

States; a territory so vast, and advantageously situated, containing objects so grand, so useful, so happily connected in all their parts.

Our manufactures will, likewise, require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought, and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it, to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as by extending the competition, it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

With the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions. Equally proper is it, to persevere in our efforts to extend to them the advantages of civilization.

The great amount of our revenue, and the flourishing state of the treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resources, for any emergency, as they are, of the willingness of our fellow citizens to bear the burthens which the public necessities require. The vast amount of vacant lands, the value of which daily augments, forms an additional resource of great extent and duration. These resources, besides accomplishing every other necessary purpose, put it completely in the power of the U. States to discharge the national debt at an early period. Peace is the best time for improvement, and preparation of every kind; it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most; that taxes are most easily paid, and that the revenue is most productive.

The Executive is charged officially, in the Departments under it, with the disbursement of the public money, and is responsible for the faithful application of it, to the purposes for which it is raised. The Legislature is the watchful guardian over the public purse: It is its duty to see that the disbursement has been honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every facility should be afforded to the Executive, to enable it to bring the public agents entrusted with the public money, strictly and promptly to account. Nothing should be presumed against them; but if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to lie long and uselessly, in their hands, they will not be the only defaulters, nor will the demoralizing effect be confined to them. It will evince a relaxation, and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole community. I shall do all that I can, to secure economy and fidelity in this important branch of the administration, and I doubt not, that the Legislature will perform its duty with equal zeal. A thorough examination should be regularly made, and I will promote it.

It is particularly gratifying to me to enter on the discharge of these duties, at a time when the Union States are blessed with peace. It is a state most consistent with their prosperity and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to preserve it so far as depends on the Executive, on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable of any, and rendering to each what is its due.

Equally gratifying is it, to witness the increased harmony of opinion, which pervades our Union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings to every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it. The American people have encountered together great dangers, and sustained severe trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us, on some questions of essential importance to the country. The progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection, and a faithful regard to every interest connected with it. To promote this harmony in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our Union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions.

Never did a government commence under auspices so favorable, nor ever was success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations, ancient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic; of a people so prosperous and happy. In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our government has approached to perfection; that in respect to it, we have no essential improvement to make. That the great object is, to preserve it in the essential principles and features which characterize it, and that that is to be done by preserving the virtue and

enlightening the minds of the people; and, as a security against foreign dangers, to adopt such arrangements as are indispensable to the support of our independence, our rights and liberties. If we persevere in the career in which we have advanced so far, and in the path already traced, we cannot fail, under the favor of a gracious Providence, to attain the high destiny which seems to await us.

In the administrations of the illustrious men who have preceded me in this high station, with some of whom I have been connected by the closest ties from early life, examples are presented which will always be found highly instructive and useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavor to derive all the advantages which they may afford. Of my immediate predecessor, under whom so important a portion of this great and successful experiment has been made, I shall be pardoned for expressing my earnest wishes that he may long enjoy in his retirement the affections of a grateful country, the best reward of exalted talents and faithful services. Relying on the aid to be derived from the other departments of the government, I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Almighty that he will be graciously pleased to continue to us that protection which he has already so conspicuously displayed in our favor.

### WASHINGTON CITY, March 3. THE INAUGURATION.

Under the auspices of a delightful day, yesterday took place the interesting ceremony attendant on the entrance of the president elect of the United States, on the duties of his arduous station. The ceremony and the spectacle were simple, but grand, animating and impressive.

At half after 11 o'clock, the president, with him the vice president elect, left his private residence, attended by a large cavalcade of citizens on horseback, marshalled by the gentlemen appointed to that duty.

The president reached the Congress hall a little before 12; at the same time the ex-president arrived, and the judges of the supreme court. All having entered the chamber of the senate, then in session, the vice-president took the chair, and the oath of office was administered to him. A pertinent address was delivered on the occasion by the vice president.

This ceremony having ended, the senate adjourned, and the president & vice president and the judges of the supreme court, the senate generally, the marshals, &c. attended the president to the elevated portico, temporarily erected for the occasion, where, in presence of an immense concourse of officers of the government, foreign officers, strangers, (ladies as well as gentlemen) and citizens, the president rose and delivered his speech, [which will be found in another part of this paper.] Having concluded his address, the oath of office was administered unto him by the chief justice of the United States. The oath was announced by a single gun, and followed by salutes from the navy yard, the battery, from fort Warburton, and from several pieces of artillery on the ground.

