

WINCHESTER: SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1816.

Latest from Algiers—(Via France.) Yesterday arrived at this port the brig Bordeaux Packet, 32 days from Havre. By this arrival we have been politely furnished by a friend with Paris papers to September 14, from which we are enabled to make the following translations:

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

The appointment of JOHN POPE to the office of Secretary of State appears to have excited considerable dissatisfaction throughout the state. (If the newspapers may be considered as criterions of public sentiment.) This measure, as far as we are enabled to judge, meets the disapprobation of the citizens in this quarter. Although we cannot approve this act, we shall, at present, limit our censure. But should the official acts of the secretary of state prove the office to have been placed in unworthy hands, we shall neither be slow nor equivocal in the expression of our sentiments.

The following gentlemen are elected to the next Congress, from the State of Ohio, viz: William H. Harrison, John W. Campbell, Levi Barber, Samuel Herrick, Philemon Beecher, and Peter Hitchcock.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 22. The public feeling appears to have been strongly excited by the late news from New-Orleans, of a rencontre between one of our vessels and a Spanish squadron; and the hope has been repeatedly expressed that our government would take prompt measures for redress of this and prevention of future similar indignities. The public may rest assured, that there is nothing like indifference felt on this subject at the seat of government. All our naval force in that neighbourhood has been directed to put to sea to protect our flag from insult; and, lest hostilities should be seriously intended, the Congress frigate, Capt. Morris, has been ordered to cruise in that sea. Our naval force thus strengthened, leaves nothing to fear from continued hostility, if it be meditated. Measures will also of course be taken to secure a reparation for the injury sustained, prompt and proportionate to the importance & aggravation of character which shall appear, on examination, properly attached to it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, to his friend in New-York, dated

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 16. "We arrived here on the 15th inst. the day after Lord Exmouth's squadron sailed for the destruction of Algiers. On taking his departure he was saluted by the batteries on shore, which was returned by the squadron. They have been here some time preparing and exercising their boats for the expedition, and at one time made a display of ninety, exercising a brass gun in each. Commodore Chauncey is off Naples, where our squadron at present rendezvous, and the Peacock proceeds to join him."

FROM THE BURLINGTON GAZETTE. Extract of a letter from M. S. Sayers, Esq. to Col. J. R. Mallany, U. S. Army dated: MADEIRA, July 3.

Col Macpherson has had one opportunity since he has been here, of adding much to the well known honor of his character. To the surprize and mortification of the merchants of this island, he carried his point with the governor. It was on account of the American ship master, who had his ship fired upon in consequence of parting her moorings and driving to sea, and on his getting into harbor again, was immediately arrested and sent to the castle. On information of which, Col. Macpherson, went directly to the palace and demanded the captain to be released. Col. Macpherson then went to the castle, drew his sword, passed the sentinel, and ordered the captain to follow him, which he did. After liberating him, Col. Macpherson returned to the governor, and informed him, that as he was responsible for the conduct of American citizens, he should not admit of their being confined without being informed of the cause."

UNHAPPY CATASTROPHE. Yesterday morning, says the Georgetown Messenger, of Sept. 12 between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, Tobias Lear, Esq. accountant of the War Department, put a period to his existence, by shooting himself through the head. We have not as yet learnt the causes which led to the perpetration of this unhappy deed. Mr. Lear was naturally cheerful and pleasant; on the fatal morning, Mr. L. breakfasted with his family in his usual good humor, and was proceeding as they thought to his office, when the report of a pistol was heard from the back part of the yard—Mr. Lear, son of the deceased, immediately proceeded to the spot from whence the sound appeared to issue, and found his father weltering in his blood.

Mr. Lear was private Secretary to President Washington, and afterwards Consul General to the Barbary Powers, and resided at Algiers.

PARIS, SEPT. 23. The President of the anti-Barbarian Institution had yesterday a private audience of his Majesty; who, before he passed into his cabinet, publicly complimented the president upon the accomplishment of the great object of their wishes and labors, by the brilliant success of the combined expedition against Algiers; the news of which had been received by his Majesty in a dispatch from the French Consul residing in that regency. The immediate result of this great success, so ably conducted by Lord Exmouth, has been, besides the destruction of the piratical cruisers, the liberation of all the Europeans in slavery, and the abolition of the capture of them in future.

The details of the operation of this signal act of vengeance against the nest of the piratical system, we shall not delay officially to publish. In the meantime the following particulars are authentic.—Moniteur.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

News has been received from Algiers to the 3rd of August. The English fleet came in sight of that place the 27th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to the number of 33 sail, of which six were Dutch.

