

RELATIONS WITH ALGIERS.

The following report was transmitted to the House of Representatives on the 23d ult. by the President of the United States :

"The acting Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th inst. requesting the President of the United States to cause to be laid before that house such information as he shall deem necessary to be communicated, touching the state of relations existing between the United States and the Barbary Powers, has the honor to state, that, according to the latest accounts from Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli, our relations with those powers remained upon their former footing, nor is there any particular reason to believe that any change has since taken place.

It will appear by the documents accompanying the message of the President to Congress on the 17th November, 1812, that the Dey of Algiers had, violently, and without just cause, obliged the Consul of the U. S. and all American citizens then in Algiers, to leave that place in a manner highly offensive to their country and injurious to themselves, and, in violation of the Treaty then subsisting between the two nations. It appears, moreover, that he exacted from the Consul, under pain of immediate imprisonment a large sum of money, to which he had no claim but what originated in his own injustice.

These acts of violence and outrage have been followed by the capture of, at least, one American vessel, and by the seizure of an American citizen on board a neutral vessel. The unfortunate persons, thus captured, are yet held in captivity, with the exception of two of them, who have been ransomed. Every effort to obtain the release of the others has proved abortive ; and there is some reason to believe that they are held by the Dey as a means by which he calculates to extort from the United States a degrading Treaty.

JAS. MONROE.

Department of State, February 20, 1815.

IMPORTANT FROM MOBILE.

Copy of a letter from Judge Toulmin, to Governor SHELBY, dated

Fort Stoddart, Feb. 14.

SIR—The calculations which were formed at Orleans with regard to the incapacity of the British to make any farther hostile attempts upon our territory on the Gulf of Mexico, appear to have been not well founded. I speak however, on the supposition that the force which has shewn itself off Mobile Point, is a part of the same force which was at New-Orleans. Of this, however, we are not absolutely certain, though it is generally understood to be so. And yet after all, they may have received considerable reinforcements from the West Indies, without our knowing any thing about it. Such indeed must be the case, if the report which they had in Mobile be true, that they have 8000 troops besides Indians. I do not, however, give much credit to this account ; because I do not know how they should get it—for it appears that no news has arrived from Mobile Point since the attack commenced—and a boat which was sent down by General Winchester to obtain intelligence, was pursued by one of the British boats, and was obliged to make for shore. The men, it is said, escaped back to Mobile by land.

The British boats, together with a schooner came into Mobile Bay on the west side, out of the range of the fort at the Point. On Tuesday last, (Feb. 7th) 25 British vessels anchored off the Point, at the distance of five or six miles—Maj. Lawrence sent a boat up to Gen. Winchester and requested that a force might be sent to his aid—particularly to meet the land force of the British, south of the Bon-Secour, a bayou which runs into the Mobile Bay north of Fort Bowyer. On Saturday evening 1200 men went down under Maj. Blue : I wish they might have got to scene of danger in time to be of service. On Wednesday 30 vessels were seen from the Point—2 or 3 appeared to be frigates ; the greater part were brigs of war, and some large transports. Nine vessels were seen landing their troops between the Point and the Perdido. Dauphin's Island is covered with tents : the Indians have had several war dances there. Two or three weeks ago, some Spanish gentlemen from Pensacola brought word to Fort Montgomery (a fort on the other side of the river) that from 250 to 300 Indians had crossed the Bay of Pensacola, and proceeded westward towards Perdido—possibly the co-operation had been concerted with the British.

The attack on Fort Bowyer, at the Point, commenced on Thursday, as we judge by the sound of the guns ; it terminated on Friday night with a tremendous discharge or explosion. On Sunday morning the discharge of can-

non was heard again. Provisions are very scarce at Fort Bowyer ; it is said that they have only enough to last ten days. A supply was sent down, but as the British barges had then entered the Bay, it is probable the supply was intercepted. The people at Mobile I am told, are packing up their moveable effects.

Should the enemy take the Point, the fate of Mobile and consequently the fate of the whole of the Mississippi Territory east of Pearl river, will be very uncertain. We have a great many men indeed ; but what are men without money ? and the British occupying the waters between this country and Orleans have intercepted our usual channel of supply. The crops here have been extremely scanty ; and the little portion which the people had has been sadly reduced by the horses from Tennessee. The Georgia troops which I believe have been about three months on their march, have not yet arrived : from what I can learn they must be at least three days march from Mobile. Expresses have been sent to General McIntosh to hasten their progress. It is supposed, I believe, that the British will attempt a landing near Choctaw Point, 3 miles below Mobile ; the militia are stationed there. There is however, a more eligible landing 4 miles above Mobile. A channel of the Mobile river, called Spanish river, leaves that part of the river which passes the town, six or seven miles above the town. Spanish river has the deepest water ; vessels can ascend it which cannot come direct to Mobile. Should they come up this channel, they will drop down about 3 miles and find a good landing at the Bayou called St. Louis ; from whence to Mobile there is a good way by land. From Mobile they can proceed to the upper settlements on the Mississippi. It is hoped, however, that they will meet with a body of men both able and willing to make them repent of their temerity. No satisfactory opinion, however, can be formed with the little information we have about the number of the enemy.