The president was received on his arrival, with military honors, by the marine corps, by the Georgetown riflemen, a company of artillery and two companies of infantry from Alexandria; and on his return was saluted in like manner.

### CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4:

Both Houses of Congress adjourned after midnight last night, after an interesting and most arduous session, which continued during the whole day, with the exception of an hour's recess in each House.

So many were the bills passed, and so late the hour at which they were consummated, that we have found it impossible to obtain a list of the Acts passed at the present session. Amongst the most important not already enumerated, which passed both Houses, and received the sanction of the President, are the following:

The bill to erect the Mississippi territory into a new state; the act to regulate the trade in Plaister of Paris; the act for the redemption of the Public Debt; the act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States, &c.

The bill to incorporate the unchartered Banks in this District, having been amended so as to limit the charters to five years, and to exempt them from paying any bonus therefor, has become a law.

The pressure of business was greater than we have ever before witnessed at the close of a Session; and it is even feared that there were bills that passed both Houses, which, owing to their number, and to the lateness of the hour which terminated the political existence of the President and House of Representatives, did not receive the signature of the President.

The bill to establish a fund for internal improvement, though it passed both Houses, has not become a law. The President having interposed his veto, for reasons assigned in a message which shall be hereafter published.

Immediately after the opening of the Evening Sitting of the House of Representatives, Mr. FINDLEY, (the oldest member of the House) moved a resolution in the following words:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the honorable HENRY CLAY, for the ability and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations, and the correctness with which he has performed the arduous duties of the chair."

This vote was carried with an unanimity the most flattering. [Mr. Hopkinson observed that the only objection he had to it was, that the House was thin, and that it would therefore not be seen that, if the House had been full, there would not have been a dissenting vote.] The motion was unanimously agreed to.

In the Senate, the thanks of that body were voted unanimously to the Hon. JOHN GAILLARD, for his services as presiding officer of that body for the two last years.

### APPOINTMENTS

BY THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

Richard Cutts, late Superintendent General of Military Supplies, be Second Comptroller of the Treasury Department, under the act of the 3d March, 1817, to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts.

William Lee, late Accountant of the War Department, Peter Hagner, late Additional Accountant of the War Department, Constant Freeman, late Accountant of the Navy Department, and Stephen Pleasonton, of the State of Delaware, to be Auditors in the Treasury Department, under the act aforesaid.

John Coffee, of Tennessee, to be Surveyor of the Lands in the Northern part of the Mississippi Territory, under the act of 3d March 1817.

Israel Pickens, of North Carolina, to be Register of the Land Office, to be opened in the Mississippi Territory under the act of 3d March, 1817.

John Taylor, of South Carolina, to be receiver of Public Monies at the Land Office to be opened in the Mississippi Territory under the act of the 3d March, 1817.

Stephenson Archer, of Maryland, to be a limited Judge in the Mississippi Territory, to reside in the Eastern part thereof, under the act of the 3d March, 1817.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Extracts of letters from an intelligent Baltimorean, to his friend in this city, dated

ST. THOMAS, JAN. 18, 22, & FEB 8.

"A gentleman arrived here some days ago from the vicinity of Barcelona, and gives a bad account of the Republican cause on the Main. On the 23d December, a general action took place about three leagues from Barcelona, in which the Patriots, commanded by General Piar, were defeated, losing about 4300 men and only a remnant of them escaped. They are now blockaded in Barcelona by three Spanish frigates and some brigs, and excepting that place, all the main belongs to the Royalists.—Margaretta is still in possession of the Patriots.

Had General McGregor continued in command, the result would have been very different, but the unhappy divisions among the Patriots drove him off in despair.

I have late advices from Carracas and La Guayra; every thing was quiet at Carracas, and General Morillo had arrived at Varinas on his way to Carracas.

Extract of another letter from the same under date of the 8th February, 1817.

"General Bolivar and Admiral Brion have declared a rigorous blockade of the Main to commence on the 15th inst. and as they have the command at sea, they will certainly execute it. We have accounts that Bolivar left Barcelona that part of the country the middle of last month, 2500 or 3000 men, against Caracas, but we have no late accounts from him. The general opinion is, that he will not immediately succeed, but if he acts with prudence he may some months hence.

