

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Mr. Brougham is among the opposi- tion members of the British Parliament who are on a visit to the continent.

The Prince of Cobourg is admitted a member of the British Privy Council.

A committee was appointed by the House of Commons to wait on the duke of Wellington, to congratulate him on his return to England.

The London Morning Chronicle says that in a late debate in the House of Commons, as to the Algerines, Lord Castlereagh stood alone in hesitating about the expediency of a war with Algiers. Lord Cochrane said two sail of the line could destroy the forts of Algiers in an hour.

Letters from Constantinople received in London, mention the arrival there of the French generals Savary and Lallemand, from Malta. It was supposed they were going to Austria. It was understood the British were to liberate them at Malta, on condition of their going to the United States of America.

It is said in the Morn. Chronicle that Admiral Lord Exmouth has important communications to make respecting an illustrious personage. The Princess of Wales is undoubtedly meant. There have been some suspicions that she was a little deranged.

The Chronicle hints that some circumstances in Lord Exmouth's fleet occasioned his return to England.

A subscription has been commenced in London to raise money to defray the expense of rebuilding the German Protestant Church of St. Peter, the Personages, the School, and Alms house, at Copenhagen, which were all destroyed in the British bombardment in 1807. Lord Gambier, who commanded in that expedition, has subscribed.

The French vessel of war La Torche has sailed from Toulon in quest of a pirate in the Mediterranean, which had captured a French and Spanish ship.

Capt. Millen, from Rio Janeiro, in forms, that a few days previous to his sailing, a Portuguese expedition, consisting of one 74, two frigates, three sloops of war, and smaller vessels, in all 12 sail, having on board about 3000 troops, left Rio Janeiro, destined as was supposed to act against Monte Video.

Generals Lallemand and Savary have made their escape from Malta and arrived at Constantinople, supposed to be going to Russia. Lt. Gen. Drouot d' Erlon is on trial in France for contumacy.

The Turkish fleet at Constantinople is fitting for sea with great activity supposed to be destined against Algiers.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 29.

A piece has been cut from his majesty's ship Victory, (Nelson's flag ship) to make two snuff boxes, one for the Prince of Coburg, the other for the Duke of Gloucester.

Rear Admiral Penrose accompanies Lord Exmouth's new expedition against the Barbary powers. His flag is on board the Albion, 74. A great number of officers, of all grades, have made application to the Admiralty, for employment (volunteers of course,) in the expedition.

Boston, Aug. 15.

A French gentleman arrived yesterday in the William and Henry. Capt. Clough, from Bristol; and from the Bristol paper having mentioned that Marshal Soult was to have come in this vessel, it was currently reported to be that distinguished officer, though by the marine list it appears not to be. Scarcely a vessel arrives from any European port, of late, without some passengers of distinction, and they are heartily welcome to our shores, notwithstanding the alarm this spirit of emigration creates in England. A New-York they arrive by hundreds almost every week.

His Excellency Governor McMinn, together with Col. Williams, commissioner on the part of Tennessee, and Col. Meigs, commissioner on behalf of the United States, opened a negotiation with the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation on the 20th ult. for the purchase of the Cherokee claim to all their lands on the north side of Tennessee river and west of a line from the eastern boundary of Madison county to the Ten Islands on Coosa river. For some time the negotiation promised a favorable result, but was suddenly broken off by the Cherokees on the 2d inst. We learn that the negotiation will be renewed next month at the Chickasaw Agency, where there is to be a grand convention of Chiefs from the four Southern Tribes of Indians.

Knox. (Ten.) Reg.

HUNTSVILLE, August 13.

