

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS if paid in advance—TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS in six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the expiration of the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next.

Subscribers at a distance whose papers are sent at our expense, will be charged 25 cents per annum in addition.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted for 50 Cents the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those coming from the country must be accompanied by the CASH, or they will not be attended to.

Notice.

ON Wednesday the 22d inst. will be LET to the highest bidder, upon the premises, for a term of one year commencing on the 1st day of March next, all the

Plow Lands and Pasture Ground,

belonging to the infant heirs of Jacob Constant, deceased, situate on Constant's Fork, in Clarke county, being part of the farm whereon the said decedent last resided. Bond and approved security will be required.

JOHN CONSTANT, Guardian for said heirs
Jan 11 128 2w

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN ACRES OF LAND,

lying on the waters of Four Mile, and within three miles of Winchester. About twenty acres of said land is cleared, the balance heavily timbered. Any person wishing to purchase, can know the terms by applying to Willis Collins, or the subscriber, (at Taliaferro's tavern) who will at any time shew the land to those wishing to purchase.

LUNSFORD LINDSAY
Winchester, Jan 11 128 3w

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, it is hoped will avail themselves of this opportunity to discharge their respective accounts—otherwise they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. As the subscriber is desirous of closing his accounts as soon as possible, he is unable to give longer indulgence.

JOHN J. BUSH.
Jan 11 128 1f

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber on the 10th inst. a Negro Boy by the name of

AARON,

about 14 or 15 years of age—had on when he went away a Roundabout of blue cloth, and lincey overalls, mixed with black. Any person delivering said boy to the subscriber, or confining him so that he shall get him shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble, and expenses paid.

N. B. It is supposed he is in town.
JOHN WILSON.
Winchester, Jan 11 8 f

EDUCATION.

THE SCHOOL for Young Ladies in this place will commence on Monday the 6th of January, at the rooms hitherto occupied by them in the Seminary.

TERMS.

	D.	C.
Small scholars learning to read,	6	
Reading, Writing & Sewing,	8	
Grammar,	5	
Geography,	6	
Rhetoric,	5	
History,	5	
Painting,	17	
Do. with other branches,	7	50
Needlework,	17	
Do. with other branches,	8	

Any branch once commenced, the scholar pays for during the session, except sickness prevents pursuing it.

To prevent any misconception respecting the terms of tuition, as stated above, the following explanation is subjoined, viz: Any student attending to one branch only, during the session, shall be required to pay the price attached to that branch, as stated in the terms; and any student studying more than one branch shall pay in proportion to the time and the prices of the branches studied.

Winchester, Jan. 4. 127-1f

REMOVAL.

Benjamin H. Buckner & Co. HAVE REMOVED their Store to the house lately occupied by James Ritchie, adjoining the Hotel Tavern, occupied by Mr. Hay Taliaferro, where they have on hand

A Handsome Assortment of Merchandise,

which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, Feathers, Country Lard, and such other articles as may suit them.

They continue to keep on hand a supply of the best IRON and CASINGS.
Winchester, Jan 4. 127-1f

Blank Deeds for sale.

CONNECTICUT METHODISTS.

The following curious article is copied from the Columbian Register, a democratic paper, printed at New-Haven.

Legislative Appropriation of Public Money.

Immediately after the close of the late session of the general assembly, the Hon. Jas. Hillhouse, late senator of the United States, called on one of the most ancient members of the Methodist society in this city, and presented him with a hand bill, containing an act of that legislative body, appropriating to the Methodists and other religious sects in this state, certain sums of money to be applied to their use and benefit, requesting him to lay the same before his brethren, as he had opportunity, for their consideration, with such explanations as he the said J. H. suggested; the more effectually to do this, a general meeting of the society was called, and after appointing Isaac Gilbert, Sen. chairman, and Jacob Wolf, secretary, proceeded to the consideration of the aforesaid act, and adopted the following resolutions, as expressive of their real sentiments of its most obvious character—as follows:

At a general meeting of the male members of the Methodist society, in the city of New-Haven, convened by appointment, Nov. 7, 1816, for the purpose of taking into consideration, and expressing their views of the late act of the legislature of this state, making appropriations to them and others, of certain monies to be obtained (if obtained at all) by drafts on the general government of the United States:

Resolved, That we do not consider legislative appropriations of money to religious societies, as having a tendency to promote vital religion in the receivers, but on the contrary, it is calculated to corrupt their minds from the simplicity of the gospel; to enlist their feelings in the interest of party politics; to enslave their consciences to those who are most liberal, and, in fine, to induce them to place the cross of Christ at the feet of civil authority.