"The independent privateer schooner which I mentioned as having been seized here, has been condemned, but the proceedings are not known. It may cause Brion to capture all Danish vessels, and indeed every one looks for something of the kind. The government here is hostile to the Independents, but the citizens are friendly."

### FROM CHINA.

Boston, March 1.

Mr. Storer, who came passenger in the Abellino from Canton, informs, that a surgeon of one of the British vessels that carried out presents for the emperor of China, to be offered by the new envoy, acquainted him that the emperor had refused to receive the ambassador or to accept the presents, except the portraits of the king and queen of England—that the vessels with the presents were daily expected at Canton from the eastward, and that the ambassador and suite were daily expected there over land.

### The Kentucky Advertiser.

WINCHESTER:

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1817.

To those whom it may concern.

ALL persons indebted to the Editor of this paper for subscriptions, advertisements, &c. &c. are respectfully requested to make immediate payment. The great expense attending the business, renders punctuality indispensable, and on which, in a great measure, depends the success of this establishment.

The convention of delegates from the chartered Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana & Kentucky, convened at Cincinnati on the 10th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of resuming specie payments, resolved to pay specie on the 20th April next.

### SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The eastern banks have resumed the payment of specie. There was not, as was expected any considerable run upon the banks; but the people with a spirit which does them honor, were content with the notes the moment it was known they could obtain the specie. We are informed that between the 10th and 20th of April our own banks will adopt the same course.

The people of Kentucky who were so ready to acknowledge the necessity which induced the shutting of their banks, will not show themselves behind their eastern brethren when they are again thrown open. It is therefore to be hoped and expected that they will discountenance anything like a run for specie, and by every means of forbearance and conciliation assist these institutions in restoring their business to its ancient channel. Bank notes are more convenient for every common use than silver dollars, and it is only necessary to know that specie can be had to make them of equal value. To run to the bank as soon as specie can be obtained with every dollar in our possession, would betray a love of something pretty and bright, which becomes only children and Indians.

Motives of interest should induce the merchants to discourage a course like this. If embarrassed by constant drains of specie; if their notes return upon them as soon as they are issued, the banks will not only be unable to discount, but must call in their numerous debts. The banks themselves would be in no danger from this course, but individuals might be ruined and the community embarrassed. It will, therefore, be the interest of the merchants not only to refrain from running for specie themselves, but to discourage it in others. That boyish curiosity which would prompt men to run to the bank for the sake of seeing the bright face of a silver-dollar, without any other motive, should be suppressed, and the bank left in a situation to support the credit of its customers and save the community from embarrassment. Thus will business resume its wonted channel, and we shall soon see the bright round faced gentlemen who have so long kept themselves shut up in the banks, returning the visits of their neighbors with perfect ease and good humor.—Frankfort Argus.

### SPANISH OUTRAGE.

The following account of a Spanish outrage, is furnished by Capt. Stacy, at Boston. November 2, off Cape Cruz, (Cuba) was boarded by a Spanish schooner armed with 8 four pounders and a long 18, and about 100 men. I was ordered on board with my papers, when I was detained six hours, during which time they sent an officer and twenty men on board, and after searching every part of the vessel they returned with three of my men, whom they put in close confinement, and threatened to hang them, if they did not disclose if there was any money on board. While on board the Ellen Maria, they robbed me of ten cases of wine, two boxes of soap, two boxes of oil, time glasses, sail needles, twine, pump rails, and every small article they could lay their hands on; also all the clothes belonging to the seamen; not leaving them a second shirt; knocking them down with their cutlasses, otherwise ill treating them; threatening me, if they fell in with me again they would sink or burn the vessel. The above vessel, which was in the Spanish government service, arrived in company with me at the Havana, where I endeavored to get redress through my merchant, but was advised by him not to make any representation to the Spanish authorities, as it would only be attended with expense, without any prospect of satisfaction.

There were two British seamen, passengers on board the Ellen Maria, who on their arrival at Havana, entered a complaint to the captain of a British man of war lying there, who immediately sent a boat with an officer on board the Spanish schooner, & searched every part of her, (even the Spanish captain's trunk)—the clothes of the two British seamen were found, and restored to them. Capt. Stacy understood at Havana,

that the above schooner was out of the night, in quest of two insurgent privateers. At the time he was plundered he was on his passage from Marinico to Havana.