This country would have afforded an excellent market for the hogs of Kentucky and Tennessee, during the present winter. Indeed it would do so still, till the latter end of May, when the beef cattle will begin to improve. The army, say 4 or 5000 men, have been living a long time upon miserable beeves, driven out of the woods in the days of winter, and which having always lived on the wild grass, would die before they would eat an ear of corn or a lock of hay. Pork would be cheaper at six dollars per hundred ; there is indeed one drove of hogs on the way—Flour too would bear a good price—in fact all Kentucky produce. Corn has currently sold at a dollar, and a dollar and a half per bushel ; it is now got up to two dollars—but very little can be got even at that price. I know of nothing which should prevent produce coming to the mouth of the Chesuncti ; it is only 150 miles from hence, whereas Natchez is 250 or more. It is 300 indeed from Mobile—and the Quarter-Master is gone to Natchez to have provisions brought from thence in waggons. To come to Madisonville or Chesuncti, the boats would have to come through the Bayou Manchac, and so into Pontchartrain (which the British have never I believe, molested.) I have known several 60 foot barges to come down in the Bayou Manchac, and even all across Lake Pontchartrain.

HARRY TOULMIN. His Exy ISAAC SHELBY.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Judge Toulmin, to the Editors of the Argus, dated Fort Stoddart, Feb. 15.

SIRS—By the mail of to-day you will receive the news of this part of the world—We are in a truly critical situation. By letters from Mobile to-day I find that Maj. Blue landed 12 miles above Fort Bowyer on Sunday. A heavy firing of cannon and small arms was heard at Mobile on Monday. Report says that the English have been twice repulsed from the Fort by land, and thrice by water : and that the English were approaching the Fort on Sunday by slow but regular entrenchments.—General McIntosh is looked for with the Georgia troops with great anxiety.

We are in a state of continual alarm. Every gun we hear excites apprehensions as to the fate of the country.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16. The flotilla of gallees and barges which sailed from this port on Friday evening last, under Com. Dent, captured at Bull's Bay the schooner Brent, tender to the Severn (British) frigate, with 2 midshipmen and 13 men. The tender was aground, and some part of her crew escaped in a small boat. The two officers, in company with the commodore, reached town late on Tuesday night. The men arrived yesterday.

The private armed schooner Harrison, capt. Stephins, (late capt. Taylor) with a cargo of dry goods, &c. has arrived from a cruise, at Wilmington, N. C. Capt. Taylor was unfortunately killed in an action with a King's brig, off Surinam.

REMARKS. Made by Mr. ALLAN, in the House of Representatives of this State, on a motion made by Mr. Mills to postpone the further consideration of the Revenue Bill to the first Monday in April.

Mr. speaker—I shall oppose the postponement of the bill, as it is in effect the same thing as a rejection of it.—Perhaps no subject has obtained the attention, or the sanction of this legislature, in which the people feel a more lively interest than in this. The citizens of the county from which I came, and indeed of all the counties in the state, so far as I can learn, desire a change in the revenue law of the last session.—This wish of the people, together with my own conviction of its propriety, makes me extremely anxious to act upon the subject, notwithstanding the session is so far advanced. The bill now under consideration is decidedly superior to the existing law in two respects.

By this bill, you require the commissioner to go to the people, instead of requiring (as by the present law) the people to wait on the commissioner ; and the most odious feature in the present law, that of compelling your citizens to value their own taxable property, is obviated in this bill by imposing the duties of valuation on the commissioner. Formerly a few commissioners were appointed in each county ; who went to the people and took in their property—and for their service received a moderate compensation. This plan was found by experience to do very well : no inconvenience arose from it, except that it cost a little cash—This however was thought a sufficient reason to repeal the law, and a commissioner was next appointed in company, with certain exemptions and no pay—and the whole community, young and old, were compelled to turn out to the muster ground and hunt this commissioner ; the number who did not find him, added to the number who omitted altogether to go, was very considerable.—Their tax would amount to more than the sum formerly paid to the commissioners : that in this change the state not only lost money but the people had to submit to what is rather a degradation to free men, in being obliged to hunt up the commissioner. Many of the people did not know the law ; and many who were perfectly honest, from being engaged in other pursuits, let the time pass by, and thus became obnoxious to its penalties, and were vexed with a suit in court, and fined without any intention of doing wrong.

