

such a severe chastisement on them. It appears, by the Lieutenant's own account that the battle lasted several hours, the frigate sheered off to leeward, if circumstances would admit of it, to renew the action at daylight, which was not far distant; but, at the earliest dawn, there was no vestige of their gallant opponent. From the crippled state of the ships, and the short time intervening between their separation and daylight, the Lieut. believed it impossible that they could have been out of sight of each other had their opponent been above water.

The above account essentially coincides with the opinions of the best informed naval men about the seat of government, who generally agree in the belief that the Wasp was the vessel engaged by the British frigate above alluded to.—*Nat. Int.*

Accounts from Constantinople of Sept. 9, announce that the Servians have sent deputies to that city, and to the Turkish army, offering submission in such terms that hostilities will probably cease. The arrangement however had not taken effect on the 25th of the same month, as several obstinate combats had recently taken place. The account of an insurrection at Smyrna, is contradicted. The troops of Mohamed Aly Pasha of Egypt, at Cairo, have revolted, committed great excesses, and compelled the governor to retire within the citadel. The plague at Constantinople had not abated, but the number of cases of it increased, in consequence of the great concourse of people at the festival of Bairam.

Calcutta papers of May 2d and 3d, have been received in London, containing accounts of a severe action, that took place on the 15th of April under the walls of Malou, between a detachment of English troops and Scapops, under General Ochterlony, and 2000 Goorkahs under Umi Kajee.—The Goorkahs were defeated with the loss of 400 killed & wounded. Boughtee, the uncle of Umi, and Gujeen his cousin were among the slain. It was thought that this victory must be speedily followed by the fall of the fortified posts of the Malou and Souujgar into the hands of the English.

THE NAVY.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate relative to the gradual and permanent increase of the Navy. The importance of a permanent Naval Establishment appears to be sanctioned by the voice of the nation; and I have a satisfaction in stating, that the means of its gradual increase are completely within the reach of our national resources, independently of any foreign country. The materials for building and equipping ships of war are all at command. Steps have been taken to ascertain the best growth and quantities of timber for naval construction, preparatory to contracts and purchases. The want of a Mould Loft for the naval constructor, to lay out the moulds by which the timber is to be cut and shaped, previously to transportation, has delayed the completion of arrangements for an adequate supply. A building has been erected at the Navy Yard in this city, for that purpose, and will soon be finished, when the business will progress.

Cannon foundries, manufactories of sheet copper, cordage, canvass and the mechanical branches, are in a state to furnish the several supplies which may be required. The commerce of the U. States, increasing with the resources and population of the country, will require a commensurate protection, which a navy alone can afford; and the experience derived from the active and vigorous employment of a limited navy, during the period of the late war, has demonstrated its efficient utility.

I do, therefore, with confidence, recommend an annual increase of our navy, of one ship of the rate of 74 guns; two frigates of the first class, rated at 44 guns; and two sloops of war, which can be built with the surplusage of smaller timber, and with a great saving in that material.

The act to increase the navy, passed January 2, 1813, authorised the building of "four ships, to rate not less than 74 guns; and six frigates, to rate 44 guns each." This act has been partly carried into effect by building three frigates of 44 guns, in the Atlantic ports; the residue of the appropriation, under that act, was applied to the building of large ships and frigates upon Lake Ontario.

The concentration of our navy in one or two of the principal ports of the U. States, where the depth of water is sufficient for the convenient ingress and egress of the larger vessels, will necessarily lead to the enlargement of the navy yards at such places, with docks for repairs and the collection of all the important materials, for the armament and equipments of the different classes of vessels, in order to bring them into active service, upon any emergency, with the advantage of combined force.

A general system for the gradual & permanent increase of the navy, combining all the various objects connected with an enlarged naval establishment, such as building docks, and ex-

tending the accommodations of navy yards and arsenals of general deposit, will form the subject of a more extensive report to be laid before Congress during the present session.

WINCHESTER,

SATURDAY.....DECEMBER 30, 1815.

We this day commence the publication at length of the Debates, &c. in the legislature of this state, and shall give, in each succeeding number, as much as our limits will permit, until the whole shall be published.

The Directory of the State Bank have lately granted Branches to the following places, to wit: Winchester, Hopkinsville, Shelbyville and Richmond.

To the Editors of the Kentucky Advertiser.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 13.

