

over, that the general movement projected is only deferred; that the police have got the principal clues to it, but that it is not in their power to avoid it, because the affair is connected with the movement of the Austrians on the frontiers of Italy, and with the troops of general Frimont in the neighborhood of Lorraine. It is pretended that Prince Charles is at the head of an army of 80,000 men, collected together in the environs of Milan, and that he is making dispositions to enter France in concert with general Frimont. As it is well known that the empress Maria Louisa is at Milan with her son, it is believed that she will follow her uncle.

"On the other hand there are some reasons for thinking that prince Eugene, at the head of the Bavarian army, is also operating a movement by the frontiers of Germany; it is even said that the prefect and the military commandant at Strasburg have received orders to assemble all the national guards they can, and to throw themselves, if necessary, into the palace. A traveller, who has just been over all Burgundy, has declared to the police, that during two days that he passed at Macon he was obliged, in order to transact his business in the town, to wear the tri-colored cockade.

"We have new details respecting the events of Lyons, it appears certain that there was a provisional government established in the name of Napoleon the second, but the royal authorities succeeded in stopping this movement, and in imprisoning the principal chiefs. They are yet, however, far from having nothing to apprehend from that quarter. All Dauphiny is in an irritation, which leaves room to apprehend every moment a general rising, which the authorities will have much difficulty in keeping down. If, as affirmed, the Austrian troops are approaching, it is not doubtful that the inhabitants will then hasten to rally themselves again under the national colors.

"They are laboring under hand at Paris to create a party for the duke d'Angouleme.

"A Dutch vessel entered the river at Caen. The inhabitants of Caen seeing a red, blue, and white flag; and the news spread immediately through the town, that the Emperor was returning. The whole of the national guards flew to their arms; and every man hastened to the port to receive him. When the error was discovered, the royal authorities resumed their superiority. This is said to be the motive for arresting the prefect of Calvados, and the orders for breaking up and afterwards reorganizing the national guards.

"The reign of terror is at its height, the prisons are full, however, they may soon be opened to make way for prisoners of another description. It is said that the English newspapers are prohibited here.—The court is proceeding quite a la Napoleon.

"Carnot sold his property previous to his going to Russia. It amounted to the enormous sum of 70,000 francs!!! (about 2,000l. sterling.) I dare say M. de Blacas will set down Carnot to be a great fool. Carnot, by way of economy, left Paris in a caliche, drawn by a single horse, which he purchased to go by easy stages as far as Warsaw. On his arrival there he was graciously received by the emperor Alexander, who then, and not till then, gave him his brevet of lieutenant general of artillery in the Russian service. Carnot is not the only conventionalist who is employed by Alexander. A Mr. Ferry, a member of the convention, who voted for the death of Louis the XVI and who was director of the school of artillery at Metz, is also going to Russia to be employed there. It is said that Cambaceres is actually naturalized by the emperor of Russia."—London Paper.

THE FISHERIES.

TO SIR RICHARD KEATS, AND TO THE BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS ON THE HALIFAX STATION.

Downing Street, June 17, 1815.

Sir—As the treaty of peace lately concluded with the United States, contains no provisions with respect to the fisheries, which the subjects of the U. States enjoyed under the 3d article of the treaty of peace of 1783, his majesty's government consider it not unnecessary, that you should be informed as to the extent to which those privileges are affected, by the omission of any stipulation in the present treaty, of the line of conduct which it is in consequence advisable for you to adopt.

You cannot but be aware, that the 3d article of the treaty of peace, of 1783, contained two distinct stipulations, the one recognizing the rights which the U. States had to take fish on the high seas, and the other granting

to the U. States the privilege of fishing within the British jurisdiction, and of using under certain conditions, the shores and territory of his majesty for the purposes connected with the fishery; of these, the former being considered permanent, cannot be altered or affected by any change of the relative situation of the two countries, but the other being a privilege derived from the treaty of 1783 alone, was, as to its duration, necessarily limited to the duration of the treaty itself.

On the declaration of war, by the American government, and the consequent abrogation of the then existing treaties, the U. States forfeited, with respect to the fisheries, those fisheries which are purely conventional, (and as they have not been renewed by a stipulation in the present treaty,) the subjects of the U. States can have no pretence to any right to fish within the British jurisdiction, or to use the British territory for purposes connected with the fishery.

