

The Kentucky Advertiser.

WINCHESTER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1817.

Mr. Cole, late private Secretary of the Ex-President Madison, had arrived at Paris, from St. Petersburg, and has announced to the Minister of the United States of America, at the Court of France, the amicable settlement of all differences between the Courts of Russia and the United States.

There has recently been a very extraordinary fresh in the Kentucky river, which has not yet subsided but in a moderate degree. The perpendicular rise of the water was about 58 feet. Much damage has been done, particularly to the Warehouses, which contained a very large proportion of the last year's crop of tobacco. A vast number of hogheads have been carried down the river by the current, chiefly from the counties of Madison, Clarke and Jessamine. It is supposed by some that the loss will amount to \$300,000; by others it is estimated much higher. At any rate, a great many of our farmers, who had deposited their tobacco, but had not sold it, have suffered severely; as well as many of the merchants, who had purchased large quantities of that article. This calamity we presume will not be experienced again—the owners of warehouses and their customers, taught in the dear school of experience, will take care hereafter to keep out of the reach of any flood that may be within the compass of possibility.—Reporter.

We understand that the President has committed the affairs of the Department of State to the charge of Mr. Rush, Attorney General, who will serve as Acting Secretary until Mr. Adams's return from London.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Philadelphia, has announced his intention to publish, by subscription, the works of his father, the late A. J. Dallas, with his Biography prefixed. We have no doubt that respect for the memory of Mr. Dallas, putting out of view the value of his works, will secure an extensive patronage to this work.

We were mistaken in stating that the vote of thanks of the House of Representatives to Mr. Clay, (Speaker) at the close of the late session, was moved by Mr. Findley. We understand that the intention of that venerable gentleman was anticipated by Mr. Mills, a highly respectable federal member from Massachusetts, who made the motion.

On adjourning the House; Mr. CLAY said that, before he performed the last duty of the presiding officer of the house, he would avail himself of the occasion to make his respectful acknowledgments, for the flattering expression of favorable opinion which had been recently made, and which was rendered more interesting by the quarter from which it proceeded. Next to the approbation of one's own conscience, and one's country, that of the immediate representatives of the people must ever be most acceptable. But he felt that, in the instance of that just bestowed on him, he was more indebted to the kindness than to the justice of the house. For he was quite sensible that in the course of his administration of the duties of the chair, called upon as he frequently was, promptly to decide complicated and embarrassing questions, as they suddenly arose, he must have committed many errors. And if he had been able, in any degree, to satisfy the just expectations of the house, it was owing to that liberal support which had been, on all sides, generously accorded to him.

In legislation, Mr. C. continued, there were three periods of extraordinary difficulty, and requiring great fortitude. The first, was that which immediately precedes a war, and in which preparation is made for the event. The second, that which accompanies the war; and the third that which immediately follows the war. During the two first, however, there were animating circumstances, always existing, which invigorated the legislative function.—During the last, the stimulus is gone, and being replaced by relaxation, the legislator needs more fortitude. He has to survey the whole fabric of the state; to accommodate it to the new circumstances in which it is placed; to provide a revenue for redeeming the debt of the war; to retrench; and, by the reduction of establishments, to dismist from the service of the country many of those who have nobly contributed to sustain its glory.

It has been your lot, gentlemen, to be cast in the last of the three periods mentioned. And I take great pleasure, regardless of the motives which may be ascribed to me, in testifying to the patience, the diligence, and the zeal which you have manifested in the public service. I am greatly deceived if, as the result of your labors, at no distant day, there will not be acknowledged to have been laid by you the deepest foundations of the national prosperity. That you may long continue to live to witness and to participate in that prosperity; and that you may experi-

ence, on your return to your respective homes, every blessing of which our nature is susceptible, is the ardent wish of one who, wherever he may be, will never cease to cherish of all of you the most agreeable and affectionate recollections.