The Secretary of the Treasury has taken an able review of our financial operations during the last war, and a view of the finances for 1815, and suggests plans for the future management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit. His estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for the next year are too much in detail to be given by way of letter. A revision of our system of external and internal revenue is recommended, and the ex- operation of domestic manufactures from such bounties as may prevent or retard their advancement. For this purpose it is proposed to continue the duty on imported salt, and a competent addition to the permanent rates of the duties on imported merchandise.—That the duties imposed at the last session of Congress on various articles manufactured within the United States be abolished on the 18th day of April next, which will complete the year commencing from the time the duties went into operation; that the duty imposed during the last session of Congress on spirits distilled within the United States, shall be abolished on the 30th of June next, and that there be added one hundred per cent. on the rate of the duty which had been charged on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors in the year 1813; that the duty on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches be abolished on the 31st day of March next; that the additional duty imposed during the last session of Congress on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, be abolished on the 31st day of December 1816, and that the duties on refined sugar and stamp duties be continued.

It is furthermore recommended, that the direct tax on the 31st day of March next be reduced to one half of its present amount, to wit, to three millions of dollars annually.

SUMMARY

Of proceedings in the Kentucky Legislature, since our last.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Patton submitted a resolution, the object of which is to request our Senators, &c. in Congress to endeavor to get the Indian title extinguished to that part of our territory lying on the Mississippi, below the mouth of Cumberland.

The bill from the Senate for the benefit of actual settlers, and the bill concerning the Surveyor of Montgomery, were amended and passed.

The bill for the incorporation of a manufacturing company at Paris, was read the second time and committed for amendment.

A petition was presented by Mr. Metcalle, in favor of a removal of the seat of justice in Nicholas county.

Mr. Blackburn made a report, rejecting the petition of the Dunkards, and allowing that of the town of Cynthiaana.

Mr. Humphreys, appointed by the governor of Tennessee, a Commissioner for the settlement of the disputed boundary between Kentucky and Tennessee, was invited to take a seat in the house.

The bill to amend the law for the trial of the right of property by jury, was rejected.

The bill regulating appeals from justices of the peace, was read the second time and rejected.

Leave was given to bring in a bill for the benefit of the clerk of Nicholas—and a bill further regulating the proceedings of justices and constables.

The memorial concerning lost horses was passed by the house with the senate's amendments.

Mr. Harrison obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent swindling by the way of lotteries.

Mr. Ward reported a bill to amend the several acts relative to writs of *ad quod damnum*.

Mr. Harrison obtained leave to bring in a bill for the encouragement of the manufacture of salt.

The bill from the Senate extending the time for returning plats and certificates, &c. passed with amendments.

The bill to exempt houses for public worship and public seminaries from taxation was passed.

The bill for the benefit of actual settlers was returned signed by the governor.

The bill to amend the law concern-

ing writs of *ad quod damnum*, was rejected.

A resolution for a recess from Saturday the 23d inst. to Monday the 1st of January, was passed.

Mr. EPPES, lately chosen Senator in Congress from Virginia, has been obliged by ill health, to decline the appointment.

NATHANIEL MABON, long known as a prominent member of the House of Representatives, is chosen Senator in Congress, from North Carolina, vice F. Locke resigned.

John Randolph of Roanoke, Virginia, sold, on the 13th inst. a part of his new crop of Tobacco, say 17 hds. at the enormous price of thirty dollars & thirty cents per hundred.

Kentucky Legislature.

[REPORTED FOR THE PALLADIUM.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following speech of Mr. Mills on the subject of salaries, while the general court bill was under discussion, on the 15th inst. will be found worthy of attention—and would be still more so, if more correctly reported.

Mr. Mills moved to fill the blank, allowing the salary of the judge, with \$2500.—He said that, owing to the policy pursued on this point by the Legislature of Kentucky, it was found that no state in the union, except a few perhaps who acted in the same way, had so poor a judiciary as ours, not only with respect to compensation, but also as to talents and learning. When the policy originally commenced, by fixing the salaries of the superior judges at \$500, a venerable patriot, told us on this floor, that such a sum was not sufficient to pay a man for dressing himself decently and behaving like a gentleman; much less to compensate him for the employment of great talents and profound legal learning in the service of his country. The remark was just and is still applicable. A judge should receive such a salary as would make him completely independent. It would be in vain that the constitution had rendered him politically independent, if he were not rendered equally so in his pecuniary circumstances, by the salary allowed him. His integrity may be a security against corruption; but that is not the only evil against which it is necessary to guard; his whole time and talents should be secured for his professional business. He should not be under the necessity, nor even the temptation to employ himself in any other way to make money, or to engage in any kind of speculation whatever; I would not even suffer it to be necessary, that he should attend to a farm; let all his time, his energies, and every thought be devoted to the great and important duties of his office. Under the present parsimonious policy, talents and learning cannot be procured for the bench: we are obliged to take the mere underlings of the bar, boys in age and information, or worse than boys in abilities and knowledge of law; characters never designed either by nature or education for important employments—men to whom we would not individually entrust the management of the most ordinary business—such men under the present laws are we obliged to elevate to the sacred office of judge to decide on questions involving millions of property and the dearest personal rights of free citizens. Persons qualified for such dignified and important offices are banished from the bench by that poverty of compensation which our laws have ordained for their services. They are even banished from our state by this policy, and compelled to seek employment in other states, and in the offices existing under the federal government; of which I could name many instances, were it necessary to be so particular. The state of Louisiana, learning wisdom from the evil example existing here & in the state of Ohio, has carefully provided in her constitution against such evils, by declaring that the salary of the superior judges shall not be less than \$5000. Kentucky is able to pursue a course of corresponding liberality. Our revenue in the ensuing year will enable us to meet the most liberal provisions—after paying the debt due to the bank, we can create two new judgeships, allow all the circuit judges \$1200 a year, be equally liberal in all our expenditures; and even then reduce our taxes considerably from the present amount.