Such being the view taken of the question of the fisheries, I am commanded by his royal highness the prince regent to instruct you to abstain most carefully from any interference with the fishery, in which the subjects of the U. States may be engaged, either on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or other places in the sea.

At the same time you will prevent them, except under circumstances hereinafter mentioned, from using the British territory for purposes connected with the fishing vessels, from bays, harbors, rivers, creeks, and inlets of all his majesty's possessions. In case, however, it should have happened, that the fishermen of the United States, through ignorance of the circumstances which affect this question should, previously to our arrival, have already commenced a fishery similar to that carried on by them previous to the late war, and should have occupied the British harbors, and formed establishments on the British territory, which could not be suddenly abandoned without very considerable loss, his royal highness, the Prince Regent, willing to give every indulgence to the citizens of the U. States, compatible with his majesty's rights has commanded me to instruct you, to abstain from molesting such fishermen, or impeding the progress of their fishing during the present year, unless they should, by attempts to carry on a contraband trade, render themselves unworthy protection or indulgence: You will, however, not fail to communicate to them the tenor of the instructions which you have received, and the view which his majesty's government take of the question of the fishery; and you will, above all, be careful to explain to them, that they are not in any future season to expect a continuance of the same indulgence. June 17, 1815. BATHURST.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 30.

The following engrossed bills were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate, to wit:

A bill supplementary to the act laying a direct tax;

A bill authorising the President of the U. States to lease the Saline near the Wabash for the term of 10 years;

A bill for the relief of certain purchasers of public land in the Mississippi Territory.

A bill in addition to the act defining the duties of the Judges of the Illinois territory, &c.

A bill for the remission of duties on certain books for Harvard College, and on the carriage and personal baggage of Governor Cole, of Upper Canada;

A bill to enable the people of Indiana territory to form a constitution and state government, and be admitted into the union on the footing of the original states.

The last named bill was passed by yeas and nays as follows:

For the passage. 108
Against it 3

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Goldsborough, Lewis and Randolph.

The bill to enable the people of Mississippi Territory to form a constitution and state government, and be admitted into the union, was read the third time.

A short debate took place, arising from some objections made to the bill by Mr. Stanford, who was opposed to it because it contained no provision for the future division of the territory, which he thought entirely too large, considered in relation to the other states, and in time would be too powerful if it continued an undivided state—and he wished the bill might be recommended for amendment in that particular.

Mr. Stanford was replied to by Messrs. Lattimore and Hardin; who argued that the territory, it was believed, had a sufficient population to a state constitution; at any rate it would, the next session, have enough to demand admission into the union,

and it was as well to grant that now with a good grace, which, in so short a time, Congress would be unable to refuse; that if the territory be now divided, it would be twenty years before the half of it would be able to ask a state government; that from the immense quantities of barrens unfit for cultivation, and the great quantity of Indian lands it contained, it would be a very long time before its population would, if ever, exceed that of any other state; that it was good policy to encourage by every means, the population of that section of the country, to be able promptly to repel an enemy where attacks would very probably be made; that it was an older territory than Indiana, in whose favor a bill had just passed with scarcely a dissenting voice, &c. Mr. Johnson also opposed the recommitment and advocated the passage of the bill; though he was decidedly of opinion that Congress ought to retain the power of altering the boundary of the new state hereafter, if they should deem the alteration necessary; but the House having yesterday decided against such a reservation, he thought it wrong to impede the passage of the bill. Mr. Johnson supported his opinions by a variety of arguments, after which

The bill passed, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For the passage 80
Against it 53
And then the house adjourned.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

Mr. Calhoun from the committee on a National Currency, reported a bill for the more effectual collection of the revenue in the lawful money of the U. States, which was twice read and committed.

The bill provides, that after the 31st of December next, the notes of banks which do not by that time pay specie, shall not be received in payment of debts due the United States; and imposes on such banks new stamp duties, after the following scale:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| On notes not exceeding 1 dollar | 10 cents, |
| Above 1 and not exceeding 2 | 20 |
| Above 2 and not exceeding 3 | 30 |
| Above 3 and not exceeding 5 | 50 |
| Above 5 and not exceeding 10 | 1dollar. |
| Above 10 and not exceeding 20 | 2 |
| Above 20 and not exceeding 50 | 5 |
| Above 50 & not exceeding 100 | 10 |
| Above 100 & not exceeding 500 | 50 |
| Above 500 | 100 |

Of which duties no compensation shall be allowed, but it shall be specially collected for and upon the stamps affixed to the note hereby charged therewith."

