

Those persons desirous of paying \$2 50 in advance for this paper, are informed they can do so within one week from this date; after which \$3 will be required.

By a reference to the proceedings of our state legislature, published in this paper, it will be seen that petitions for Banks still continue to be received from various parts of the state. Louisville, Lexington, Shelbyville, Hopkinsville, and other places have all applied for Independent Banks. We should not be surprised to hear that Richmond, Boonsborough, Shallowford, Foxtown, and other places of equal importance, have applied for independent banks. We fear this banking mania will not abate till the country is flooded with paper trash, and the ghosts of our old continental money appear to remind us of their fate.

To the Editors of the Kentucky Advertiser.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 15. GENTLEMEN—It is now certain that the greatest evil that has heretofore retarded the improvement of Kentucky will soon cease. The House of Representatives yesterday determined that the law to compel the speedy adjustment of Land Claims should not be altered in any respect, or the time prolonged for commencing land suits. Of course any individual who does not commence suit before the first day of January next will be forever barred. When controversies about land titles shall cease; when every man shall know that his home is his own; this, the most fertile country on earth, will advance in improvements of every kind with a rapidity that has been heretofore unknown.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the question to bring in a bill to extend the act providing for the speedy adjustment of Land Claims in this state:

YEAS—Anderson, Bates, Blackburn, Bell, Caldwell, Craig, Chambers, Coffee, Cosby, Eve, George, Givens, Hunter, Knight, Letcher, Owen, Patton, Payne, Rowan, Stockton, Sandford, Thompson, Waid, Yantis—25.

NAYS—Allan, Buckner, Breathitt, Crutcher, Clarke, Cotton, Daniel, Emmerston, Flournoy, Fergus, Forl, Goode, Hughes, Hornback, Hubbard, Harrison, Jameson, Johnson, F. Johnson, Kerley, Logan, Mills, Moorman, M'Guire, J. Marshall, M'Mahan, Metcalfe, M'Affee, M'Clanahan, M'Hutton, Owings, Robeson, Reeves, Rav, Smith, Stratton, Sharklett, South, J. Smith, Thompson, Ward, Wall, Williams, Yates—45.

LOUISVILLE PRICES CURRENT For December, 1815.

Salt, \$1 12 1-2—Bacon, 8 1-4 to 10 cents—Hemp, \$4 75—Tobacco, \$6—Flour, \$5—Whiskey, 62 1-2 to 68 1-4 cents—Sugar, \$22—Cotton, \$25—Wheat, 67 cents—Hempen Yarns, 8 cents—Gunpowder, 37 1-2 cents.

SEAMEN.

Since the reduction of their navy, the British seem as anxious to get rid of "foreign seamen" as they were before to steal them. Some of the London papers told us a little while ago that all such were to be discharged; and behold! on the very day that the people of New-York (the 25th November) were celebrating the anniversary of the evacuation of their city by the British in 1783, a ship arrives from England as a cartel with 173 impressed seamen recently discharged from British ships of war, and another vessel is expected with the people of color which the British officers, wanting men, mistook for Englishmen, Irishmen or Scotchmen!

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

New-York, Dec. 6. Yesterday morning arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Packet, Porter, in 36 days from Havre de Grace, from whence she sailed on the 29th of October.

By this arrival we learn verbally, that France remained quiet—that most of the Russian troops had left France; that the British and Prussian troops remained at Paris—and that the trial of Marshal Ney was not finished.

We also learn that the markets for American produce, particularly cotton, was on the decline.

Among the passengers in the Packet is Col. Antoine Baron de Bellina, a Poindar, late equerry to the Emperor Napoleon, commandant of a regiment of Polish Lancers, member of the Legion of Honor, of the Diplomatic Corps, and of Military Plans of the private cabinet of the Emperor; Knight of the Military Order of Saxony, and commander of that of Bavaria, &c. &c. He had been 22 years in the French service, made all the campaigns with Napoleon, accompanied him to Elba, and would have followed his fortunes to St. Helena, but the English government would not permit him.

Kentucky Legislature.

[REPORTED FOR THE PALLADIUM.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

Mr. Mills reported a bill further to regulate the general court, which was read and presented to a second reading. It is substantially the same as that discussed at the last session. It dispenses with the services of the circuit judge, authorizes a new one to be appointed, limits the jurisdiction of the court to sums over 500 dollars, except in penitentiary business, of which it has cognizance of all sums over 20 dollars; the attorney general is required to attend to the prosecution of all suits on the part of the penitentiary.

Mr. Harrison reported a bill to regulate appeals from the judgment of single magistrates, which prohibits pleading the act of limitation, &c. and examining witnesses in the case of an appeal, when they were not plead or examined before the magistrate.—Passed to a second reading.