After an unavailing attempt at negotiation, Lord Exmouth moored his vessels of the line within half cannon shot from the batteries of the port and road; placing his own ship, the Queen Charlotte, at the entrance of the port, and so near the wharves, that his yards touched the houses; and his guns taking the interior of the port in reverse, overthrew all the Algerine artillerymen, who were entirely uncovered and exposed.

The Algerines sustained the fire of the English for upwards of six hours, and their fury appeared to increase, when two English officers demanded leave to embark, and to attack a chemise boat (carcase) to the principal Algerine frigate, which blocked up the entrance of the harbor, and set her on fire. This enterprize was crowned with complete success. The wind from the west being strong, the flames were immediately communicated to the whole squadron, and five frigates, four sloops of war and thirty gun boats, became a prey to the conflagration. The city suffered less notwithstanding the bombs did considerable damage.

The English sustained a very heavy loss. It is estimated that a thousand men were lost on each side. One of the Algerine frigates, in flames, was driven by the wind upon Lord Exmouth's ship, which compelled him to cut her cables, and retire for some time from the combat. It is said she has lost two hundred of her crew. His Lordship was wounded, and a captain of one of the frigates was killed. The Dey did not cease, during the whole action, to pass from post to post, animating his soldiers.

On the 28th the English squadron anchored in the great harbor, but out of cannon shot from the town. On the 29th an armistice was concluded, on the basis which Lord Exmouth had previously proposed. The following are the principal conditions:

1st. The Algerine regency consents to abolish the slavery of Europeans in Algiers; and, in consequence, to set at liberty, immediately, all Europeans in captivity.

2d. As a reparation for the wrongs done at Bona and Oran, the regency shall remit to England the sum of three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, which have been sent by the Neapolitans to Algiers.

3d. Consular presents shall be abolished: but as it is the usage of the East, they may be admitted as personal presents, on the arrival of a new consul, and given in his own name, but shall never exceed 500 pounds sterling.

4th. The kingdom of the Netherlands, in consequence of the co-operation of the Dutch squadron in the expedition, shall enjoy the same privileges as England.

5th. A new treaty shall be formed between England and Algiers, in which the kingdom of the Netherlands shall be included.

Other articles of the armistice stipulate that the regency shall preserve the right of making war upon certain European powers; but that those of their subjects, who may fall into their hands, shall never be made slaves, but treated as prisoners of war.

Another account of the affairs at Algiers, states, that the Dey had been compelled to give up all the money that he had received of the various European powers, and to release eleven thousand white European slaves.—The English lost 800 men, and one of their ships suffered much.

In all the nations of Europe reduction of the armed forces are taking place

GENERAL HARRISON. Since the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, no event has afforded us more pleasure than the election of this gentleman to a seat in Congress. His eminent services, from his earliest youth to the present day, and particularly during the late war with Great Britain, have given him high claims on the gratitude of his countrymen; and the manner in which he has been treated by the powers that be, have drawn still closer the ties with which he has long been connected with the people of the western states. They have witnessed, with indignation and astonishment, that the thanks of his country, the soldier's sole reward, were denied to the chief who had often led them to victory; and whose exertions had secured their firesides against the fury of the savage foe; while honors of every kind were profusely lavished on other commanders, whose victories, 'bought with blood,' had given only an empty name to our arms. They have felt themselves deeply injured by the insults offered to their favorite commander; and have earnestly longed for an opportunity of confounding the malice of his enemies.

This, the late election has happily afforded. The incentives of which the General has been the object, both in Congress and elsewhere, have augmented only the glory of his triumph, and rendered his success more complete.—The voice of the people has loudly proclaimed his worth, and covered his accuser's with disgrace. Although opposed by five competitors, all worthy and respectable men, and by the all-powerful weight of local interest, he has obtained an unprecedented majority, not only over all the opposing candidates, but also over all the votes of the district which he is called to represent. Nor is this result to be attributed to the personal exertions of HARRISON or his friends, or to the influence generally derived from long residence and family connexions. In all those respects, his hopes of success must have been much less sanguine than those of some of his competitors. But it was the intimate conviction in the minds of the great body of his fellow citizens, of the superiority of his claims—their utter detestation of the injustice done him at the seat of government—and their well-founded belief that his election was identified with the honor of the state—which prompted them to give him their unanimous support. This conduct of the freemen of the first district, is worthy of the highest praise, and they have on this occasion conferred as upon themselves as upon their illustrious representative.