The following are the yeas and nays of the final vote on the Bank bill in the Senate:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Hunter, Barry, Lacock, Brown, Mason, Va. Campbell, Morrow, Chace, Roberts, Condit, Talbot, Daggett, Tait, Fromentin, Taylor, Harper, Turner, Horsey, Varnum, Howell, Williams.—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Dana, Mason, N. H. Gaillard, Ruggles, Goldsborough, Sanford, Gore, Tichenor, King, Wells, Mason, Wilson.—12.

Anthony St. John Baker, Esq. has been recognized by the president of the United States, as British consul general.

BALTIMORE, April 6.

The British schr. Prudence, capt. Lagett, which arrived here from Kingston, Jam. on Saturday last, brought 7 Americans, late prisoners at Carthage, four of them blacks.—Capt. L. informs that the conduct of the Spaniards both to American and British prisoners was barbarous and cruel in the extreme. They used all means to decoy them into port and no sooner had they got them into their power, than they cut with swords and beat them inhumanly; robbing them of their clothes and subjecting them to all kinds of exposure which might injure their health or insult their feelings.

By the arrival on Thursday, we learn that Don Pedro Morillo commander of the Spanish forces, is acting the part assigned to him by his master with the greatest rigor and executing numbers without regard to age or sex. We are glad to learn however, that the Englishman, of the name of Bell, who was to be shot, made his escape twenty-four hours previous to the period ordered for his execution, out of the Holy Inquisition, and has arrived at Old Providence.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris to his friend in New York, dated February 3d 1816.

"A war is momentarily expected between Austria and Bavaria. Indeed the whole continent is apparently in a very unsettled state."

Extract of a letter received from Leeds, Feb. 6.

"Coarse cloths and wool are considerably advanced within a few days, in consequence of the largest army contract from Russia ever known. It exceeds one million sterling."

The Kentucky Advertiser.

WINCHESTER:

SATURDAY APRIL 20, 1816.

REMARKS OF MR. HUGER, ON THE COMPENSATION BILL.

Mr. Huger rose and said, that as gentlemen had time to consider the subject more coolly, and to consult their opinions upon it, he would offer a few words in addition to what he had said yesterday, and they would be found to have some weight. One objection he had to the bill was, that its effects would be to disguise from the people the real operation of the change it was intended to produce; or in other words, that under the appearance of shortening the sessions of Congress, it would increase the compensation to about 100 or 150 per cent. He stated that upon an average the duration of the sittings was four months in the year; were it even to remain so, the compensation provided by this bill would be about 12 dollars a day; but if on the other the change should occasion the session to be shorter than usual, then the daily compensation would be about 16 or 18 dollars—an amount to which, he asked gentlemen, whether they were willing to increase it, in one jump. He was convinced, that if it were put plainly to the people, they would disapprove of it, for it was an enormous allowance. But this was not all; a monstrous salary was to be given to the president of the senate, and another to the speaker of the house of representatives—no less than 3,000 dollars for 3 months; the thing he said, would not bear to be told—for his own part he should be ashamed to meet his constituents, or tell them of it, if he were to vote for it.

From the National Intelligencer.

PAY OF CONGRESS.

Some hints have been thrown out in the public prints on the subject of the late change in the mode and amount of compensation to the Members of Congress, which appear to be founded on erroneous calculations. One of our friends, whose leisure has enabled him to make more minute calculations than has been in our power, has favored us with the following statement, the accuracy of which will not, because it cannot, be questioned. Thus then stands the account.

Average annual amount of allowance for travelling expenses of each member of Congress (under the present census) for eight years, viz. 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th congress, has been \$318 15

During those eight years Congress was in session 1322 days—averaging number of days per year 165 1-4 at \$6 991 50

Average annual amount of pay to the members of the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th congresses, including a term of eight years. 1309 65

Pay established by the law of March 20th, 1816, which commenced with the 14th congress. Annual Salary, \$1500 Annual travelling as above, 318 15 1818 15

Which is an increase of the whole pay of all the members of congress of 38 per cent. upon the pay as established in 1789.

It is therefore demonstrated, with arithmetical accuracy, that the act recently passed, has increased the compensation at no higher rate than thirty-eight per cent. on the rate established thirty years ago. Who will say, that this increase keeps pace with the appreciation, since that day, of the cost of labor and of all the necessaries of life?

Reported Indian Murders.