Mr. F. Johnson moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the situation of the Transylvania University, and to report by bill or otherwise. He said he was not personally acquainted with the condition of that institution; but common fame, which was commonly deemed sufficient authority for instituting an inquiry, had said that the institution had sunk to the lowest ebb of degradation. Owing to differences among the trustees and other causes it had ceased to be in a prosperous condition; and it had lately been so badly attended as not to have more perhaps than thirty students. It is the only institution of the kind in the state; it is rich in funds; and if properly managed we should of course expect to find it in a flourishing condition. It was patronized by the legislature of Virginia before the separation, and being the property of the state of Kentucky, whose citizens are all equally interested in its welfare, it becomes the duty of this legislature to examine into its condition, and see whether means can be adopted to render it of more public utility. The motion passed in the affirmative, and Messrs. Johnson, Payne, Marshall, Allan, Truss, Chambers, Mills, Rowan and Todd, were appointed on the committee.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

Mr. F. Johnson reported his bill further to regulate the circuit court. It repeals the law establishing the assistant judges; and authorizes the justices of the peace to perform sundry duties now performed by the assistants.—Passed to a second reading.

Mr. Robertson reported a bill to incorporate the Paris manufacturing company.

Mr. Anderson reported a very long bill for establishing a Farmer's Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, of 3 millions capital—half a million to be reserved for the state—the bank to continue till the year 1831—the president and directors to be elected by the stockholders and governor—the bank to go into operation when 20,000 dollars have been paid, half in specie—the Governor to have a number of votes in proportion to the shares held by the state; when—have been subscribed and—paid at any place desiring a branch of said bank, an office of discount and deposit shall be established accordingly, whose dividends shall be kept separate from that of the mother bank and the other branches, for the benefit of the shareholders in such branch.—The state shall have power to examine the general condition of the bank.—Passed to a second reading.

Mr. Blackburn obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property—his object was to have commissioners appointed by the county court to value real estate and to tax other property by the piece—he said returns under the present law had been very deficient. Mr. South was opposed to the change on the principle that the commissioners would have to be paid.—Yeas 27, nays 18.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

Mr. Payne presented the petition of sundry citizens of Lexington, praying for an independent bank of one million capital.—Referred to a select committee.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Yantis in the chair.

Mr. Patton moved to pass over the bill further to regulate the court of appeals; because the gentleman from Nelson (Mr. Rowan) was indisposed, and could not attend the committee, though he was anxious to participate in the discussion.—Mr. South opposed.—Mr. Blackburn would not vote to postpone, unless a day were named.—Mr. Patton named Tuesday.—Mr. J. Hunter named Thursday.—Mr. Breathitt was opposed to a day so distant.—Thursday was then negatived and Tuesday adopted.

The general court bill was then read.—Mr. South proposed an amendment requiring three circuit judges to preside in and constitute the court. His object was to try the principle. When

originally constituted of a majority of the circuit judges, the general court had been the best in the state. It had been pared down to one judge, and then rendered worthless. His motion was declared to be out of order, as it was in direct contradiction of a preceding part of the bill to that to which it was offered.

The Speaker moved to amend it by limiting the jurisdiction of the court in penitentiary cases to sums over fifty dollars. He thought it improper to drag defendants from the remote parts of the state, on actions for such small sums as those under fifty dollars.

Mr. Mills thought it inconvenient to the penitentiary, and injurious to the revenue.

Mr. Marshall said the keeper was now authorized to sue in the circuit court of this place for a sum as low as 20 dollars—of course no inconvenience would be produced to the people by this part of the bill, which will not otherwise exist.

Mr. Anderson thought the existence of the evil now, was no reason why it should be continued; if the jurisdiction now existing in the circuit court be inconvenient to the people let it be repealed. He could see no good reason why the alteration should not be made—the evil presses on the lower classes of the people—where a poor man does not pay a small sum it is a general proof that he is not able; the legislature then should not mulct him in additional trouble and expense, by dragging him into courts in this place.

Mr. Blackburn opposed the amendment. He thought it no hardship to the citizens to be sued here, as they must make their contracts with a knowledge that if not punctual, that must be the result. People residing at a distance do not obtain credits for small sums in the penitentiary.

Mr. Speaker would guard the interests of the institution and the state, but would guard also with the strictest care the interest of the poor. He would reform the evil now existing in the jurisdiction of the Franklin circuit court. He would not consult the convenience of the keeper, at the expense of such high costs and inconvenience to the debtor.

Mr. Marshall said he was so much in favor of the bill that he would draw his opposition to the amendment. The laws of the state favoring the public officers, were enacted because those officers were confined to the capital by the duties of their offices—he would, however, withdraw his opposition; he thought the bill so important that he would not raise an enemy to it, by retaining an unimportant and unpalatable provision.