It has been the singular felicity of General HARRISON, to be treated with neglect, not by his fellow citizens at large, but by an assembly of legislators, who seem to have thought of little else than of filling their own pockets, while they disregarded the claims of the war-worn soldier. Now, mark the sequel! The matter has been excited, by the almost unanimous vote of his countrymen, to the most important trust which can be conferred on an individual; while the latter have received the expectations of the people from Maine to Georgia, and, with few exceptions, have been forced to retire from the national councils. This circumstance is well calculated to support the patriot in the faithful discharge of his duty, and to comfort him under the most cruel persecutions of fortune. It assures him that although he may be neglected and injured by the higher powers, yet the people, from whom alone true honor can emanate, will never forsake those who have served them with fidelity; and that, although wicked and designing men may rob him of his reward for a season, yet the time will come when he will triumph over the malice of his enemies, and reap a rich and plentiful harvest of laurels.—Sciota Gazette.

HEAR THE CANADIANS!

MONTREAL, Sept. 23. The latest papers from abroad state, that the patriots in the northern part of Spanish America have lately met with a severe repulse. Gen. Bolivar is said to have been defeated in the neighborhood of New-Valecia. The seeds of revolution, however, are sown through a country five thousand miles in extent, from Mexico to Chili, containing a population of twenty millions, which many people think will never be eradicated by the whole force of the mother-country, containing about half that population. Bolivar is the hero of what the Spaniards call Terra Firma, a charming country of an extent upon the sea board of the Atlantic nearly equal to the U. States; that is to say, about thirteen hundred miles. This country comprises the four provinces of Caracas, Venezuela, Cumana; and Maricaoibo. The destruction of Bolivar will not be of great importance, while the common cause is supported by Mexico on the north, and Peru, Paraguay, Chili; and Buenos Ayres on the south. The Patriots are recruiting openly in the United States. Many disbanded officers in that country have enlisted, and also several disbanded officers from Canada. It is said that the Patriots want nothing so much as experienced officers. From Mr. Cobbett's journal it ap-

pears, that a motion. In the British House declare, Canada had been a favorite theme distinguished characterial parliament, that sessions were quite to the prosperity or even tain. What horrid grtain office-holders make idea! In the event of it b how quickly would they sh utter insignificance which-tined them for! We do not approve of Mr. Cobbett's jou from the arrangements which. Has made, it will arrive more regularly and speedily than any other from Britain, and of course more quickly convey political events as they arise. We shall take care to reject such parts as are exceptionable.

THE BRITISH PEOPLE!

It is a truth (says the Petersburg Intelligencer) which seems to be denied by no person, but confirmed by the most gloomy and heart-rending accounts from all quarters, that the distress of the laboring classes in Great Britain is at this moment greater than ever was known at any former period. The Monthly Magazine of the first of August, remarks—"The most frightful details of the misery of the starving population are daily appearing—in some parts it seems, that bread is become a luxury, and that the herbs of fields, and other indigestible substances are swallowed to appease the gnawings of hunger!" Great God! To what extreme of wretchedness and degradation, are this brave, loyal, and industrious, and once high minded people reduced, by their mad attachment to the most corrupt system of government administered by the vilest set of wretches that ever prompted the mandates of a tyrant. It is true, the Heads of the British government (for it is a monster of many heads) pretend the greatest sympathy for the suffering people. It is true they have had a meeting in London, with the amiable Frederick of York in the chair! but mark the remedy for the distressed of a nation. Instead of some proposition for a general retrenchment, whereby the national burthen might be lessened, they set afloat a subscription paper. The Rt. Hon. Geo. Rose, who enjoys a sinecure of 5000l a year, subscribed 100l! The Earl of Buckinghamshire who makes way yearly with 11,000l. of the people's money, subscribes another hundred pounds! The Earl of Liverpool, who receives the annual sum of 13,000l. another hundred! The Bishop of Durham, whose pension is 19,000l. per annum, another hundred! And lastly the Archbishop of Canterbury who receives out of the taxes the enormous sum of 28,000l. subscribes another hundred! These persons are either cabinet ministers, or by their employments, persons allied to the government and this is their generosity! As well might the highway robber say to some innocent victim of his villany, "sir, I have in the course of these four or five years robbed you to the amount of an hundred thousand pounds! you now appear to be in great distress, I will make you a present of an hundred pounds!"

A LONG JOB.