Resolved, That neither in the nature of things, or by any authority vested in them, do we conceive that the legislature of this state, has any right to make appropriations of the people's money, which was raised for other purposes, to the use and benefit of religious societies: for if the good people of this state are disposed to make such appropriations, they can and will do it without the interference of the general assembly.

Resolved, That we cannot be persuaded that the legislature, in appropriating twelve thousand dollars of a doubtful claim, to the use and benefit of the Methodists as a people, have done it from any good will they bear toward them, but wholly from party motives and designed to influence the elections for state authorities; and whereas the money so appropriated is part of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, claimed for services said to be rendered the United States during the late war with Great Britain; and whereas the general government has denied the legality of such claims, and refused to pay the demand, with the exception of about seven thousand dollars; therefore

Resolved, That we view the appropriations made to the Methodists, Baptists and Episcopalians, as a matter of intrigue, designed either to make a tool of these religious denominations, to pave the way for obtaining the balance of ninety-five thousand dollars, (sixty-eight thousand of which is appropriated to the use and benefit of the Congregationalists and Yale College) or in the event they should fail of obtaining the several sums appropriated to their use and benefit, to alienate the minds of these sects from the administration of the general government, and by that means do something towards helping themselves into the chair of state.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all christians to be on their guard against the intrigues of worldly men: to maintain their right, liberties and privileges sacred and entire, against every attempt either by fraud or force to wrest them from their hands.

Resolved, Therefore, that we recommend, and it is hereby recommended to our brethren in this state, peaceably, quietly, and seriously to meet together in their several societies (as we have done) to take into consideration the late act of the assembly, making an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars to their use and benefit, under the circumstances above noticed, and determine (as there are about four thousand communicants in this state) whether they will be bought over to the interests of their oppressors for the paltry sum of three dollars per head, a sum too, worse than old continental money,

as it has no existence only in words, and never will have, unless they, with the Baptists and Episcopalians can give it one.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be presented, and the same is hereby presented to those members of the general assembly who opposed and withheld their votes from the support of the bill making the appropriation of money now under our consideration.

Resolved, That the above proceeding be published in some public newspapers, and the different printers in the state are hereby requested to copy the same in their respective papers.

In behalf of the Methodist Society of New-Haven.

ISAAC GILBERT, Sr. Ch'm.
JACOB WOLF, Sec'y

Kentucky Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC 30.

IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

The bill to encourage the importation of goods through the port of New-Orleans, gave rise to a long, interesting and interesting debate, of which a sketch follows:

Mr. Birney said, other gentlemen might be able to see the advantages which would arise from this bill; but for his own part his apprehension was so dull that he could not see them.—The object of turning the course of trade, unless in compliance with the interest of the merchants, is impracticable, and every provision on the subject nugatory and vain. Interest left to itself can do any thing. There is not an island however distant, not a straight however dangerous, no attempt however hazardous to which interest does not impel the merchant. Independently of the perfect impracticability of the attempt, he had other objections. It is our good or bad fortune to be connected in trade and commerce with the populous cities of the east. If considered it our good fortune; if there our merchants imbibe a taste for learning, philosophy and religion.—To this connection we owe our refinement, our morality, our Bible societies, our teachers and our literary establishments. Look at the contrast.—Look at the consequences of a connection with New-Orleans—she has no institutions of learning—no purity in her morals—is depraved and corrupt. She has no schools but for cock-fighting and gaming—she has her theatres open on Sunday, that day devoted by us to the service of Almighty God. Why sir, instead of falling with transport into the embrace of blushing modesty, will we rush into the burning arms of an harlot?