M. F. Johnson supported the provision in the bill as indispensable to the prosperity of the institution and the interests of the state.

The vote being taken, the amendment was lost.

Mr. Mills proposed to fill the blank, respecting the salary of the judge, with \$2500. This was negatived. Mr. Chambers proposed \$2000—negatived. Mr. Mills proposed 1800, Mr. Payne 1500, Mr. F. Johnson 1666 2-3—the motion for 1500 carried. The bill being reported to the house and the question on the salary stated, Messrs. Emerson and South called for the yeas and nays, which being taken were 54 to 16. The following were the nays: Messrs. Bell, Coffee, Dollerhide, Emerson, Fergus, Harrison, Hornback, Jameson, Kerley, Moorman, M'Guire, Ray, Reeves, South, Stratton, & Williams.

The bill was then passed.

Gentlemen of the Senate, And of the House of Representatives

Permit me at this early stage of your session, to call your attention to a subject of considerable interest to some of the citizens of Kentucky.

During the late war, many horses were lost and killed in the public service belonging to the militia of this state, which it is believed the United States are in justice bound to pay for; particularly on the campaign of 1813. The service of that year was of such a nature, and requisition from the commanding general of the north-western army, so sudden and emergent, as to render it impossible to reinforce him from Kentucky, in time to effect the great object of the campaign, but by means of mounted volunteers.—That course was resorted to, & was approved by the president of the U.S. But, owing to the suddenness of the requisition; the great distance to travel to the scene; the extreme badness of the roads; the want of forage on a great part of the way out; and the horses having to be kept upon bare pasture for more than a month without grain, many of them became weak, and unable to return through the deep extensive swamps which lay on the route home; from these and other unavoidable causes, considerable losses of the horses took place. It may be recollected that it was an important crisis of the war.—That in the early part of the campaign of 1813, government had assigned to the commanding general of the north-western army, seven thousand regular troops, to make a descent on Canada, and reduce Malden. But these troops were to be enlisted; and not one third of them ever joined him. Hence it became late, very late, be-

fore the militia were called for, and required the greatest possible dispatch, both for them and the regiment commanded by col. R. M. Johnson, to arrive at the scene of action in due time; as, without this aid, the general was unable to advance against Malden, not even after the enemy's fleet had been defeated and captured on Lake Erie.

It may also be considered that the tour was performed so speedily, as to render it the cheapest campaign ever attempted to the same extent. And that great part of the time the army foraged and subsisted upon the enemy, with but little expense to the United States.—And that the government has on other similar occasions paid for losses necessarily sustained to promote the prosecution of the war.

From these considerations, it cannot be doubted, that our claim for horses lost in the public service, will receive that attention, which it justly merits.

I therefore submit to you, gentlemen, the propriety of forwarding to congress, a resolution from the general assembly, expressive of your feelings in relation to a compensation for horses unavoidably lost on that campaign and during the war, by the mounted volunteers of Kentucky, as they are designated on the muster rolls. ISAAC SHELBY.

SUBSTANCE OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Table with 2 columns: Description of Treasury items and Amount. Items include: There remained in the treasury at the end of the last year, viz 10th Nov. 1815, \$44,315 28; Amount of old balances, &c. &c. 100,070 77; Bank Dividends, 20,112 00; Tax on nonresidents' lands, 35,000 00; Total—that will probably be received in the present year, ending 10th Nov. 1816, 209,498 05; Estim. ted expenses of the same, 81,277 93; Leaving a balance of 128,220 12; Of the loan from the bank there remains unpaid, 73,000 00; That being paid, there will remain in the treasury unappropriated, 55,220 12.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

We have given to-day as much of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury as we had time to put in type. The portion we have published embraces the principal part of one branch of the Report, which is chiefly of an historical character.

The remainder of the report, though not more valuable than the first branch, is more immediately interesting to our readers generally, as containing the Secretary's propositions for the improvement and management of the Revenue, and for the support of the public credit, besides the usual statement of the revenue, for the past, and estimate of the expences for the ensuing year.

As to the Revenue, Mr. Dallas proposes that the double duties on imports be continued until the 30th day of June 1816; that the present duties on sugars refined within the United States, on stamps, on sales at auction, and on postage, be continued; that the Direct Tax be reduced from six to three millions of dollars; that the duties on the quantity of distilled spirits be discontinued after the 30th day of June 1816, and, in lieu thereof, that the duty on licences to distillers be doubled after that day; that the duties on licenses to retailers, be reduced to the rates of the year 1813; that the duties on articles manufactured in the U. States, and the duties on household furniture and watches be repealed.