But last session another error greater than all was grafted upon this defective plan—that of requiring the people to value their own property—this is objectionable in many points of view ; the honest part of your citizens through a laudable delicacy decline to value their own property ; they are unwilling to be exposed to the remarks and the censure of the malicious in their neighbourhood. And it gives to the honest complete opportunity of throwing taxation from their own shoulders. By this law you in fact leave it to each individual to say how much he will pay to the support of government.

It is easy to see its impolitic and unjust operation ; its undue weight upon the honest, will be just in proportion as the dishonest shrink from a faithful valuation of their property.—Integrity, honor and liberality are taxed to pay for the protection of the miser, the swindler and the knave.—Our citizens would rather pay disinterested commissioners to judge between them and the commonwealth ; all would then pay nearly in proportion to the value of their property.

Mr. Mills' motion was negatived ; and the bill passed the House by a majority of ten votes but was lost in the Senate.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22.—Noon.

ARRIVED—The sloop Margaret, Mattocks, 11 days from Havannah, with molasses, sugar, and fruit to the master. Passengers, Capt. Carron, of Elizabeth City, N. C. and Mr. J. Poinroy, of Massachusetts. Left at Havanna, schooner Argo, Smith, ready for Philadelphia, and two other small American vessels, waiting a chance to slip out. British ships of war were daily arriving from the Mississippi, at Havanna, and sailing from that place, full of wounded troops that were, at the battles of New-Orleans. The Plantagenet sailed from Havanna for England on the morning of the 11th inst. having on board the bodies of Generals Pakenham and Gibbs, and several wounded officers, amongst whom was Col. Thornton, who was also wounded at the attack on Washington, and whose life was despaired of. It is understood at Havanna that Gen. Keané was recovering from his wounds. The British officers who had arrived at Havanna from New-Orleans, said but little on the subject of the invasion of Louisiana, but acknowledged they were defeated, and that they never witnessed such fighting in Europe ; as was exhibited by our troops at New-Orleans. Amongst the ships of war left at Havanna, were the frigates Nymph and President, Carnation brig, &c. Capt. M. saw no cruizers on the coast.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 23. Extract from the instructions of the War Department to commanding Generals of Districts and Armies relative to militia in the service of the United States.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, 18th February, 1815.

You will discharge all militia, volunteers and detachments now in service within your command.

Those troops will be previously mustered conformably to the following provisions of the laws and regulations relative to militia drafts. "Act to provide for calling forth the militia, &c. passed April the 8th, 1814. Section 11. In all cases where a brigade of militia shall be called forth for actual service, it shall be the duty of the brigade major of such brigade to inspect and muster the same and sign the muster rolls conformably to the provisions of the act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States." If less than a brigade be called forth, then it shall be the duty of a Brigade Major within the District wherein such militia may rendezvous, to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls. Two musters to be made in the manner aforesaid—one on the assembling, and the other on the discharge of such militia. If there should be no Brigade Major in the vicinity, the commanding officer may direct any officer under the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, whether of the regular troops or militia, to inspect and muster the militia so called forth. It shall be the duty of the officer so mustering and inspecting militia detachments, to make immediate report thereof to the War Department. Payment will be made through the regimental paymaster in all cases in which the corps shall be organized as a regiment ; and in all cases in which it shall fall short of the number necessary to that organization, by the paymaster accompanying the army or division to which it may belong."

By order of the Secretary of War, D. PARKER, Adj. and Insp. Gen.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14. Some of the effects of the news of Peace.

In yesterday's paper we gave a rapid sketch of the effects of war : to day we give one of the effects of the prospect of peace even before ratification. Our markets of every kind experienced a sudden and to many a shocking change—Sugar for instance fell from 26 dollars per cwt. to 12 50.—Tea, which sold at \$2 25 on Saturday, yesterday was purchasable at \$1 Specie which had got to the enormous rate of 22 per cent premium, dropt down to two. The article, in particular of Tin fell from the height of \$80 the box to 25.—Six per cents rose from 76 to 86, 10 per cent. and Treasury notes rose from 92 to 98 per cent. This difference between the two kinds of stock is owing to the interest being the same in both, while the price of the former is much less to the holder. That is, the holder of the former receives 6 per cent on \$100, which costs him but 86, while the holder of the latter receives the same interest, but the principal costs 96.—Bank stock rose generally from 5 to 10 per cent. Sailor's Rights beat time to the sound of the hammer at every wharf, and Free Trade looked briskly up ; no longer did it live in toasts alone.

FROM HAVANNA.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.