We stop the press to lay before our readers an extract of a letter received by Col. Winston, from Col. James Burleson—we regret that we have not an opportunity of giving it in detail.—The substance however is, that he Burleson and other, who had settled near Melton's Bluff on the south side of Tennessee river, to the numbers of about eight men were attacked by a

party of Cherokees, armed with guns and war clubs, the number not known, on the night of 11th inst. Resistance was made, when sad to relate, there were left three Indians dead on the ground and a fourth badly wounded.—The letter describes the white inhabitants of that part to be in a deplorable situation from the menacing attitude of the Indians—all who have not the resolution of defence, are moving away and leaving their promising crops, at this particular season, to be destroyed by the Cherokees. We are verbally informed that Burleson and a party of whites, amounting to about twelve in number have this day started in pursuit of the Indians, in order to chastise them for their insolence.

Every thinking mind must regret the delusion of this infatuated part of the creation.—Notwithstanding the great concessions made them by government; and the ample remuneration for all losses which they pretended to have received by the marches of our armies through their country, they are fermenting a spirit of uneasiness, and exciting the ebullition of feverish, malignant blood, which will require the probing hand of severe chastisement to quench. Will nothing short of entire extermination render them passive? If so let it be immediately effected, so that those ruthless savages may no longer continue to violate the rights of our citizens with impunity.

Being not in possession of particulars which led to this disastrous event, we are not authorized to affirm that Burleson and his party were justifiable in the commission of the act, but from the best evidence before us, we are inclined to think that they were wantonly provoked to take up arms in defence of their rights and even their lives. This is a great instance of the advancement made by those Indians in civilization, so elaborately described on our first page.

We shall endeavor to collect all the circumstances, and lay them before our readers in our next.

We have good reasons to believe that the misunderstanding between Captain Burleson and party, and the neighboring Cherokees, will terminate more peaceably than was at first apprehended. The Indians, altho' they acknowledged a fault on their side; yet thirst to avenge the deaths of those two who fell in the fray, but disclaim all idea of doing so, but on the heads of a corresponding number of whites of the party concerned. It is to be hoped that they will abandon an attempt of that kind! suffer their law of retaliation to sleep in this instance; and submit their case, if they consider themselves aggrieved, to the investigation of the laws of the United States, and obtain redress therefrom. As the most satisfactory information, we insert the following letter from Col. Brown, a Cherokee Indian, which we extract from the Huntsville Gazette.—Hunts. Rep.

Copy of a letter from Col. Richard Brown, to a gentleman in this place, dated CREEK PATH, CHEROKEE NATION, August 12, 1816.

SIR—I wish you to inform the commanding officer of your country, that there were two Indians killed by the whites on the 12th instant about 3 miles above the head of the Muscle shoals.—They were drinking, and went to the house of a negro, who kept whiskey to sell, and told him they wanted some; he started off; they called him, but he would not return; they then agreed to drink, and pay for the whiskey. About sun set, while they were drinking there came 10 or 12 whites together with the negro, on horses, fired four guns, killed two Indians, and missed the other two. I have informed my men that they must not kill any white men, for all we want is satisfaction, and the way we want it is, by the laws of the U. States; therefore, we wish the men who committed the murder, should be apprehended and kept, until the law can have its course on them.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 13.

Gen. TOLEDO, whose name is familiar to our readers, as the leader of the revolutionary forces in the Spanish provinces, bordering on the U. States, passed through this city on Sunday.—He arrived at Alexandria in a vessel from New-Orleans, and is gone northwardly. His object is not known.

Among the passengers arrived here yesterday on board the ship Swift, from Antwerp, are count Real, family, and nephew, formerly prefect of police at Paris.—N. Y. Columbian.

NEW-YORK, August 12.

We learn by captain Hale, from Malaga and Gibraltar, that the United State's line of battle ship Washington, Com. Chauncey, arrived and anchored in Gibraltar Bay on the 2d of July.—On her arrival, she fired a salute, which was answered by the garrison. The Washington sailed from Annapolis on the 7th of June.

INSURRECTION AT TUNIS.

TUNIS, MAY 3.

