

expedient, and a re-organization of the judicial establishment, and of an additional department in the executive branch of the government.

The first is called for by the accruing business, which necessarily swells the duties of the Federal Courts, and by the great and widening space, within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for members of the Supreme Court a relief from itinerant fatigues, incompatible, as well with the age which a portion of them will always have attained, as with the researches and preparations which are due to their stations, and to the judicial reputation of their country. And considerations equally cogent require a more convenient organization of the subordinate tribunals, which may be accomplished without an objectionable increase of the number or expense of the Judges.

The extent and variety of Executive business, also accumulating with the progress of our country, and its growing population, call for an additional department, to be charged with duties now overburdening other departments, and with such as have not been annexed to any department.

The course of experience recommends as another improvement in the Executive establishment, that the provision for the station of Attorney General, whose residence at the seat of government, official connexions with it, and management of the public business before the Judiciary, preclude an extensive participation in professional emoluments, be made more adequate to his services and his relinquishments; and that with a view to his reasonable accommodation, and to a proper depository of his official opinions and proceedings, there be included in the provision the usual appurtenances to a public office.

In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is a subject of great gratification to find, that even within the short period which has elapsed since the return of peace, the revenue has far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, & that under any probable diminution of its future annual product, which the vicissitudes of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the effectual and early extinguishment of the public debt. It has been estimated, that during the year 1816, the actual receipts of revenue at the treasury, including the balance at the commencement of the year, and excluding the proceeds of loans and treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of forty seven millions of dollars; that during the same year, the actual payments at the treasury including the payment of the arrearages of the War Department, as well as the payment of a considerable excess, beyond the annual appropriation, will amount to about the sum of thirty eight millions of dollars; and that, consequently, at the close of the year, there will be a surplus in the treasury of about the sum of nine millions of dollars.

The operations of the treasury continue to be obstructed by difficulties, arising from the condition of the national currency; but they have nevertheless, been effectual, to a beneficial extent, in the reduction of the public debt, and the establishment of the public credit. The floating debt, treasury notes, and temporary loans, will soon be entirely discharged. The aggregate of the funded debt, composed of debts incurred during the wars of 1776 and of 1812, has been estimated, with reference to the first of January next, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten millions of dollars. The ordinary annual expenses of the government, for the maintenance of all its institutions, civil, military, & naval, have been estimated at a sum less than twenty millions of dollars. And the permanent revenue, to be derived from all the existing sources, has been estimated at a sum of about twenty five millions of dollars.

Upon this general view of the subject, it is obvious, that there is only wanting, to the fiscal prosperity of the government, the restoration of an uniform medium of exchange. The resources and the faith of the nation, displayed in the system which Congress has established, ensure respect and confidence both at home and abroad.—The local accumulations of the revenue have already enabled the treasury to meet the public engagements in the local currency of most of the states; and it is expected that the same cause will produce the same effect, throughout the union. But, for the interests of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit & use wherever it may circulate. The constitution has entrusted Congress exclusively, with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description; & the measures which were taken during the last session, in execution of the power, give every promise of success. The Bank of the United States has been organized under auspices the most favorable, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to those measures.

For a more enlarged view of the public finances, with a view of the measures pursued by the Treasury Depart-

ment, to the resignation of the late Secretary, I transmit an extract from the last report of that officer. Congress will perceive in it ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial prosperity of the nation rests; and will do justice to the distinguished ability and successful exertions with which the duties, of the department were executed during a period remarkable for its difficulties, and peculiar perplexities.

The period of my retiring from the public service, being at little distance, I shall find no occasion more proper than the present, for expressing to my fellow citizens my deep sense of the continued confidence and kind support which I have received from them.—My grateful recollection of these distinguished marks of their favorable regard can never cease; and, with the consciousness, that if I have not served my country with greater ability, I have served it with a sincere devotion will accompany me as a source of unfeigned gratification.

Happily, I shall carry with me from the public theatre, other sources, which those who love their country most will best appreciate. I shall behold it blessed with tranquillity and prosperity at home, and with peace and respect abroad. I can indulge the proud reflection that the American people have reached in safety and success their fortieth year as an independent nation; that for nearly an entire generation, they have had experience of their present constitution, the offspring of their undisturbed deliberations and of their free choice; that we have found it to bear the trials of adverse as well as prosperous circumstances, to contain, in its combination of the federal and elective principles, a reconciliation of public strength with individual liberty, of national power for the defence of national rights, with a security against wars of injustice, of ambition, or of vain glory, in the fundamental provision which subjects all questions of war to the will of the nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities. Nor is it less a peculiar felicity of this constitution so dear to us all, that it is found to be capable, without losing its vital energies, of expanding itself over a spacious territory, with the increase and expansion of the community for whose benefit it was established.