A gentleman direct from the Mississippi Territory has communicated to us the following intelligence, which, from his apparent respectability (tho' an entire stranger,) we rely upon as substantially correct.—No information relating to this affair has been received by the Executive of our state, or has reached this place, so far as we have learnt, from any other source. Our informant stated to us, that on the 8th inst. a Col. Daniel Johnson of Chickasaw Bluffs, accompanied by a Major Powell and a Mr. M'Glasky with their servants, while exploring the lands on the Alabama, included in the late session from the Creeks, were fired upon by a party of Indians in ambush; Powell, who was the only one of the party that escaped, reports he saw Johnson and M'Glasky fall at the first fire—the Indians pursued him some miles and fired at him repeatedly—one ball pierced his hat and another passed through his clothes. A detachment of militia from Basset's Creek Settlement, had marched in pursuit of the Indians, but too late it

was supposed to overtake them.— This outrage was committed near the Indian Village called the Standing Peach Tree, about fifty miles above Fort Claiborne, and ten from Fishers Stand on the Mail road. Powell could not tell whether Johnson and M'Glasky were scalped as he retreated immediately after they were shot. The gentleman who communicated the foregoing particulars, saw Gen. Gaines at Fort Mitchell on the 17th, who had just heard of this recent hostility. We are the more surprised at it, as the Indians had appeared for a short time past entirely tranquil. Whether it be an act of national hostility, or of a banditti of robbers, may be more safely conjectured, when it is known, whether the persons murdered were scalped; this being the invariable custom of the savages when at war, but not commonly practised on those who are the victims of private revenge or of plunder.

Georgia Journal.

A correspondent residing in Goshen, Illinois Territory informs us that the Surveyors employed to run off the military land above the Illinois river have returned, and reported that all their marks of Corners &c. have been defaced by the Indians the stakes set up by them have been taken away, so that every vestige of their labor is destroyed by the savages.—This is another consequence of granting license to British traders to reside and trade with Indians within our limits.

WILLIS R. SMITH & CO.

HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE NOW OPENING, An elegant assortment of Spring and Summer GOODS,

BOUGHT principally for cash and at a very favourable time, which induce them with confidence to assure their friends and former customers that they will be sold on much more advantageous terms than any heretofore sold in this market. They are respectfully requested to call at the former store of Smith, Taylor and Co. and judge for themselves. April 20 90-1f

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of SMITH, TAYLOR & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will please call and settle their accounts at the store of WILLIS R. SMITH and Co. where the books are kept.

WILLIS R. SMITH, JAMES K. TAYLOR, HUBBARD TAYLOR, Jr.

April 1, 1816.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE the valuable FARM on which I now live, containing 143 acres, having a very valuable Spring, and well formed for Stock, with water and pasture. The said Land is in Clarke County, four miles from Winchester, on the road to Paris. For terms apply to JOSHUA STAMPER. April 20 90-3w

Steers for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a large likely yoke of young STEERS, well broke to the yoke, pull well, and under the best command of any in the county. They will be sold very low for cash or good Kentucky notes. Those wishing to purchase may see them by calling at his farm seven miles south of Winchester, on four mile Creek.

THOMAS W. SHEPARD. April 20 90-1f

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby forwarn all persons from Fishing or Fowling on their premises, as the law will be put in force against all such offenders.

ISAAC ELY, ROBERT CAMPBELL, SAMUEL IRVIN, THOMAS EDMISTON, JOSEPH CARRELL. April 20 90-1w†

Take Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting or fishing on my premises, as the law will be put in force against all such offenders.

D. BRANDENBURGH. Stoner, April 20, 1816 90-3†

Doctor. ORME.

HAVING settled in Winchester, offers his services in the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY to its citizens, and the inhabitants of Clark County. He has taken the house on Main Street lately occupied by Capt. Allan as a law office for a shop, where he may at all times be found or at Col. Martin's; and hopes by assiduity and attention to the duties of his profession, to merit a portion of their patronage. Winchester, Jan 6 75-1f



THE BEAUTIFUL HORSE Young Hambletonian, HANDSOME Chesnut sorrel, 15 hands 3 inches high, remarkably heavy made, possessing great strength and vigor; and in point of blood, inferior to no horse in the state. He was got by the much celebrated horse Hambletonian, who was got by the imported Diomed of Virginia. He will stand the present season at my stable. For his terms see bills. JAMES GATEWOOD; March 23.—861f