

NAPOLEON'S EXILE.

From the London globe of June 17.
Extract of a letter from an officer,
Brought by the Hannah, which arrived on Saturday from St. Helena.

ST. HELENA, APRIL 21.

Sir Hudson Lowe arrived here a few days back in the Phoenix, after a tedious passage, and took upon himself the reins of government. The day after his arrival, he proceeded to Longwood, accompanied by the admiral and his own staff, at 9 o'clock in the morning; but in consequence of some want of form in waiting on him, (such as not having first asked at what time it would be convenient to receive visitors, and probably the unseasonableness of the hour pitched upon) Napoleon refused to see either him or the admiral; for the latter of whom it is said, by the bye, he has no great affection. The next day, however, the mistake, whatever it was, was rectified, and Sir Hudson Lowe was introduced to him; but it appears that he would not see Sir George Cockburn, whether designedly or thro' some mistake of the servant who was stationed to announce visitors, I cannot find out, but shrewdly suspect the former. After a few minutes conversation, Sir Hudson withdrew, and Sir Thomas Reid and the rest of the staff were introduced, who were received with great politeness by Napoleon. It is whispered that an offer has been made to all or such of his suite as might be desirous to return to Europe, of allowing them an opportunity of doing so, by proceeding to the Cape in the first instance where Lord Charles Somerset has orders to see them provided with a passage; & that such of them as are not willing to abandon their old master in his adversity, must sign a paper the purport of which is, that they are willing to remain in the island as long as Napoleon shall be detained in it, and to undergo similar restrictions to such as it may be thought necessary to impose on him. I understand that they have all preferred remaining with Napoleon to forsaking him under even his present calamitous circumstances. It is also reported, that he may have Plantation House instead of Longwood, should he prefer the former; and that on the arrival of the whole of the 65th regiment, he will have the liberty of extending his rides over the entire of the island, saving & excepting the batteries. It is truly ridiculous to read the contradictory accounts with which the newspapers are crammed; many of which contain gross falsehood; and one would suppose at first that they had never been fabricated in London. Such are the stories of his recounting to young ladies (with whose archness and ingenuous candor, particularly the youngest, he certainly was considerably amused) the history of his campaigns; with all the loquacious vanity of a school boy describing the hair breadth escapes he had encountered in his first ox chase; when the fact is that it is a subject which he scarcely ever touches on and never without having been asked some questions concerning them. I have heard from persons who have been as often in his company, when with them, as most people in the island, and have had opportunities to hear him converse for hours, that they never heard him touch upon that string. In fact it is a piece with the Munchausen historian of his breakfast, who modestly states that he drinks a pot of porter and two bottles of claret at that meal; when the fact is, that there are few men more temperate than him in the use of wine. I understand, from unquestionable authority, that he never exceeds, during the day, from a pint to perhaps two thirds of a bottle of light wine, and never has been known to taste malt liquor. The stories about his voracity of appetite are entitled to a similar share of credit. It is certainly ungenerous to vilify a fallen enemy in such a manner, particularly when in your power.

With respect to the external appearance of the rock destined for his future residence, imagination the most exuberant in the terrible, could not picture to itself an abode so dreary and frightful. Stupendous and perpendicular volcanic rocks, without a morsel of vegetation, elevated 2,500 feet above the surface of the ocean, having their summits crowned with rugged and enormous rocks, eternally menacing destruction to the passenger crawling up the zig zag paths which the bands of slaves have labored in the steep sides of those hideous masses of rock; diversified occasionally by deep & horribly yawning ravines, whose lava colored sides impart to the terrified beholder a good idea of as many gaping chasms bursting forth from the infernal regions. As you advance into the country, the eye, fatigued with a view of such a complication of all that is frightful, contemplates with satisfaction the less terrible scenes which present themselves, and which (in comparison with the first) even gives a transitory idea of beautiful scenery. Such, in fact, is St. Helena, that the absence of that which is horrible constitutes beauty! The devil was ever allowed to emit gas from the infernal regions, and afterwards obliged to chuse an abode similar to the one he had just quitted, he would certainly fix his pavilion on St. Helena, which carries upon

its red sides undoubted proofs of having derived its origin from that element with which his Satanic Majesty is supposed to be eternally surrounded; and excepting the absence of that, I do not know that he would gain much by the change.