A tax of only 6 1-4 cents on the value of \$100, will be amply sufficient for all these purposes. This then is the favorable moment to effect the reform which is so necessary in our courts of justice, by allowing liberal salaries to the judges. When so great an improvement can be so easily made, where is the citizen who would not seize the favorable moment, and confer the most lasting and important benefits on his country. Surely if the citizens of this republic could see all the evils which I have had an opportunity to witness, by my constant attendance of all our courts of justice, there would not be a dissenting voice in the state on the subject of reform. If they could see what a miserable thing, in many instances, has been foisted upon the bench—a mere nose of wax, ready to take any shape

and impression which superior ingenuity and skill may choose to give it—they would shrink with disgust from such mockery of matters the most sacred and interesting: I have seen lawyers laughing in their sleeve, and contemptuously sneering at judges, for the impositions they had practised upon them. I have no particular allusion to any of the present judges in making these remarks. If it were necessary in the general to pursue a more liberal policy, it was particularly so with respect to the court now under consideration. It was indispensably necessary to have such a court, for the purpose of collecting the revenue. The revenue business could not be done by the circuit courts; the court of appeals had no original jurisdiction; the Franklin circuit, without important alterations, could not attend to it; it was hence necessary to have a special judge. The great importance of many suits now in that court, and which would be bro't into it, rendered it necessary that it should be made an able court; and that could be done only by giving a liberal salary, which would command the best talents. It was important also to make it a rival to the federal court.

TUESDAY, DEC. 26.

The bill regulating appeals from justices, was taken up on motion of Mr. South. He proposed to amend it so as to allow appeals to the country courts in all cases whatever. He was opposed to making any original jurisdiction final, in any branch of our judiciary—Adopted. By a second amendment, he proposed to take away the fees of justices in cases under 5 pounds.—Mr. Rowan opposed—he was for taking off the fees entirely, or not at all.—Mr. South conceived that allowing fees increased litigation; he called for the yeas and nays. Messrs. M'Mahan, Logan, Rowan, and Hubbard opposed the amendment—Harrison, Mills and South supported it.—Mr. Hubbard moved to amend it, by striking off all the fees. Mr. Breathitt was for paying for the services of justices—so was Mr. Payne—the sheriffalty was no compensation; in some counties there were 20 magistrates, and the sheriffs serve 2 years—can any man serve 40 years for the compensation of that office? The amendment to the amendment passed.—Mr. Mills then proposed another, allowing fees in all cases, but affairs of litigation. Messrs. Marshall and Rowan spoke further in defence of the fees.—Mr. Mills replied—his amendment passed.—The yeas and nays being taken, there was for the striking off 20, against it 51. Mr. Cosby offered some amendments, which were adopted.—Mr. Mills then proposed an amendment as a substitute, giving the appellate court a discretionary jurisdiction over the costs. Mr. Patton opposed it. Mr. Mills replied. The amendment was then adopted. Mr. Patton moved an amendment, inflicting a penalty on any magistrate who shall give judgement when the warrant has not been personally served on the defendant. Mr. Anderson opposed it as imposing a penalty on the wrong officer—it should be on the constable, for returning it as served, when not legally done. Mr. Mills also spoke on the subject, and then Mr. Patton withdrew his amendment and the question being taken on the passage of the bill it was rejected.

The senate have passed the bill for the relief of Wm Reddick, the bill to authorise the surveyor of Nicholas to act in Montgomery, the amendments to the bank resolution, the memorial to congress, &c.

Mr. Patton obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the proceedings of magistrates and constables.