And may I not be allowed to add to this gratifying spectacle, that I shall read, in the character of the American people, in their devotion to true liberty, and to the constitution which is its palladium, sure presages, that the destined career of my country will exhibit a government pursuing the public good as its sole object; and regenerating its means by the great principles consecrated in its charter, and by those moral principles to which they are so well allied: A government which watches over the purity of elections, the freedom of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, and the equal interdict against encroachments and compacts between religion and the state which maintains inviolable the maxims of public faith, the security of persons & property, and encourages in every authorized mode, the general effusion of knowledge which guarantees to public liberty its permanency; and to those who possess the blessing, the true enjoyment of it: A government which avoids intrusions on the internal repose of other nations, and repels them from its own; which does justice to all nations with a readiness equal to the firmness with which it requires justice from them; and which, while its domestic code form every ingredient not congenial with the precepts of an enlightened age, and the sentiment of a virtuous people, seeks, by appeals to reason, and by its liberal examples, to infuse into the law which govern the civilized world, a spirit which may diminish the frequency, or circumscribe the calamities of war, and meliorate the social and beneficent relations of peace: A government, in a word, whose conduct, within and without, may bespeak the most noble of all ambitions that of promoting peace on earth and good will to man.

These contemplations sweetening the remnant of my days, will animate my prayers for the happiness of my beloved country, and a perpetuity of the institutions under which it is enjoyed.

JAMES MADISON.

Thursday, December 5.

The following committees, to whom were yesterday ordered to be referred, various subjects of the President's Message, were appointed, to wit:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Forsyth, Smith of Md. Grosvenor, King, Baker, Ward of Mass. and Darlington.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Connor, Desha, Ward of N. J. Peter, Thomas, M. Nelson, and Dickens.

On the subject of Militia—Messrs. Harrison, Tallmadge, Blount, Roane, Taul, Hungerford, and Marsh.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Pleasants, Betts, Culpepper, Lovett, Robertson, Stearns, and Clendenen.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Thomas, Griffin, Adgate, Baer, Woodward, M'Coy, and Fletcher.

On the uniformity of Weights and Measures—Messrs. Pitkin, Calhoun, Hopkinson, M'Kee, Hall, Crawford

and Clark of N. Y.

On the National Undermunity—Messrs. Wilde, Wright, Breckenridge, Herbert, Powell, Birdsall, and Heister.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Thos. Wilson, Brooks, Clayton, Bateman, Yancy, Adams, and Hawes.

On the subject of the African Slave Trade—Messrs. Pickering, Comstock, Condict, Tucker, Taggart, Gilley, and Hooks.

On further provision for the Attorney General, and on the subject of an Additional Department—Messrs. Lowndes, Bassett, Wm. Wilson, Ruggles, Forsyth, Bennett, and Tate.

On uniform National Currency—Messrs. Calhoun, Webster, Hulbert, Whiteside, Hardin, Townsend, and Glasgow.

COMPENSATION LAW.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ky. rose, and after a speech of more than an hour's length, in which he declared his opinion of the compensation law, when justly viewed, to be unchanged, but his motion to be predicated on the following instructions of his constituents, offered for consideration the following resolution: "Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the late act changing the mode of compensation to the Members of Congress, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

STATE OF INDIANA.

Mr. Morrow, from the select committee, to whom was referred the resolution for admitting the state of Indiana into the Union, reported the same in an amended shape; which report was twice read; and by general consent ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day; was accordingly subsequently read the third time, and passed, unanimously, as follows:

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 19th day of April, 1816, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Indiana Territory, to form a state government, and for the admission of that state into the Union, the people of the said territory did, on the 29th day of June, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government; which constitution and state government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people, and states in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, passed on the 18th day of July, 1816: Therefore,

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the state of Indiana shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever.

LATE FROM RUSSIA.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.

Yesterday arrived at this port the U. S. brig Prometheus, A. S. Wadsworth, commander, 23 days from St. Petersburg, and 28 from Elsinour. This is the vessel which carried out Mr. Coles, with despatches from the American government to the Court of Russia. She arrived at St. Petersburg on the 27th Sept. and remained there till the 29th Oct. during which time the Emperor was absent on a journey.