On the 30th of April last, at nine in the evening, all the gates of the town being shut, and the peaceable inhabitants retired to their houses, the Turkish soldiers, to the number of 3000, divided into small parties, proceeded to the Governor's palace and the houses of the principal persons of his court.—In less than half an hour they were masters of Tunis and the citadel of the Gaspis. The Divan being assembled, pronounced the deposition of Mohamad Bashaw, and the Bey Sedi Assen.—Sedi Mustapha, the brother of Mohamad, Semain Bey, his uncle, were proclaimed in their place. The Barda was informed of these events by a message which required his presence at the Divan next morning. The answer of the Barda was, "that Sedi Musaïpha and Semain Bey declared they would not separate from the party of the Bashaw and Sedi Assen; that they were ready to defend them, and as near relatives of the Sovereign, would never take part in any revolt against him."

This disconcerted the rebels, and it now appeared that their plan was to form an elective Turkish Government; and one of their chiefs, named Deli-Ali, was chosen Bashaw. He promised them the pillage of the town for three days, additional pay, and the abolition of several taxes. Fortunately, however, some of the most prudent suggested the necessity of first securing the Goulette, an important point of communication, by which they might have a retreat in case of accident, and from which they may be supplied with ammunition. This opinion was adopted and the town was saved. The rebels had, however, scarcely left the town, when those who remained with Deli-Ali, instead of obeying his sanguinary orders, seized him and threw him into a dungeon, and requested the Bey to grant a general amnesty to the Turks, who, they said, had been misled and seduced. Tranquility was then restored almost without an effort.

In the mean time those who marched against the Goulette, though informed of this event, did not lose courage.—These continued their march, & about one in the morning carried the fort, which made but a feeble resistance.—Had they been so inclined, they might have maintained themselves there; they could have resisted all the efforts of their enemies, and preserved the key which rendered them masters of Tunis—but it appeared that their sole design was to proceed to the Levant; and to effect that purpose they took possession of five Corsairs, which were in the port ready for sea.

On the 2d in the morning, they began the general pillage by plundering the houses of the Kaye, the Christians and the Jews, throwing into the harbor what they could not carry away, and spiking all the cannon. They were about to set fire to the arsenal and trading vessels, but the sudden appearance of the Euphrates English frigate saved the European shipping in the roads. Having taken the alarm, they now hastened their departure. About 700 embarked on board the five corsairs, and sailed with a favorable north-west wind for Constantinople.

At this moment the Sedi-Assen arrived with a number of cavalry, but found only the smoking traces of pillage and conflagration. In the confusion almost all the leaders of the revolution saved themselves, and carried off the best corsairs belonging to the Regency. This morning Deli-Ali, & one of his accomplices were strangled.

NEW-ORLEANS, AUGUST 15.

We learn that on the 17th July, two United States' gun-boats, commanded by sailing master Loomis, appeared off fort St. Mark, built by the famous Col. Nicholls, at Apalachicola; midshipman Loughborough and three seamen rowed up the bay in a boat to procure water. After proceeding some distance they were beckoned by a negro on the shore in a manner that appeared to be friendly, and when they had approached him they received a heavy fire of musketry, which killed and wounded all the party but one, who escaped by swimming to the opposite side of the bay. One of the seamen, who was wounded, was dragged from the boat and burnt alive by these cannibals, after having first tarred his body. In revenge for this outrage the gun-boats opened their fire upon the fort, which in a little time was blown up by the first hot shot that was discharged. All the garrison, which was a motley collection of Indians and runaway negroes, and was commanded by one of the latter, were killed or wounded by the explosion—the wounded (about twelve in number) were taken by a detachment of troops and friendly Indians, under command of Col. Clinch. It is said that some hundred British uniforms were discovered in the fort packed up in hogsheads. The number of men in the fort when the attack commenced, is supposed to have been 300.

It is a happy thing for the adjacent Americans as well as for the Spanish territories, that this band of bigands has been terminated. Apalachicola has long been a receptacle for all the runaway negroes of Georgia, Tennessee, the Mississippi territory and Pen-

nacola—and for all the hostile and out-cast Indians of the Creek and Seminole tribes.