The salubrity of the climate has been as much exaggerated by fanciful writers (some of whom have only been two days on the island, and have afterwards given a description of beauties which never existed but in their own brain) as the topography. In comparison with such climates as Batavia, and some others in the East Indies, destructive to life, it is certainly considerably salubrious; and in consequence of having been principally resorted to by persons on their passage from the above mentioned baneful climates, and afflicted with scurvy, which readily yielded to the water-cresses with which the sides of the scanty brooks dignified with the name of rivers, abound, it has acquired an undeserved reputation. However, it cannot (at least in the mountains) be termed a very unhealthy climate, though it is certainly a very disagreeable one, as it is extremely humid, and for a great part of the year you are either enveloped in dense fogs, or if you budge out encountered by heavy showers, which penetrate in a moment a good fearnought. If you wish to ride out without a certainty of being wet to the skin, you ought to have men stationed with relays (if I may use the word) of great coats every mile. Bonaparte, it is said, has christened it "The Isle of Mists amid Desolation."

Precious to Bonaparte's arrival here, such was the scarcity of fresh meat, that when any of the famished inhabitants wanted a little fresh beef, not then being permitted to kill even their own cattle without leave from the governor, (which was not always to be obtained) it was well known to be customary with them to precipitate some unfortunate bullock while unsuspectingly grazing on the side of some of the ravines in the interior, down in the gulf below, in order to break some of his bones and thereby obtain a pretext to cut his throat & partake of his flesh! Since, however, Sir G. Cockburn has arrived, men of war have been appointed by him for the purpose of bringing cattle from the Cape. This cruel method of obtaining fresh meat is no longer prevalent, as the restrictions upon slaughtering bullocks have been taken off. Nevertheless the desired object of supplying the island, with sufficient quantity of fresh beef cannot be attained as great numbers of the Cape cattle die soon after their arrival. Longwood, where he resides at present, is the only plain on the island; upon it grows numbers of melancholy looking, useless trees, called by the natives gum-wood, which being all of nearly the same height and shape, give to the whole a sombre appearance. This, and the secluded state of the person inhabiting it, separated, as it were from this life, impresses you with an idea of being in an immense charnel house. It is however, the only spot in the island where a carriage can be driven with horses; for you must know, that previous to our arrival, the only vehicle of the kind in the island was slowly dragged along by bullocks! Plantation House and Grounds are an instance of what art can effect in a place denied every thing but mists by nature. His limits are now about four miles in extent where he may go without being accompanied by any British officer and by dint of tacking like Hawser Trunion working up to church to be married, he may considerably lengthen his rides.

Had he ever any intention of effecting his escape from this cage, the view of it, and the precautions taken by Sir G. Cockburn, must ere now have perfectly convinced him of the utter impracticability of it. Those about him say, that he never had any intention of the kind, and that his sole ambition now is to be permitted to end his days in England. He is greatly dissatisfied with his sojourn here, and frequently, I understand, expresses his indignation at the conduct of the ministers in sending him to this remote and hideous rock.

The letters you have seen in the papers, describing the ladies of the island to be grossly ignorant, and only able to articulate yes or no in answer to a question, are false and scandalous, as there are several very fine, sensible and entertaining girls on the rock, (some of whom have even been educated in England) and who form the principal ornament in society here.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.
The decision made by the Convention of Deputies from the Banks of N. York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, lately assembled in Philadelphia, that they would recommend to the Banks of their respective cities, to fix on the first Monday in July next, for the general simultaneous resumption of specie payments, was communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, by a committee who waited on him for that purpose. Although the day fixed is not so early as the Secretary had contemplated, we have the satisfaction to learn, that he is disposed to acquiesce in the proposed arrangement, if adopted by all the banks, as we have no doubt it will be.