We understand she has brought despatches from the American Charge de Affaires, in Russia, and from Mr. Coles; but on account of the absence of the Emperor, it is presumed they are not answers to the communications of our government, for which probably Mr. C. remained at St. Petersburg.

The Prometheus brings no political intelligence of importance.

Mr. PINKNEY had not arrived.

The success of the patriots of South America are fully confirmed by several arrivals.—We have before us General Soublett's detail of an affair in which he was completely victorious.—The Royalists lost 500 killed and 300 prisoners, while the Patriots sustained a loss of 4 only killed and 30 or 40 wounded. The following general order will be found interesting—

GENERAL ORDER.

Gregor M'Gregor, General of Brigade of the republican army of Venezuela, and General in chief of the army of the Centre, to the victors of the Alacran:—

Soldiers!—You have just gained a signal and memorable victory which will carry terror amongst your enemies, and reanimate the confidence of our oppressed brothers. The insolent army no longer exists that tyrannized over these provinces, by the superiority of its valor, but by that of its numbers.—The whole of its infantry has perished. The miserable remains of its cavalry runs dispersed in the mountains, and even its chief, who in the delirium of his pride dared to despise you, flies frightened to hide himself in the woods of Aragua. Soldiers of liberty! already the tyrants of Venezuela, with their wild and infamous partizans, tremble at your name; let us exterminate them

at once, that the republic may rise majestic and terrible, supported by your arms and sustained by your bayonets. Another victory easier for you to gain than that of yesterday, will forever seal your glory and insure your happiness, and your illustrious names will be recorded in history.

Head Quarters at Chapparro, the 7th September, 1816.

GREGOR M'GREGOR.

The Kentucky Advertiser.

WINCHESTER.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1816.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

FRANKFORT, Dec. 18, 1816.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. POPE'S nomination was laid before the Senate yesterday, and CONFIRMED—22 for it—10 against it. I was in the negative. Great exultation on the part of the Federalists at the success.

Accompanying the above letter were the following bills, which are yet under the consideration of the legislature, viz: An act to prevent the circulation of private notes in this state—a bill altering the mode of summoning jurors—a bill to regulate the general court—a bill further to regulate the payment of the debt due the commonwealth for the sale of vacant lands—a bill to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property. Any person feeling interested in any of the above bills can examine them by applying at this office.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Port-au-Prince, to his friend in New York, dated Oct. 20.

"The Patriot expedition sailed from here yesterday morning, consisting of a ship of 94 guns, a brig mounting 18, and a small schooner. None of the officers appeared overstocked with joy;—nor were they permitted to know to what place they are destined.—This expedition has left some of our merchantmen, completely in distress—they have got almost all our men, by making promises to them. As to our vessel, we have but one man left, and a number of others in the same situation. When we shall get from here I know not—there is very little produce at this place; not enough to load one sixth of the vessels in this port.

PRICES CURRENT.

New Orleans, Nov. 27.

Bagging, Kentucky, 25 a 30 cts.

Beef, K. mess—none.

Cargo—do.

Coffee, lb. 18 a 20 cts—dull.

Cordage, Am. 10 a 13—sales.

Bailing, 10—dull.

Cotton, 1st quality, 26—sales.

Hams & Bacon, 10 a 15—dull.

Hemp, K—none.

Yarns, 8 a 9—dull.

Hogs-lard, 13 a 14—sales.

Meal, Corn, kiln-dried, bbl. 3 a 3 50—do.

Pork, K. mess. 80—scarce.

Cargo—none.

Porter, Am. draft, 9 a 10—none.

Sugar, country, prime, 12 a 15 cts.

New crop, 9 a 10—scarce.

Tobacco, K. cwt. 11 a 12—dull.

The bill now before the Legislature to suppress gaming requires an oath to be taken by every person appointed or elected to any office civil or military, that he will not during his continuance in office, directly nor indirectly stake or bet money or property at any game of hazard, or in any other manner—[shooting at a mark excepted.] The law to take effect in June next.

The bill to prevent the circulation of individual notes, proposes to inflict a penalty of ten times the amount on any person who shall issue such change—and the like penalty on every person who shall attempt to pass such notes without endorsing them.—To be in force immediately after its passage.

A Fire in the city of New York, on the 3d inst, consumed about 40 houses—loss estimated at 200,000 dollars.

Will be Rented,

ON the 28th inst, that valuable FARM late the property of Samuel Scott, deceased, for two years from the first day of March next. It will be divided into two Farms, so as to suit for two families: the smallest will contain about one hundred acres of enclosed Land, with about forty acres of Plow Land.