The hot shot, which proved so fatal to the *elèves* of Col. Nicholls, was directed by sailing master Basset, at the distance of two miles from the fort, and is another proof of the unrivalled skill of Americans in the use of fire arms—he was highly extolled by Col. Clinch's Indians, who gave him the title of the Little War Captain: these people were lost in astonishment at the wonderful effects of the cannonade.

About 5000 stand of arms were found in the fort, part of which have arrived at the Bayou St. John in the General Pike.—Gazette.

We have been enabled to procure authentic and accurate information in relation to the squadron which has lately appeared off the Balize. We can assure the public that it was not only a part of the Carthaginian fleet from Aux Cays, but that the whole of the force under commodore Aury has actually arrived at Matagorda, and that he has in the name and under the authority of the Mexican republic taken possession of that port. The command of the expedition was assumed at Aux Cays by commodore Aury in consequence of instruction directly from the Mexican government, and it consisted of eighteen vessels, and upwards of one thousand men, well armed and equipped.—Little doubt can be entertained that with such a naval co-operation, the whole coast will be in possession of the patriots before November next. So far from intending to resume the smuggling business, we are permitted to state that any attempt to violate the revenue or any laws of the United States, is expressly prohibited by the commander of the expedition under pain of death. We are promised a copy of their proclamation and general orders as soon as they shall be received.—Those documents and any others that may have a tendency to illustrate their views and promote their glorious cause, will most cheerfully be published in this paper.—Orleans Gazette.

SOME PARTICULARS

Relative to the last hours and execution of Lt. RICHARD SMITH.

On Saturday morning last about nine o'clock, a crowd began to assemble in the vicinity of the Philadelphia Prison, to see RICHARD SMITH brought forth to be taken pursuant to sentence, to the place of execution to suffer death for the murder of Capt. JOHN ANSON in the month of January last. The crowd continued to increase not only in the neighborhood of the prison, but in the streets through which it was known he was to pass until 10 o'clock, when the gates of the prison on Sixth street were thrown open and the procession began to move forward. The public officers of the city and county, and many respectable citizens on horse back and on foot preceded and followed the cart. The High Sheriff of the county from extreme indisposition was unable to ride, yet a high sense of duty impelling him to be present, he was seated in a Gig with the Coroner.

The impression made upon the crowd when the gates were thrown open and the cart appeared, was of a character of melancholy not easily to be described. Curiosity itself seemed hushed—not a sound was heard, a solemn silence pervaded the whole assembly. The running hither and thither of boys, the pushing of men, and crowding together of women, was all over and mothers pressed their little ones to their bosoms with more than a mother's anxiousness. The cart was driven by the executioner, a black man; just behind him and with his back toward the horse, on a low seat was placed the unhappy Smith, by him sat the Rev. Mr. Hurley, the officiating minister of the gospel, who had attended him since his conviction. In the rear of the cart sat a gentleman who humanely volunteered to hold an umbrella over the heads of the clergyman and the prisoner to shelter them from the rays of a blazing sun.—The prisoner was genteely dressed in a dark blue frock coat and underclothes; the Priest sat with his head and body inclining to the prisoner who was in a similar position in relation to the priest, and devoutly intent upon the solemn religious exercises they were reading, the procession passed through the multitude. It moved with more than ordinary rapidity, for notwithstanding the interruptions incident to crowded streets and that the distance was a mile and a half it reached the place of execution in 30 minutes from the time it had left the jail.

The cart being under the gallows the priest continued in prayer with the prisoner for 15 minutes, when inquiry being made if the prisoner was ready and an answer in the affirmative being returned, preparations for the last sad act appeared to be making and the eyes of thousands of spectators were directed with more than heretofore anxiety to the scene of sorrow. The priest rose from his seat; some friends of the prisoners pressed round the cart and prayed him by the hand for the last time. When Smith himself stood up a murmur of pity was heard from every mouth. How could it be otherwise! A stripling about 5 feet 10 inches high, of an interesting

aspect, deeply impressed with his awful situation; a youth, but in the morning of his days, stood before them in the full vigor of health, and yet but a moment, and he would be violently thrust from the stage of human life and consigned to the grave. In his deportment was no display of fortitude, but there was a manly resignation to his fate, and he seemed rather intent on the world to come than the world he was about to leave.