The Kentucky Advertiser.

WINCHESTER:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1816.

ELECTION RETURNS—CONCLUDED.

SENATORS.

Ohio, Daviess & Henderson—James Hillier.

Clay & Floyd—Daniel Garrard.

Warren—John B. Smith.

Breckenridge, Grayson & Butler—William Hardin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Daviess—Benjamin Duncan.

Ohio—Moses Cummins.

Henderson & Union—James M. Mahan.

Clay—John H. Slaughter.

Bullitt—John Hornbeck.

Floyd—Col. Alexander Lakey.

Campbell—Elijah Grant.

Boon—Jemison Hawkins.

Fleming—Wm. P. Fleming, David Hart.

Pendleton—William Clark.

Breckenridge—James Moorman.

Rockcastle—William Carson.

Christian—B. S. Reeves, Nathan S. Dallam, Morgan Hobson.

Knox—Hiram Jones.

Allen—Samuel Garrison.

Bracken—James Armstrong.

Warren—John W. Cook, Turner.

Cumberland—Granville Bowman.

Bath—Thomas D. Owings.

Casey—William Goode.

Hopkins—(Equal division)—no election.

Logan—Urban Ewing, John J. Crittenden.

Lewis—Samuel Cox.

Greenup—Francis H. Gaines.

Pulaski—Thomas Dollerhide, Robert Gilmore.

Wayne—James Jones.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 23.

GOVERNOR, &c.

On yesterday, according to law, the sheriffs from the various counties in this state, convened at the capitol in this place, for the purpose of comparing polls for Governor and Lieut. Governor. When it appeared that Major GEORGE MADISON had an unanimous vote for governor.

For Lieut. Governor.

Col. Gabriel Slaughter, 26,688

Gen. Richard Hickman, 11,723

Col. James Garrard, 7,723

Boston, August 10.

The Congress frigate, Capt. Morris, now in this harbour, is undergoing a thorough repair; the Constitution and Guerriere frigates are to be hauled off, to give room for the Congress to be hove down and coppered—after which she will be refitted to proceed upon a long voyage, probably for the N. W. Coast of America; during which she is expected to survey several coasts and harbors.

The U. S. sloop of war Prometheus, Capt. Wadsworth, is getting ready for sea. She is supposed to be bound to Russia, to carry a messenger with dispatches.

The projected enterprise of navigating a Steam Boat across the Atlantic has excited the ambition of one of our most distinguished Naval Commanders to become instrumental in conducting her. A new boat of about 360 tons is to proceed from New York to England, and thence to a port in the Russian dominions, in acceptance of a patent privilege of the Russian waters.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, August 10.

Last evening arrived at this port the regular trading and fast sailing ship Pacific, Capt. Browne, in 38 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the first of July.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by this arrival London papers to the 28th of June. The following extracts comprise every article of interest they contain.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Yesterday morning arrived at Portsmouth the Mediterranean fleet, under the command of Admiral Lord Exmouth, consisting of six sail of the line, two frigates, and three brigs, forming the whole of our navy on the war establishment, excepting the Pilot sloop of war, on that station.

We regret to find, from the following extract from a Bristol paper, that serious disturbances have broken out in Wiltshire:

Bristol Mirror Office.

Saturday morning, 2 o'clock.

About 1 o'clock this morning, our city was alarmed by the sound of the bugle of the 55th regiment, and the ringing of bells. On enquiry, we learnt that a Magistrate of the county of Wiltz had arrived express from Trowbridge, for assistance; a mob of more than 3000 persons having yesterday collected at that place, setting the civil power at defiance. They had already destroyed two or three factories. The troops assembled with praise worthy alacrity; and in one hour and a half two companies were on their march for Trowbridge.