Also, the SLAVES will be hired at the same place, from the first of January next till the 25th day of December 1817; and they are not to go to iron or salt works, nor to town—there are three Men, one Woman and a Girl. Due attendance will be given by me.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, adm'r

Dec 21

MASONIC.

THE Members of WINCHESTER LODGE, No. 20, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the LODGE ROOM, on the 27th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist; and for other purposes.

Transient Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

J. A. CARTWRIGHT, Sec'y.

Dec. 21, 1816.

Take Notice

Whereas C. K. Duncan has advertised (in my absence) a Negro Man (the property of the subscriber) for sale to satisfy a deed of trust, executed by the subscriber to Edward M'Guire. This is therefore to give notice, that the subscriber on his return paid him the money.

JAMES KEAS.

Dec. 21, 1816.

EDUCATION.

THE inhabitants of Winchester and its vicinity, are hereby notified, that the Trustees, have employed Mr. ZEALIA SMITH, to preside in the Academy, and the first Session of his School will commence on the 1st day of January next, in which will be taught, the various branches of education.

By order of the Board.

THOS. PICKETT, Clerk.

Dec. 21.

A Friendly Call.

ALL those indebted to the subscribers, will confer a favor by calling as soon as possible and settle their respective accounts, as it is a desirable object with them to have all the accounts closed. The books are kept at the store of George G. Taylor, & Co. where they are concerned will please call.

A. EUBANK & SON.

Dec 21. 125-1f

Kentucky Bath Circuit, Set.

September Term, 1816.

Francis Lousdale, complainant,

Rowland Richmond, and Patsy, his wife, late Patsy Elliott, James Elliott, Katherine Elliott, Richard Elliott, John Elliott and Elizabeth Elliott, heirs of John Elliott, deceased, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, it is therefore ordered; that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term, file their answer, plea or demurrer to the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some duly authorized newspaper eight weeks successively.

A copy—Teste,

THOMAS TRIPLETT, clk. a. c. c.

125-8w

Negroes to be Hired.

WILL be hired, for the ensuing year, on Saturday the 4th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at M'Caffery's hotel, above the stone meeting house.

7 or 8 Likely Negroes;

belonging to the estate of Ambrose Bush, deceased. The hirer will give bond and approved security.

JOHN HOLLADAY, adm'r.

Dec 21 125 2w

For Sale,

FOR ready cash, on the first day of January next, at my house in Fayette County, on Strode's road, near Richard Chiles, fifteen thousand weight of prime Tobacco, two thousand pounds Bacon, one thousand gallons Whiskey, to be delivered at Combs's ferry, and a likely Negro Girl between the age of fifteen and eighteen.

Also, at twelve months credit for Tobacco, ten head of Cows, and a number of horses, with other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, to hire for twelve months, six likely Negro Men, and forty acres of cleared land, with a Cabin to rent for one year.

NEAL M'CANRY.

Dec 21 125-4w

N. B. All indebted to Joseph M'Canary requested to come forward and settle their accounts by that time.

Notice to all whom it may concern.

YOU are hereby notified that the Direct Tax of the United States for 1816 has become due and payable, and that attendance will be given to receive the same at the house of Geo. Kincaides, in the County of Bath, on the 30th of December, and at the house of Polly Menifee, in the town of Owingsville, on the 31st, where Kentucky and Ohio paper on the chartered banks will be received.

ROBERT M. FRIER,

Deputy Collector for George W. Betts,

Collector for the first Collection District of Kentucky.

Dec. 14, 1816 125-2w

Notice.

ON Friday the 27th inst. at the late residence of Abijah Brooks, deceased, near Strode's Station, will be hired out for the ensuing year, a number of likely active SLAVES, belonging to the heirs of said decedent, consisting of Men, Women, Boys & Girls.

Also on the same day, will be let or rented upon the premises, for the ensuing season, a quantity of Plough Land, Pasture Ground, and Meadow of the best quality, belonging to said heirs, and adjacent to said station. With those lands will be rented one Dwelling Cabin, one Stable, and one valuable Apple Orchard, contiguous to which are springs of never failing water.

Auction will commence at 11 o'clock in the morning. Bond with approved security will be required as well from Leasors as Hirers, by

THOS. SCOTT, & others,

Guardians for said heirs.

Dec. 14. 124-2w

LARD.

WE wish to purchase LARD.

C. K. DUNCAN & CO.

Winchester, Nov 28 121-6f

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and make payment before the 25th December, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

WILLIAM BOGGESS.

Dec 14 124-1w