By the arrival of the schr. William Hull, capt. Hubble, we learn, that accounts had been received there from the British army near New-Orleans, to the 17th of January. They confirm the news which had already reached us from other quarters, of the complete defeat of the British on the 8th ult.—There were at Havanna, when capt. H arrived there, a 64 gun ship, 2 frigates and two brigs ; the first mentioned had come with orders to purchase 3000 lbs. of flour, and had bought and taken on board 2000 barrels, when another brig arrived, and immediately after communicating with the 64, they all got under way, excepting one frigate, and proceeded for New-Orleans. From their going off in so great a hurry, it was presumed that the British were fearful of being cut off by the Americans, and were about to withdraw their army.

It was difficult to obtain information from the British officers at Havanna, relative to their operations, but from what leaked out, it was evident they had suffered dreadfully, not only by the sword, but by the inclemency of the season ! A great number of British troops are said to have perished with cold, and many of the officers on board the ships at Havanna were frost bitten. From the best information that could be obtained, it was believed, that the British had not lost, from the time of their landing up to the 17th ult. from all causes, less than 5000 men. A British officer admitted to Capt. H. that they lost 30 barges in the attack upon our gun-boats—our men to use his own expression, fought like bull dogs, and of 140 men belonging to his vessel which went into the action, 30 only came out uninjured.

There was a variety of rumors at Havanna relative to the late reported Revolution in Spain ; but so careful is the Governor of Cuba to suppress all publications on the subject, that it is impossible to ascertain their correctness. It was the general impression, however, that the Patriot General Mina was at the head of a very powerful army, in opposition to Ferdinand.

PETERSBURG, (Va.) Feb. 14.

Yesterday evening about half past 4 o'clock, we were astounded by a tremendous noise, resembling the roll of distant thunder. The volume of smoke issuing from the stone building near M'Neal's bridge, which had been for some time past used as a depot of military stores, soon discovered that to be the scene of danger. The explosion was caused, we understand, by some person in the house accidentally firing a musket near a keg of fixed ammunition, which communicated with a parcel of loose powder, the whole exploded together, making a tremendous report, and bursting the eastern wall of the upper story of the house. No eulogium can do justice to the daring intrepidity of the citizens on this occasion—they rushed into the smoking ruins, and seizing barrels of powder, threw them into the river, while they were yet blazing with fire ! Their unexampled exertions arrested the progress of the flame, ere it communicated to the adjacent buildings. Nearly all the public property was saved, and it gave us pleasure to add, not a life was lost.

The British, not satisfied with our porter or our ferry, have thought fit to take two or three draughts of our Coffee—the last draught, however, from some cause or other, had the opposite effects—whether it has been owing to too great an admixture of the sugar cane, or the violence with which it was administered, it appears to be a fact, that whilst I laid many hundred Britons flat on their backs—and caused many hundreds more to Carol to the tune of Yankee doodle—it has cast such consternation among the remainder, as to make them sing out, in some strange kind of dialect—"O dear"—making a sound something like A-dair.—Aurora.

DOCTOR JOHN B. DUKE

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Bath and Montgomery that he has settled in Mount Sterling. Those wishing to make application to him may do so by enquiring at Capt. Banks' Tavern.

Wanted to Hire.

A NEGRO BOY, or 10 or 15 years of age. J. MILLS.

Notice

A FEW STUDENTS to the Seminary may be accommodated with BOARDING by me. I have a NEGRO GIRL to sell. JAMES DANIEL.

TOBACCO.

TWO HUNDRED lbs. first rate crop TOBACCO for sale, now in the ware houses ready for shipping. LEWIS SANDERS.

Five Dollars Reward.

STAYED from my farm, three miles from Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, on Somerset Creek, a GREY HORSE, 4 years old this spring, about 15 hands high, well made, a light mane and tail, carries a very good tail, not fairly bridle wise, he is very apt to turn round, rear and attempt to follow another horse when meeting ; no brands or marks recollected. PETER MASON.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the 23d inst. at my farm on Strode's Creek, near Mathew Anderson's, on a credit of 12 months, the following property, viz. Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and a quantity of good sound Corn, with a number of other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. JOHN SKILLMAN.

Hemp wanted.

WE will give FIVE DOLLARS, cash in hand, for HEMP, delivered at the Rope Walk in Winchester. C. E. DUNCAN & CO.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE JOSEPHUS,

WILL STAND the present season at my stable at the Cross Plains, Fayette County. For particulars see hard bills. STEWART STEVENS.

Montgomery County—Sct.

TAKEN UP by James Harrow, on the waters of Hinkston, a sorrel MARE, about nine years old, about fourteen hands high, her near hind foot white no brands perceivable. Appraised to \$10 50. JOSEPH SIMPSON, j. p.

Clark County—to wit.

TAKEN UP by Henry Judy, living on Stone's near Ramsey's mill, a bay MARE, 14 hands high or upwards, supposed to be 15 years old, has some white in her face. Appraised to \$15. Posted before me the 28th of Nov. 1814. JOHN WARD, j. p. c.