It is generally believed that Marshal Soult, who had previously taken up his residence in this city at the White Lion Inn, embarked from hence in the

William Henry, for Boston, in America, on the 18th inst.—Bristol Journal.

Paris papers of the 22d have just arrived. A French squadron, consisting of the Medusa frigate, the Echo corvette, the Loire and the Argus brigs sailed on the 17th from the Isle d'Aix for the Senegal, to take possession of the French establishments on the coast of Africa.

JUNE 27.

The House of Commons adjourned last night until Monday; and as the remaining business in the Lords will be probably disposed of in the interval, it is expected that parliament will be prorogued on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Emigration from Switzerland increases. It is attributed to want of employment among the poor; in consequence of the introduction of English machinery into the manufactories.

The King of Spain has issued a Decree, complaining that the naval service suffers in consequence of the Spanish sailors leaving their vessels when in foreign ports, and entering into foreign service, and therefore directing that every captain of a Spanish vessel shall, on his return to Spain, account for the whole crew with which he sailed from home.

JUNE 28.

This morning we received the Paris papers of the 25th inst. We have extracted from them some further particulars of the insurrection at Tunis, which appears to have been planned & executed by the Turkish soldiers only. One account represents it as a political enterprise, the result of individual ambition, while another considers it as an ebullition of their displeasures at the late treaty concluded between the Day and Lord Exmouth. The insurrection is said to have been put down, and tranquility restored at Tunis, but a body of Turkish troops to the amount of 700, having seized on the Goletta, a fort which is considered the key of Tunis, pillaged the Christians and Jews settled there, and embarked on board five strong vessels for Italy or the Levant. We trust that our fleet will not be inattentive to their proceedings.—This insurrection took place on the 30th of April, and continued for only two days, so that we must consider it as unconnected with the subsequent proceedings at Bona, which occurred on Ascension Day, May 23. A vessel from Bona, which arrived on the 26th at Biserto, a small town on the coast of Africa, in the Regency of Tunis, conveyed the intelligence that 60 Christians fell at Bona, and about 900 were thrown into irons, and threatened with death. They were, however, afterwards released, as it would appear, by the exertions of the English Consul, who fortunately escaped the massacre, and immediately on regaining their liberty took to flight.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning with papers to the 27th inst. An article, under the head of Barcelona, strongly censures the conduct of Lord Exmouth, in his communication and arrangements with Algiers, as not according with the dignity of his country and injurious to the interest of the commercial world. The Dutch papers also announce, in the following article, a native war on the western coast of Africa which threatens danger to our settlements in that quarter:—

Extract of a letter from Mr. H. Millet, Secretary to the Government on the coast of Guinea, written at the castle of St. George, Delmina, March 15th, 1816:—

The war between the Ashiantines & Fantines (Ashiantynca and Fantynca) who take the field with armies of 50 or 60,000 men, becomes here terrible. Within these three or four days thousands of fugitive Fantinee, men, women and children, arrived here. The Ashiantines are already near Cape Cors, an English fort which lies in our sight, and are enemies to the English. They are a brave and warlike nation, against whom in our opinion the English fort will not be able to hold out. This war does great mischief here.

Amsterdam Courant June 26.

The Times of this morning says:— "We are sorry to learn, that the report of a disturbance at Trowbridge, was not wholly without foundation. The object of the ill disposed was to show their hostility against the employment of some newly established machinery for dressing kerseymeres."

We understand that several ships of war have received orders to proceed to the Mediterranean to restrain the depredations of the Barbary pirates.

We lament to say that there remain no hopes of Mr. Sheridan's recovery.

We are informed that the king of Sardinia has ordered the old French Generals Chastel and Dupas who had retired to Savoy, where they were born, to remove from the places where they had fixed their residence.

Gazette de France.

Boston, Aug. 10.

Last evening arrived the ship Telegraph, captain Coffin, 32 days from Liverpool.

Lord Wellington arrived in England July 1, which produced considerable sensation. It was supposed by some that this journey was on account of ill health, but as he travelled remarkably fast, it was generally believed his visit was political.