The Rev. Mr. Milne, in a report to the Missionary Society for China, says: "We want, sir, Fifty Millions of New-Testaments for China; and after that about one sixth of the population only would be supplied. I would ask no higher honor on earth than to distribute the said number." Now, if Mr. Milne had commenced the distribution of "said number" at the time the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, and had continued to distribute forty-three testaments per day, Sundays excepted, he would have had on the 4th July 1816, seven hundred and sixteen thousand, seven hundred and forty-seven. Or, Should he now begin his work, and distribute ten each hour of ten hours of the day, he would end his labors on the twenty seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord three thousand four hundred and eleven, at one o'clock in the afternoon!!! Wor. Gazette.

FROM THE CAMDEN GAZETTE.

Manuel Thomas, Esq. blacksmith, of Statsburgh, South Carolina, is a candidate to represent the eighth election district in the next congress. His avil having of late, been silent for the want of iron, he has a strong desire to work in gold and silver, whose jingling after the 20th of February, it is supposed will again be heard. As it is the custom for congressmen to take what they want, he informs the electors that his interest allows him to serve them for one thousand dollars, per annum. He has often thrown light around the shop on various subjects, and considers himself qualified to shed lustre amidst the darkness of congress hall. Louis and Duvernet.—After various fruitless efforts on the part of general Mouton Duvernet, to stem the torrent which set in favorably for Napoleon, immediately on his landing in France from Elba, this general, like many others, bowed to public opinion, and placed himself under the imperial eagle.

successfully, but in... she then throws herself at the king's feet, imploring mercy—he replies, "I cannot grant your request, though I compassionate your misfortunes—the law must take its course!" The brave general has been shot, and one of the late Paris papers states that "he died with singular fortitude and tranquillity."

Napoleon and Fournier.—On the arrival of the emperor Napoleon from Elba, M. Fournier, prefect of the department of Isere, issued at Grenoble several proclamations to repel "the adventurer—the rebel—who had disembarked anew on the coast of France." The advance of Napoleon compelled Fournier to fly, and he took refuge at Lyons. On Napoleon being informed of the fact at Lyons, he sent for M. Fournier. "M. Fournier," said he, "the first time the Adventurer landed on these shores it was to dethrone anarchy—this time he has landed only to dethrone despotism; and he beholds with pleasure the learned and enlightened M. Fournier who accompanied general Bonaparte to Egypt; he feels he cannot better avenge himself for the proclamation of the prefect of Isere, or better testify his affection for the Lyonesse, than in calling to perform the functions of the prefect of the Rhone, the worthy and virtuous magistrate whom he had never ceased to remember with esteem."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. William H. Crawford, Secretary of War, is appointed by the President of the United States, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr Dallas resigned.

We have not heard who is to succeed Mr. Crawford in the War Department. As the business of that office is not very urgent, it is possible the vacancy may not be immediately filled.

On counting officially the votes taken in Vermont at the late election, it appears that Governor Galusha, the veteran Republican, is re-elected by a majority of 3172 votes!

The whole number of votes taken in the District of MAINE, on the question of its separation from Massachusetts, is officially ascertained to have been

Table with 2 columns: For whom for separation, 11,927; And against it, 10,559.

Five ninths of all the votes being required by the law authorizing the election, a sufficient number appears not to have favored the separation.—The Portland Gazette of Tuesday last, contains a postscript stating, "A gentleman from Brunswick informs, that the committee appointed to count the votes, made a report on Monday IN FAVOR OF SEPARATION—notwithstanding there was 1246 years short of the number required by the law."

The convention of Maine, by a new and singular construction of the act of Massachusetts, which authorised the people to meet and vote on the subject of separation, have declared that a sufficient number of voters are found in the affirmative to meet the requisitions of the law. The act required "a majority of five to four." The people voted by townships, and the convention placing the majorities in the several townships for separation, on one side, and those against it on the other, said as five is to four so is the amount of the majorities for separation to the number required, which exceeded the real number of votes against separation. For instance, Yeas 6031—Nays 4409.—Then as 5 is to 4 so is 6031 to 4825 But the majority of nays is only 4409

Pulling Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they intend carrying on the Clothiers Business in all its various branches, on as good terms as can be afforded in this state. Their Pulling Mill is on Stude's Creek, about two miles below Hornback's mill, nine miles from Paris and nine from Winchester. For the convenience of customers they will attend at Mr. H. BRENT'S in Paris, on the first day of every month for the purpose of receiving and delivering Cloth; likewise at Mr. JAMES ANDERSON'S in Winchester, on the first day of every Court for the same purpose. Having a Fuller equal to any in the United States, they flatter themselves they shall give general satisfaction. Any colour will be made that is required. OBADIAH DICKERSON. LEWIS CORBIN Bourbon county, Nov. 9 119-3m

ALMANACS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.