But there is another reason. Our connexion with the east is a bond of amity, a link in the chain of our union. Take this away, this mutual interest which binds us together and you weaken, you dissolve it. What is it which unites the frugal and temperate New-Englander with the liberal and sometimes prodigal Georgian? What for such a length of time has kept England and Portugal on terms of amity? It is mutual interest. The Englishman wants the wines of Lisbon to complete his banquet, and the Portuguese wants for his dress the goods manufactured in England. If you detach the commercial interests of the community in vain are in improvements and turnpikes. Patriotism is not by itself a sufficient inducement, for there can be no patriotism independent of the interests of the community.

Mr. Harrison said he thought the gentleman performing the funeral obsequies to the bill; but for his part he did not think it so near expiring.—He thought this a subject of some importance, when Congress were levelling the Alleghany mountains to keep our trade at the eastward. They have kept five hundred men at work for several years, not so much for the good of the western country, as to get our money. Such works had hardly ever been seen. The road was not to ascend and descend more than 2-2 degrees, and in some places it was near 200 feet high; but this is not to promote the interest of the Kentuckians. He had heard of a gentleman who was in Nankin, and found a Kentuckian there; in England, and found a Kentuckian there; and in Peru, and found a Kentuckian there. They are the most enterprising people in the world, and we ought to promote this enterprise. It must be confessed by all that the interest requires a change of trade. Fall before last the bringing of goods over the mountains, is said to have cost \$10,000 a day. He wondered we had enough left to pay our ferrage over the river, or our toll at the bridge. He concluded by a call for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Monroe, stated that he had been opposed to the bill from its introduction. But as the Yeas and Nays, the terror of the day, were now called, he would give his opinion on the subject and the reasons why he should vote against it. He was as friendly as any gentleman to our trade taking its course through the Mississippi; but he was opposed to this measure, because it was unconstitutional, unwise and inefficient. The constitution provides that no state shall levy a tax upon imports. While we tax all goods alike, it is not clear whether we violate the constitution; but so soon as you make a distinction, tax those which come through one port and exempt those which come through another, so soon does it become a tax on imports. Another provision is, that no port shall have a preference over another. And will this house say it can do what Congress cannot do? The ports are entitled to equal privileges; but if you exclude the goods which come through some of them from taxation entirely, you may certainly make difference between them, tax some a little, others none at all, and others till it shall amount to an exclusion. Would not this amount to an exclusive duty? Let us see how it would operate in other states. Many goods used in Pennsylvania are imported by way of New-York. Were Pennsylvania to tax these goods it would amount to an exclusion. The same would be the case in Maryland & Virginia, many of whose goods are brought through other states. If all the states were to adopt this principle it would break down one of the most important principles in our constitution, that which makes us commercially one. It is the most important provision in the compact, which if you take away, it is dissolved. We are united not so much by patriotism as by interest, and when this is destroyed we shall have eighteen instead of one, we can no longer say *E pluribus unum*. It is not to be expected that a chamber of dry politicians can understand the interests of the merchants, as well as they understand them themselves. They know their own interest sooner than we do, and their interest is that of the country. It cannot now be their interest to trade with New-Orleans; because it is a fact that they do not trade there. If the merchant prefers the east to the west, he will go there. But will change whenever it becomes his interest so to do. One reason why there is no more trade with New-Orleans is the want of capital there. Foreigners settle in that place on account of the unhealthiness of the climate; but after a while the natives of that country will become rich and trade will turn of course. But it is perfectly farcical to think that this exemption from tax which amounts only to 6-14 cents on a hundred dollars, can have any effect. Would the merchant ever take this insignificant sum into his calculations? Would he even think of it? Our approbation can have no influence on the merchant, or he will pursue his own interest. It would be new indeed to publish to the world that our trade ought to come through New-Orleans. Every one who knows the country, an antipode who understands geography, would pronounce it so. The gentleman from Washington talks of the great expence of bringing goods over the mountains. If the goods cost 10 per cent. less at Philadelphia than at New-Orleans, and cost us 8 per cent. more to bring them here, would they not on the whole cost us 2 per cent. less than if brought from New-Orleans? But the merchant's know their own interest and will not inquire if of that gentleman. Mr. Logan was sorry the gentleman thought we were about to dictate to the merchants. Nothing of that kind was contained in the bill, and nothing had been said in debate. Merchants would not be compelled to change their course of trade. But if there were no advantages offered by it, why are gentlemen in opposition so much excited? But says the gentleman, the constitution will be violated. He should like to see the part of the bill which lays a duty on imports. It establishes no custom-house at Louisville or elsewhere to exact import duties. Nor will the gentleman contend that there is a custom-house at Maysville to collect a duty on those which come over the mountains. This is what he understood was meant by the prohibition in the constitution. But the gentleman from Mercer has said that we must touch the interest of merchants; that they are governed more by avarice than patriotism. He believed it, and he had been appealed to their avarice. But it is said the bill ought not to pass in a moral view, because the intercourse of our merchants with the cities contributes to our refinement, knowledge, morality and religion. It may be so, for I am but lit-