It is stated that Lord Exmouth is to

proceed again immediately to the Mediterranean to chastise the Algerine and Tunisian pirates. He is to hoist his flag on board the Queen Charlotte.— Lord Exmouth was in London.

An attempt was made at Paris June 23, to blow up or set fire to the Hotel of the Duke of Wellington, during a fete given by him, at which the Bourbon Princes were present. A smoke was perceived, issuing from the cellar, which was found to proceed from a lighted rag besmeared with gunpowder, near which were a number of ball cartridges, several pounds of gunpowder, and two barrels of oil. The fire was extinguished before it communicated to the train, and no alarm was given to the company.

The trials for treason continued in France; attempts at imposition by the prisoners were made, but without producing any other effect than a temporary suspension of their trials.

The Morning Chronicle of the 5th says, "We are sorry to learn that the commercial difficulties of the country are not likely soon to be relieved from America, where trade is wholly at a stand. A letter from New-York states, that the country is nearly bankrupt, that the paper circulating medium has depreciated in some instances 25 per cent. below its nominal value."

Letters from Spain allude to a continuation of failures, through the prevalence of commercial distress, which it is expected will increase.

On the 2d of July, Parliament was prorogued to Aug. 24. The Regent, in his speech from the throne on the occasion, thanks them, for the interest they have taken in the marriage of his daughter, and the liberal provision they have made for her; announces, that he has given the royal consent to the marriage of the Princess Mary and the Duke of Gloucester, and declares that there is a prospect of the continuance of the peace so essential to the interest of all nations.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening last, by Wm. W. Martin, Mr. JAMES GRAY, to Miss MARY WALDEN; both of this county.

The subscribers for stock in the Winchester Branch Bank, are notified that the notes given for the last instalment on their stock will fall due on the first September.

AN ENDORSER.

Aug. 30.

Public Notice.

THOSE of my company who lost their horses during the war, are advised to come forward immediately and obtain certificates. I will be found at home every Monday, for the next four weeks, in order to assist those who apply.

S. R. COMBS,

Late Capt. in Johnson's Reg't.

Aug. 30, 1816. 109—5c

Found

IN Winchester, some time in the summer, a MAN'S SADDLE, a good deal worn.—The owner can get the same, by applying to the subscriber, in Winchester, and paying the expense of this advertisement.

JAMES GRAVES,

Aug. 31, 1816 109—2w

FOR SALE

350 ACRES OF LAND,

Lying at the mouth of Red River, part in a Mill, and part in Clarke county, in which are a variety of Fruit Trees, a new and good Distillery, ready for distilling this season, a Mill Seat on said River, said competent judges to be the best in the state, a two story House and good Kitchen, with three brick fire places, a new and neat Store House. And as there are three Counties and County Roads joining at that place, it is thought it will be a good place for a Store, being nearly central between Winchester, Richmond, Mount-sterling, Boonsborough, and Irvine; there is a Ferry across both rivers at present, and the County Court of Clarke has granted an inspection. Eighty acres are improved, of which a great part is good bottom land. A good title will be given. Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

WM. S. TUTTLE.

N. B. Negroes will be taken in part pay.

August 31, 1816. 108—3w

Public Sale.

THERE will be exposed to public sale on the 15th day of September next, at the late dwelling of ELIZABETH CROSTHWAIT, deceased, all the personal property of said decedent, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, a good stock of Hogs, a quantity of Bacon and old Corn, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over \$5, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. All persons indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment, and those having demands will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.—The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Due attendance will be given by

WM. CROSTHWAIT, } Exec-

THO. CROSTHWAIT, } utors.

N. B. Persons having property belonging to the aforesaid estate, will do well to return it immediately.

Clarke County, Aug. 31, 1816.

Not

THE public are hereby notified that I am trading with my LAND, for any of my property on my account from all persons who have any property.

Aug. 31, 1816.