It remained for him only to announce that the House stood adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 10. The following address to the late President of the United States, was reported by the Committee appointed for that purpose, and adopted at the general meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th ultimo. It was presented on the 6th inst. to Mr. Madison, who returned the answer which is subjoined.

TO JAMES MADISON.

We come, Sir, on behalf of the citizens of Washington, to mingle our congratulations with our regrets at your political retirement—congratulations that spring from our participation as Americans in the untarnished glory that accompanies you—regrets that flow from feelings alive to the loss we are so soon to experience. At this event, as citizens of a great community, we feel a pride only surpassed by our affection as men.

When we beheld you succeeding to the place and honors of the illustrious author of the declaration of our independence, under the auspices of whose private virtues and public duties our local institutions were devised, we felt more poignantly the extent of our loss from the uncertainty that always hangs over the future: We had found in him the enlightened friend of a place, which, amidst all the vicissitudes of its fortunes, he continued, with the great man who founded it, to consider the key-stone of the union.

In him too, we had found one, who spread a charm over society, by the urbanity, the hospitality, the kindness of his private life.

What then was our satisfaction on realizing, in his friend and successor, a like devotion to principle, softened by the same urbanity, the same hospitality, the same kindness, and permit us as we hope without wounding female delicacy, to add, irradiated by a grace and benevolence that have inspired universal respect and friendship.

We shall never forget that, when our city felt the tempest of war, it was your wisdom and firmness that repaired the breach, and from the causes that menaced its ruin, extracted the elements of its stability and expansion.—May you long continue, yourself happy, to behold, in the prosperity of others the attestations of your virtues, and especially, to find in every heart in Washington a sanctuary of gratitude!

Bound to the union by ties indissoluble, we trust, as they are sacred, we cannot let this occasion pass without contrasting, for a moment, the past and present state of our country. At the time you were called to the Executive chair, the sky not only lowered, but the storm had already burst upon us. The world was in chaos, and violence and injustice busy in the work of destruction. At that crisis, no one could feel the weight of responsibility more than you did, or the obligations of that duty, which, while it vigorously asserted a nation's rights, abstained from wantonly endangering its vital interests. You had participated largely in forming that constitution under which we had flourished, and must have been fully sensible of the solemnity of an untried appeal which might prematurely expose it to fatal perils. But the appeal became necessary, and it was made. Its fruits are a solid peace, a name among the nations of the earth, a self respect founded upon justice and conscious strength, and above all, a conviction that our liberties can never be lost so long as that charter endures, which, formed by the first talents, is now cemented by the best blood of our country. At that era our rights were trampled upon—they are now respected; our property was plundered—it is now without danger spread over the globe; our martial character drooped—it is now elevated; our navy had gathered an ephemeral laurel—it is now crowned with immortal honor. Power and national glory, sir, have often before been acquired by the sword; but rarely without the sacrifice of civil or political liberty. It is here pre-eminently, that the righteous triumph of the one, under the smiles of Heaven, secures the other. When we reflect that this sword was drawn under your guidance, we cannot resist offering you our own, as well as a nation's thanks, for the vigilance with which you have restrained it within its proper limits; the energy with which you have directed it to its proper objects, and the safety with which you have wielded an armed force of fifty thousand men, aided by an annual disbursement of many millions, without a political, civil, or religious right.

We remain, with the highest respect and regard. JAMES H. BLAKE, Chairman. On behalf of the Committee appointed by the general meeting of the citizens. H. CARROLL, Secretary.

MR. MADISON'S REPLY. Gentlemen—I am much indebted to

the citizens of Washington, in whose behalf you speak, for the expressions of regard and respect addressed to me. These sentiments are the more valuable to me, as a long residence among them has made me well acquainted with their many titles to my esteem, at the same time that it has enabled them to mark more particularly the course of my public and personal conduct. Their partiality has greatly overrated both; but they do no more than justice to my honest zeal in the service of my country, and to my friendly dispositions towards this city and its inhabitants. I have ever regarded the selection for the National Metropolis, made by its great Founder, as propitious to the national welfare; and although I could not rival my immediate predecessor in the aids he afforded; I was not less sincere in my desires for its growth and improvement. The ultimate good flowing from the disaster which at one moment clouded its prospects, is a gratifying compensation to those on whom it fell; and is among the proofs of that spirit in the American people, as a free people, which rising above adverse events, and even converting them into sources of advantage, is the true safeguard against dangers of every sort.

