him to agree to an article, whereby he is prohibited from taking into his employ any American officer.

A second massacre of the protestants has taken place in France, and that too like the first, on the duke of Angouleme making a tour in that quarter.—More than a thousand protestants (says the Morning Chronicle) have fallen in the department of the Gard; and several women have been whipped to death, and their dead bodies exposed to every kind of indignity. These atrocities are ascribed solely to 'religious fury'; for 'not one of the murderers of the protestants have yet been brought to justice.' It is thus that France is 'delivered.'—Col.

DIED.

At his residence in Virginia, on the 11th inst. the Hon. JOHN CLOPTON, for more than 20 years a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia. In discharging his public duties, though a man of talents and erudition, Mr. Clopton was unostentatious and unobtrusive—rarely occupying the time of the House, and never, but on questions of great importance. He was a professor of Christianity and highly esteemed for his private worth, as well as for his undeviating firmness and sincerity as a politician.

General Lefebvre Desnouettes arrived in this town on Monday. He is one of the most distinguished officers of the French army and was always a particular favorite of the Great Napoleon. He escaped from France through Germany to the U. S. on the return of Louis after the battle of Waterloo—and has been honored by the Robespierres who have enslaved his country with a rot of outlawry.—Rep.

We are happy to learn, that the directors of the principal banks have replied to the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury and state, that they will resume specie payment on the 20th of February next, agreeably to a resolution of congress.

A. J. Dallas is a candidate for congress from Philadelphia. W. Findley of Pennsylvania and Joseph Lewis of Virginia, have both declined a re-election.

Commodore Truxton is a candidate for the office of sheriff in Philadelphia. The election in Vermont has resulted in the complete success of the republican ticket.

An article under date of Civita Vecchia expresses an opinion that the American squadron will not be contented with an useless promenade of the Mediterranean, and an article dated Ancona, July 27, states, that the Americans did not seem inclined to wait for Lord Exmouth, but to commence the war without him. It is stated, "we can readily conceive the adventurous spirit of the Americans, and the rivalry which may induce them to strike the first blow on this occasion; their success would be more annoying to the English than to the Moors themselves."

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16. The Brig Boxer Capt. Mix, arrived at this port yesterday, in 48 days from Smyrna, and 26 from Gibraltar.

Capt. Mix informs us that the expedition under Lord Exmouth, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th, and sailed thence on the 14th August for Algiers. This second "invincible armada" consisted of 18 sail, among which were 2 three deckers, and three 74's, together with a flotilla of gun-boats, bomb-ketches, &c. The Dutch Admiral followed in the wake of his Lordship.

Advices received at Gibraltar from Algiers, stated that the Dey was well prepared to receive his opponents, and that he was determined to defend himself desperately. Many French Engineers had entered his service.

The British frigate with the Algerine ambassador to the Sublime Porte remained at the Isle of Tenedos, the Grand Seigneur refusing to allow her to pass the Dardanelles. The ambassador wished to be landed at the Island; but the commander of the frigate declared he would not carry him back to Algiers, unless he was allowed to land him at Constantinople.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Winchester Ky. on the 30th. of Sept. 1816, which if not taken out within 3 months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

- A Jordan Effy
Allan Chilton Johnson George
Allen Nancy Jones Tho. ap. Tho.
Armstrong Rich'd Jackson John
Ashley Silas K
Adams Mary Kavenaugh Tho.
Adams John Keith James
B Bean Stephen Linsey Nimrod L
Brown Thornton Lusk John
Berry Thomas H M
Bledsoe William Martin John Esq.
Brown William Morgan Van
Booth John M'Daniel William
Brundage Solomon Moseley Mr.
Brown Elijah Marks Hastings
Button Thomas Miller Joseph
Blackwell William Miller James
Berry William Mitchell John
Blackwell James N
Brown John Norton George
C Clemmon Sarah Oldakers Jacob
Clerk of Clarke P
Circuit 4 Peeples John
Clay Green or Price Moses M.
Clerk of Clarke Porter A. S.
Circuit Parvin Henry
Cox Claiborne Parrish Dickerson
Carrill Julianna Preston Walter
Chapman Edmond Major
Courtney Robert R
Captain Richardson Mari-
um Miss
D Donaldson Jno. Gen. Ricardal Willil
Dean Ellis S
Darnal Isaac Schooler Lewis
Donaldson John Ships Elijah
Dewitt Gabriel Stubblefeld John
Dawson & Har. Stubblefeld Wm.
court Smith John M. Lt. 2
Surveyor Principal
E Elliott Catharine 3 of Clarke
Evans James Shackleford WB.
Eubank Ambrose Snider Adam
Col. Stonestrut Jas. Esq
Emerson William T
F Fishback Sam'l Tate William 2
Fox John Thornberry Tho.
G Ghilson William Trigg Christopher
Garrard James Turner Benjamin
Garrison Austin Taylor Hubbard
Gray James 2 Vaun Eli
Griggs Lucretia W
H Haney William Woosley Mary
Hardman Jacob 2 Wood William
Hards Andrew or White Sophronia
Moses Scott Wheeler Benj. D.
Hayter Thomas White William
Hambleton Leroy Winn James
Hawley William Wilson James
J Jones Eliza Mrs. Y
Young James sen.
THOS. PICKETT, P. M.