Mr. Harrison obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent swindling by way of Lottery in this commonwealth.—His object was to prevent all Lotteries whatever, except those which may be authorised by law.

The senate made an amendment to the bank resolution, requiring information as to the highest sum at any time sent to an individual, or individuals, from the bank, &c. in which the house concurred; and also in an amendment made by them to the memorial to congress, which includes the case of horses lost in the waggon department.

STEAM BOAT ETNA.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the Steam Boat Etna, Capt. Destart, from New-Orleans, arrived at Shippingport on Monday last. We are not informed at what time she left N. Orleans, but are authorised to state she effected the passage from New Orleans to Hendersonville, a distance of about 1,300 miles in 303 hours, and from thence to Shippingport, with one wheel say 220 miles, in 65 hours—performing the passage from New-Orleans to Shippingport, a distance of fifteen hundred and twenty miles in 368 hours running time! From this statement it appears she has made the passage, in running time, in 15 days and one third of a day. This second arrival of a steamboat from New-Orleans at this place, proves the practicability of stemming the current of those mighty waters in a manner highly flattering to the interest and prosperity of the Western country, where orders in council nor foreign decrees never impede our navigation.—*Louisville Courier.*

For Sale,

THREE likely NEGRO BOYS—from 12 to 22 years old—in payment for which I will receive Tobacco out of the ensuing crop. D. DOUGLASS. Dec 30 74-1f

Take Notice.

WHEREAS JANE T. VANCE on the 20th day of December 1815, published in hand bill; that a certain Horse therein described, had been stolen from her on the night of the 18th instant. This is to inform her and the public in general that said Horse was not stolen but taken by John Rippey, a minor son of David Rippey, deceased, who claimed and still claims said horse as his own by virtue of a gift from said Jane T. Vance, which I as guardian intend to prove. JOSEPH YEATES. Dec 23, 1815. 74-3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Mountsterling, an Apprentice Boy to the Saddling business, by the name of JEFFERSON WRIGHT, about 18 years old. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver said Boy to me or confine him in any jail so I can get him. I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing said boy. JOHN WILLIAMS. Mountsterling, Dec 30, 1815. 74 3w

SALT.

THE subscribers have on hand at the Little Sandy salt works, a quantity of SALT of an excellent quality, which they now offer for sale at fifty cents per bushel. SERAIAH STRATTON, KIBB & SCOTT, D. L. WARD. Dec 30 74-3w

Take Notice.

WHEREAS I, John Couchman, have executed my several notes to James Potts, all dated 21st day of November, 1815—one for \$100 due twelve months after date—also two others, each for \$100, due two years after.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all and every person from taking any assignments on any of my notes, as I hold said Potts's notes for nearly a equal amount, which I intend shall be received as a set off. JOHN COUCHMAN. Dec. 29, 1815. 74-3w

Notice.

ON Saturday the 30th 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 and Girls. Also, on the same day, will be let or rented upon the premises, for the ensuing season, a quantity of Flow 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 Hirsers, by THOS SCOTT & others, Guardians for said heirs. Dec 16 72-3w

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Winchester and its vicinity that he still continues to carry on the Blacksmith's Business, in Winchester, where his customers may expect to have their work done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner. He is under the necessity of calling upon those who are in arrears to him to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts, otherwise he will be obliged to resort to coercive measures to obtain means to carry on his business. SAMUEL MCCLURE. Dec 9 74-1f

Montgomery County—to wit,

TAKEN up by Absalom Hays, about 5 miles from Mountsterling, one Sorrel MARE, both near feet white, a small star in her forehead, no brand, supposed to be seven years old last spring, about fourteen hands one inch high. Appraised to \$17, before me this 6th day of November 1815. PETER HELMS, j p m c. A copy—attest JAS CRAWFORD, d c m c c. 74-3w

TAKEN UP by Robert Downs, son in Montgomery County, on State Creek, above Yocum's mill, a Sorrel HORSE, three years old last spring, 13 1/2 hands high, no brand, hipshot. Appraised to \$13. Oct 27, 1815. WILDS COOKE, j p. 74 3w

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Archibald Tomlinson, on the waters of Somerset Creek, about 3 miles from Mountsterling, a black MARE, with some white hairs, has a small star in her face, ten years old, fourteen hands. Three inches high, branded on the near shoulder, but not legible, shod all round. Appraised to \$20 this 27th day of October 1815. JOSEPH SIMPSON, j p m c. 74-3w

ALMANACS, For 1816,

For sale at this Office. ALL KINDS OF PRINTING Neatly executed at this OFFICE.