On the point of a final departure from Washington, I pray its citizens to be assured, that every expression of their kindness will be held in lively remembrance, with cordial wishes for their collective prosperity and individual happiness.

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES H. BLAKE, Esq. and the other gentlemen of the committee on behalf of the citizens of Washington.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26. SPECIE.

We mentioned in Monday's Courier, that upwards of 100,000 Specie Dollars, arrived here on Sunday. We now understand, that about 200,000 were received here by the arrivals on that and the preceding day.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, March 11

A number of articles of intelligence contained in the London papers to the 27th of January, brought to this port by the ship Belvedere, Capt. Hobson, will be seen in this day's paper.

The most material articles, as they appear to us, seem to be those relating to a loan of twelve millions sterling to support Louis XVIII. on his thorny throne.—Messrs. Baring and Hope, of London, Mr. Parish, of Hamburgh, and a Banker of Paris, are said to be the principle negotiators of this loan; but, it is thought, that the Paris Banker is only an agent for the principals. The British government has given its sanction to this measure.

It is stated in one of these papers, that the current expences of the year are deficient more than twenty millions. To this, next year, will be added the Irish expenditure of four and half millions, making a deficiency of twenty-five millions, unless the minister reduces the national expences, which he will not do, unless he is forced to reform.

It is now ascertained that Lord Whitworth quits the government of Ireland, and is to be succeeded by Lord Talbot, (one of Mr. Pitt's new Lords, of the name of Chictwynd.) But Lord Talbot is only to hold this office till the arrival of Lord Moira from India: he has lately been made Marquis of Hastings, and on his arrival, is to be created Duke of Huntingdon.

The London Courier of the 21st. of January, contains long accounts of the trials of the rioters, some of whom have been found guilty. It would appear that the jury were much inclined to be merciful to these unfortunate men, as they acquitted four of them, much to the surprize of the Judge.—New jurymen were to be impelled to try the other rioters.

The people of England and Ireland continue their loud complaints of the hardness of the times, and cry for a reform of grievances. Even the Scotch, not easily moved in common cases, have joined this cry—but the influence of that government, backed by a powerful army, will be too strong for all the cries of the starving multitude.

"The internal state of Ireland (says the Dublin Chronicle) continues in the greatest depression. Landlords and tenants are involved in one common ruin, neither is there the slightest prospect, or the most distant hope, of any amendment.

"The desertion of farms by tenants, and the quantities of land unoccupied, daily increase. In one Barony of the country of Clare, that of Burren, there are upwards of 18,000 acres given up by the former tenants, and unoccupied by any others.—they remain quite waste.

"We learn from one of the Kerry papers, that there are more than 6000 acres near the lately thriving and prosperous town of Tralee, which have been surrendered, and are likely to remain unoccupied.

"Let any man look round him and say, how is the interest of the Debt—called, by courtesy National—to be paid, or by whom?"

Blanks for sale at this office.

Public Notice.

LESLIE COMBS having returned from the Eastward, is prepared to settle with all those whose business he transacted in that quarter. He may at any time be found at his office in Lexington, on Main-street, in the brick corner house, opposite S & G Cropper's stand. He still continues the practice of his profession in the Fayette & Clarke Courts.

The Western Citizen, at Paris, and the Reporter, in Lexington, will give this one insertion: April 5.

To Stock Raisers.

I SHALL have surplus Pasture of the best kind, well inclosed, for eighty or an hundred head of Stock through the summer, and on reasonable terms. Those wishing to be accommodated had better make early application. LESLIE COMBS.

April 5. 14 3w

L.I.V.E.A.