ATTENTION!

Sheriff's Sale. WILL be sold on the 10th inst. on the premises, 86 Acres of Land, containing one old Mill and a valuable Mill Seat, on Boon's Creek, two or three miles above the mouth, being the farm whereon Evan Francis now lives, in Clarke County. N. B. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. B. HARRISON, D. S. C. C. Oct. 5, 1816. 114-1W.

NOTICE. The above advertisement inserted for the purpose of informing the public that the name of the person who has been appointed to the office of Sheriff of the County of Montgomery, is B. HARRISON, D. S. C. C. Oct. 5, 1816. 114-1W.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

C. K. DUNCAN & CO. HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting in part of the following articles, to wit: Superfine and middling quality Cloths, China Ware, Cassinets, Stone Ware, Cassinets & Sattinets, Hard Ware, Ladies' Police Cloths, Groceries, various colors; Imperial and Young Blankets, Hyson Teas, Flannels, Best Green Coffee, Coarse Cloths for negroes' clothing; Loaf and brown Sugar, &c. A variety of Silk and L. Quors. Cotton Goods, French Brandy, Ladies' silk Capes, Sherry, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Port Wines, superior qualities; Oct 3 114-1W.

FOR SALE.

On reasonable terms, THE FARM whereon Richard Price now lives, containing 150 ACRES. It lies on Todd's road from Winchester to Lexington, about 5 1/2 miles from the latter place. There is a good hewed Log Dwelling in use and other convenient Buildings on the place.—The timber is of superior quality. For terms apply to HUBBARD TAYLOR, jr. in Winchester, or to J. B. EPH C. WOODWARD, adjoining the premises Oct. 5. 114-3W.

Bath Circuit, set.

September Term—1816. Christopher Greenup, complainant, AGAINT George Nicholas's heirs and Walter Bell's devisees, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Robert C. Nicholas, Samuel Nicholas and Henry Morrison Nicholas are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, it is therefore ordered, that unless they do appear here at the next March Term to be holden for the Circuit aforesaid, and file their answer, plea or demurer, to the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper of this state for eight weeks successively. A copy Attest, THOS. TRIPLETT, clerk v. c. c. 114-8W.

Look Here!

THE person that has known the subscriber to pass a one hundred dollar Tennessee Note since the first of March last, will prevent his thoughts between friends by letting the subscriber know it. JAMES DANIEL. Sept 28 113-3W.

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed to public sale on the 11th of October, on a credit of 6 months, all my stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS. Also, my PLANTATION UTENSILS, &c. Bond and approved security will be required for all sums over five dollars. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock. N. B. I have my Land for sale. ROBERT BROOKING. Sept 28 113-2W.

TAKEN UP by Peter Wells, living on the waters of Lulbegrad, in Montgomery County, about 2 miles from Lulbegrad meeting house, one GRAY MARE, about six years old, about 13 1/2 hands high, her face whiter than other parts, no brand perceivable. Appraised to \$20 before me the 29th July 1816. WM OREAR, jr. 114-3W.

CLARKE COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Lewis Pigg, living on Indian Creek, two miles from Howard's ware house, on Upper Howard's Creek, one flea bitten Grey HORSE, 14 hand 3 inches high, a knot on each side of his shoulders, between 11 and 20 years old, a brand on with a leather strop. Appraised to \$42 50, the 12th day of August 1816. JAS. WOOD, jr. p. c. 111-3W.

ALMANACS FOR the year 1817, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.