### ESCAPE OF CONVICTS!

On Sunday night last, eight convicts escaped from the Penitentiary, by climbing over the outer wall, viz. Oliver Collett, James Stringfellow, Wilson Sullivan, John Hynes, James Wilson, John C. Duddy, Jacob Cornwall, and William Mitchell. They had on linsey hunting shirts and pantaloons. A reward of 100 dollars each has been offered for their apprehension, if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars each, if taken in the state. It is to be regretted that the legislature had not long since ordered the wall of the Penitentiary to be built higher. Frankfort Argus.

BALTIMORE, March 6.

FIRE!—About eight o'clock last night the city was alarmed by a cry of Fire, which proved to be the MARYLAND PENITENTIARY. The spacious row of criminal apartments were destroyed, but hopes were entertained at 10 o'clock that the centre building would be saved. We were not able to obtain particulars when our paper was put to press.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb 18.

General GAINE, the gallant and accomplished soldier, passed through this place a few days ago on his way southwardly. He has been ordered to repair to Fort Montgomery (on the eastern frontier of the Mississippi Territory) to take command of the troops concentrating at that post.

This precautionary measure has been thought advisable by our government, in consequence of a large force, whose destination is unknown, having recently sailed from Spain, with which power our differences are still unadjusted.

A London paper of the 21st Dec. mentions that Bonaparte is actually engaged in composing the Annals of his life, and that he employs count de Las Cases as his amanuensis. The count has informed a Mr. Warden, that the campaigns of Egypt and Italy, and what Bonaparte calls, "My reign of a hundred days," was already completed, and that the intermediate periods were in a progressive state.

### William Brasfield & R. W. Dimitt

TAKE this method of informing the public in general, that we have commenced the

### Saddling Business

at Winchester on Main Street, opposite Taylor & Co where they intend carrying on in all its various branches, which they will sell on reasonable terms. They intend keeping on hand a constant supply of the best materials, and after themselves they can render general satisfaction in point of workmanship, and on the shortest notice, to those who may favor them with their custom. March 22 138 if

### Public Sale.

WILL be exposed to public sale on the 31st instant, on the premises of John L. near, jun. two miles south west of Winchester, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; a quantity of good Bacon, Corn, Rye, and other articles too tedious to mention, on a credit of six months. All sums under 5 dollars cash in hand Bond with approved security will be required. JOHN LANDER Jr. March 22 136 2v

### Found,

ON Monday the 17th inst. a Friendship meeting house, a man's SADDLE about half worn, which the owner can get by applying to LARKIN DAWSON, in Winchester, proving property and paying charges. March 22 138 1w

### A Likely House Boy FOR SALE.

Required of the Printer. F. B. 1 131f

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY SET.

TAKEN UP by John Keise, a good country, on Stepstone, one Brown HORSE adjudged to be five years old past last spring, no brand to be seen, an Ambroke horse; appraised to \$23. Also, a sorrel GILLY, supposed to be two years old last spring, the near fore leg white up to the knee, with a deft in her forehead; no brands. Appraised to \$20 before the subscriber, the 2d September 1816. WILLIAM THOMPSON. A copy—Teste, JAMES CRAWFORD, d c m c c. 138 3v

TAKEN UP by William Caves, in Montgomery County, on Spencer Creek, near Ellis's salt works, a Brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, one hind foot white, about 16 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, no brands perceivable. Also, a young COLT, nearly the same color and marks. Appraised to 22 dollars 50 cts. Posted before me this 9th day of November, 1816. WILLIAM YOCOM, j p m c. 137 3w

### Clarke County, to wit.

TAKEN UP by Martin Haggard, living near Col. Wm Sudduth's, a BLACK MARE, 15 1/2 hands high, 12 years old, shod round, has a small star in her face. Appraised to 49 dollars. Also, a BAY MARE, 6 or 7 years old, 15 hands high, shod before, both hind feet white, has a star in her face, has a long switch tail, appears rubbed on the sides. Appraised to 55 dollars. Posted before me the 15th of Jan'y 1817. JOHN YARD, j p c c. 137 3w