THE subscriber has just received, immediately from Ireland, a large quantity of LINEN of a superior quality, and well assorted, which he will dispose of by the piece or package, on reasonable terms, at a short credit.

GEORGE HOWARD.

Mount Sterling, April 5. 149 1w

10 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Monday the 31st March, between Winchester and Thomas Burrus's, a Pocket Book, containing about thirty dollars in money, and several notes and other accounts.—Any person delivering said pocket book, with its contents, to the subscriber, or to any person so that he gets the same, shall be entitled to the above reward. JAMES OLD.

March 5. 140 1w

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Winchester, Ky. on the 31st of March, 1817, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- Aldridge Elijah, Holliday Elizabeth
Atchley Joseph, Harvace William
A. L. Mrs Mary, or Henry, Holladay Elizabeth
Fritts, Jenkins James
Armstrong William, K
Anderson William, Kess Isaac
Asburn John, Kessad John
Barr Catherine, Kessanough Th W
Bartlett William, King James
Bush Fielding, Lampton Joshua 2
Blackwell James, Lockett Benjamin 2
Baber Obadiah, Landrum Thomas
Biba William, Lyon Elijah 2
Burr James, Latham William
Bostwright James, M
Bristow John S, Martin John 2
Brown William, Mattews Nancy
Buchanan Jos Dr 2, McCarty M J
Barns John, McMillan Wm Col
Butler Edmund, McFerrin Robert
Brumer John, O
Owens Horatio
Christy Ambrose Esq, P
Chrostwhait Elijah, Potts Samuel
Cary Ludwell, Parish John
Clerk of Clarke Circuit 2, Reg. from
Carter John, Roger John
Cary Edward, Rippie Elizabeth
Carnochan William, Robb James
Dalley Thomas, Russel Philip
Dean Elizabeth, Robertson James
Douglas Joseph, Rush William jr
Jawson Stephen, Richards Robert
Daniel Jane, Renick George
Elliott Katherine, Smith Mr
F. Andre Vachel, Sympon James
Fishback Jacob, Scantling Elizabeth
Gist Henry C 3, Sheriff of Clarke
Gentry Moses, Sidnee Martin
Greening Reub, Smith David
Goldsmith George, Stephenson Charles
Hanks Absalom 2, Stackford James
Haggard Bartlett, T
Holliday James, Tanner William
Haley William, Taylor Hannah H
Hurtz John, Trigg Christopher
Hall Thomas, Tuggle Nabala
Hockaday Isaac, W
Holliday George, Watts Nelson
Huzlerigg William, Williams Williams
Hutchison Robert, Wright Thomas
Wood Catherine Mrs, Webb James
Walker James senr, Watts Howard
Wyatt David T, Wilson Jacob 2
Woolsey Thomas, Win David
THOMAS PICKETT, Post M. str.

TAKEN UP by Radford M'Cargo, living miles from Winchester, on the road Mount Sterling, one SORREL HORSE, 6y old last spring, 14 hands high, both hind white, has a star and snip, and a white streak in his face, a small star on his left shou. Appraised to \$35.

Also, one SORREL MARE, three yr old, about thirteen hands high, both hind feet white and a small star in her forehead, and some white hairs about her weathers and flanks. Appraised to \$10 the 9th November, 1816. BENJAMIN J. PAUL.

A copy from record Teste, CHRISTOPH EP. FRY, d. c. for JAMES P. WILLOCK & c. 140f.

TAKEN UP by John George, living in Bush's settlement, a BAY HORSE, with a star and snip, shod before, sh. out 17een hands high, no other marks or brands receivable. Appraised 45 dollars. Feb. 24, 1817. A copy from record. WM. M'CURIE, J. p. c. 140f.

TAKEN UP by Samuel R. ger., living on Licking, near Robert Andrews' mills, a Brown MARE, six years old next spring, about 15y high, a star in her forehead, the near hind foot white, some small spots, the near hip, no brands receivable. Appraised to \$40 before me the 8th February, 1817. WM. MORGAN, J. p. c.