tle acquainted with their manners, but this is the first time I ever heard of the purity and morality of cities. But as the gentleman says this bill will have no effect, our merchants will still go there and come back as enervated & refined as ever. There is no great difference in the religion of cities, & merchants are not the first to convince us of the piousness of the Bible—they care more for their cent per cent. If so, a trade up and down the Mississippi cannot much change their taste, and we shall still be near enough to the refined cities of the east, to derive some benefit from them.

If our merchants trade with New-Orleans they will carry down the produce of the country; but while they trade over the mountains they will not bear the trouble and risk of carrying it around. The gentleman's argument about the connection between England and Portugal seems to favor this measure. We stand in need of the goods and manufactures of the east, and they want our produce. We only want some way to exchange them. Mr. Rudd was opposed to the second section of the bill, because it limits its operation to five years. It ought to be indefinite and left in the hands of future legislatures. But five years is not sufficient to afford the trade time to change its course.

Below Baton Rouge on each side of the Mississippi, is a strip of land rich, fertile and productive. Towards lake Ponchartrain and Borgne, there are immense swamps, and no useful land except a little on the water courses. On the other side, the countries of Tuckepaw and Red river are fertile and productive, and their trade is with New-Orleans. There is not yet a wholesale store at that city, and not so many retail stores as in Frankfort. Goods to supply the demands are sold under booths in the streets. Five years is not sufficient to turn the whole course of trade under these circumstances, but the change must be gradual. The goods will begin to come up first to supply the lower country, and by degrees ascend higher, until the immense country this side the Alleghany, the richest on earth, will be supplied by that channel. Our produce will become more valuable—goods suitable for our market will be brought round and exchanged for it at New-Orleans. The opinion that the people of Louisiana are immoral and corrupt, is not correct. Such habits may pervade the lower orders, but not the higher. If honesty be deprity, then are they depraved; for the French planters are the most honest people in the world. They are religious, but unite sociability with religion, and do not consider it necessary for a christian to become a monk or a nun.

They are a most hospitable and kind people, and never charge a cent to a Kentuckian who happens to spend time at their houses. But if men are inclined to vice, no examples will make them virtuous; and if inclined to virtue, there is no danger from vice. The most essential benefit we shall derive from this trade, will be the exchange of our produce. We ought therefore to cherish and cherish it in its infant state. Mr. Birney rose to explain. Without irony he said the gentleman from Shelby had afforded him a new argument against the bill. He wished not to pass a law so unimportant that it might bring contempt upon the legislature. The gentleman misunderstood him. He did not intend to say, that the merchants were the only source of knowledge and religion. A commercial connexion promotes all others—it furnishes us with books, teachers, &c. He was sorry the gentleman was not better informed with respect to the cities. Mr. Rowan regretted that the inducement held out to the merchant in this bill was not greater, but we all remember the story of the widow's mite, and ought to do what little we can.—The tax on goods by the towns is greater than the state tax; and this bill contemplates an exemption from both. The expence of bringing goods of the river is less than the expence of bringing them over the mountains, and all these incentives put together, will surely have some influence. This is a mere entering wedge; an attempt to familiarize the people of Kentucky to this thing. We see the effect of habit in some gentlemen on this floor. Their intercourse with eastern merchants is doubtless very pleasant, and many will continue it. But these merchants buy none of our produce. It is our sons and the sons of our Farmers who carry our produce to market, and bring back money; which is gathered up by merchants and sent off to their friends at the eastward. If we had no buyers of produce but the merchants, it would remain on our hands, and we supply

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