His crime was wholly forgotten or remembered but to be wept over and forgiven. The trembling agitation of the almost exhausted Priest was evident; all that christian love and more than ministerial duty enjoined had been done; Hope was vivid or Faith was in its fullness, yet human nature could hardly sustain the conflict of its own feelings and it would have sunk under the trial had not some friendly arm intervened until the spirits rallied back to the heart and the soul collecting all its energies he poured forth his last blessing, with streaming eyes imploring a last forgiveness, and straining the unhappy young man to his bosom he resigned him to the Mercy of his Creator & sank in a state of insensibility into the arms of friends who bore him away. If such, O yes and more than we can give any adequate idea of, were the feelings of the reverend gentleman who attended on this melancholy occasion, what must have been the sensations of the poor devoted being who stood upon the brink of eternity. No pen could describe no pencil paint them. They were dimly seen through a mist of tears by thousands whose hearts ached at the sight. When the fatal arrangements were made and he was launched into eternity, there was a general and involuntary shriek of horror; sobs and groans were heard on every side and fervent prayers were offered. May they have ascended to the throne of Heaven, and may his sins have been forgiven him.

There were tens of thousands of spectators, there were of all ages, sexes and conditions, to behold this awful warning; all beheld with the most perfect decorum, the most respectful attention; were solemnly impressed; all commiserated the unhappy young man.

Richard Smith is no more! He is dead and buried. His crime has been expiated by his blood. He repented him of his offences; he forgave his enemies; with a contrite heart he humbled himself before the footstool of his God; he trusted in the promises that have been made, and he died as one hoping to be forgiven through the redeeming blood of the Lord Jesus Christ. May his hopes be realized, and in the fullness of time, clothed with righteousness as a garment, may he rise to life and immortality.

Dem. Press, Aug. 12.

The remains of this unfortunate victim to the offended laws of his country, after having been suspended about half an hour, was taken down & given to his friends for interment.

EDUCATION.

The sale of the property of ELIZABETH CROSTWATH, dec'd, takes place on the THIRTEENTH of Sept. and not on the thirty-first, as advertised in our last.

TO RENT

FROM this time until the first of January next, a neat and convenient Dwelling House.

For terms apply at this office. Winchester, Sept 7 1816

Soldiers Attend!

ALL those who have executed Powers of Attorney to Capt. LEWIS COXSON, authorizing him to collect the money due them for services rendered under the late Col. DUNDAS are requested to call on me for settlement, I am prepared to liquidate the accounts. THOS. R. MOORE. Winchester, Sept 7 1816 110-1f

Money Wanted.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and make payment, as he intends to set out for Philadelphia the latter part of this month. WM. POSTON. Winchester, Sept 7 1816 110-1f

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by note or otherwise.—Those who do not avail themselves of this notice will find their notes and accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given. ALFRED BOWREN. Winchester, Sept. 7, 1816. 110-1f

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, (Cabinet Maker) HAS removed to his new Brick Shop, near the Levery Stable lately owned by H. C. Clay, where all those who want work in his line can get supplied upon the most advantageous terms. He wishes to rent the House which he lately occupied as a Cabinet Shop. Winchester, September 7, 1816. 110-1f

Clarke County—to wit:

TAKEN up by Durrett Bruce, living on the Four Mile Creek, four miles from Winchester, a sorrel HORSE, 14½ hands high, 7 years old, has a star in his face, his off hind foot white, has a shoe on his near fore foot—appraised to \$30. Posted before me the 2d of July, 1816. JNO. WARD, J.P.C.