The third branch of the Report relates to the National Circulating Medium, and concluding with the following proposition: "That a National Bank be established at the city of Philadelphia, having power to erect branches elsewhere; and that the Capital of the Bank (being of a competent amount) consist of three-fourths of the public stock, and one fourth of gold and silver."

This report was anxiously expected, as well because of the importance of the subject, as that the subjects of finance and the circulating medium are of primary importance, and will probably claim the attention of Congress in preference to any other. The public expectation, however highly raised, will not be disappointed as to the importance and ability of the Report.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 12.

The House of Representatives yesterday sat in the building prepared for it in the building erected by the Citizens for the accommodation of Congress, and the Senate will convene there to-morrow. This building, which amply and handsomely accommodates both houses of Congress and their officers, committees, &c. stands on a spot on which, on the 4th of July last, a garden bloomed.

From the Senate having occasionally been engaged last week on what is called Executive business, (which is always transacted with closed doors) a very general impression prevails, that they have already had under consideration the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain. If ratified, it will of course be made public.

JOHN W. ERBE is chosen Senator in Congress, from Virginia, to supply the vacancy in the remainder of the Senatorial term of Wm. B. Giles, resigned. WILSON CARY NICHOLAS is re-elected Governor of Virginia.

EXCESSIVE BANKING.

Announced in Pennsylvania, by the law of March 21, 1814, has occasioned a meeting in Philadelphia, to consider the subject. The meeting trace the evil to the litter of banks, and have agreed to remonstrate against the abuse. The following resolves were unapiously adopted: Nov. 24:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature of this state, praying for correction of the evils arising from the numerous Banking institutions, and the increased amount of Bank paper.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress praying the establishment of a National Bank."

To the manufacturers of cotton goods throughout the United States.

The editor of the National Advocate, of New-York, invites the manufacturers of cotton goods throughout the United States, to ascertain within their different districts, as nearly as possible, by a general meeting, the following points, and send them directly to the National Advocate office, by post:

- 1. How many spindles are employed at this time within their district?
2. How much cotton is consumed in their different manufactories within the district annually?
3. How many women and children are employed in the spinning of cotton?
4. How many hands are employed in the weaving thereof?
5. How many able bodied men are employed in and about the cotton factories?
6. What is the value of the different establishments within each district, viz. the building and machinery?
7. What number of square yards of course and fine cotton goods annually manufactured?

As it is hoped that the present situation of the cotton fabrics throughout the United States will be agitated on the meeting of the next congress, it will strike all those concerned, that a fair display of their actual strength and weakness, and all the information appertaining thereto, will be a most important document to lay before the representatives of the nation.

As the editor of this paper has, by repeated publications, evinced the interest which he takes in the prosperity of the MANUFACTURERS of AMERICA, the information now called for will naturally be presumed to be intended to be employed for their benefit; as it is impossible to obtain correct data unless the community of manufacturers should make common focus where all the rays should meet together, it is hoped that the National Advocate offering to collect the same, may not be considered as presumptuous, but rather as zealous in a general cause deeply interesting to the wealth and independence of our country.

The editors of newspapers throughout the Union, favorable to manufacturers are requested to give the above one insertion.

It is presumed that it will occur to those sending us communications on this subject, which are intended to be used for their benefit, that the payment of postage is requisite.

The following melancholy event happened in Boston on Tuesday evening to interrupt the festivity and gaiety of a ball-room. A young lady, apparently in perfect health, while carrying down a dance, fell upon the floor, was taken up nearly lifeless, and in a few minutes expired. This distressing event is supposed to have been occasioned by the tightness of her dress. It cannot fail of inspiring a salutary caution against the excess of a too prevalent fashion.—Nor can it fail of being an impressive moment to the young and gay, how near may be the hours of amusement to the moment of dissolution.

Notice.

ONE of the subscribers intend starting to Philadelphia in a few days for a fresh supply of goods. Their friends who are in arrears are requested to call and settle their accounts.

SMITH, TAYLOR & CO. Dec 23 73-36

A Caution.

FORWARD all persons from trading for or taking an assignment on two notes given by me to Enoch Foxworthy for a Billiard Table; one for fifty dollars, payable in 6 months after date, the other for one hundred dollars, payable in twelve months after date, as I do not intend to pay the same until compelled by law, unless the said Foxworthy pays the tax on the said billiard table.

JOHN ARNOLD, Winchester, Dec 23, 8115. 73-3w

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit. TAKEN UP by David Hagens, living on the waters of Four Mile, near Bush's Saw Mill, A BLACK MARE, supposed to be 4 or 5 years old, supposed to be 14 hands high or upwards, has a small star in her face—appraised to \$30—posted before me the 14th day of October, 1815.

JOHN WARD, j p c c 73\*