

Of the Russellville Branch Bank, 15th Dec 1816
 Stock, 186,000 00
 Debts due to the Branch, 287,243 71
 Monies deposited in do, 70,540 22
 Notes of the Branch in circulation, 137,544 89
Of the Hopkinsville Branch Bank, Dec. 15. 1816
 Stock, 100,000 00
 Debts due to the Branch, 193,134 91
 Monies deposited in do, 11,285 02
 Notes of the Branch in circulation, 111,552 25
 Cash on hand, 35,584 74

The above statements of the situation of the Bank of Kentucky and its Branches, at the dates annexed to them respectively, is respectfully submitted to the joint committee of both houses of the legislature by their obedient servant,

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Pres.

MEMORIAL
Of the President and Board of Managers of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States.

In the House of Representatives, Jan 14. Read and ordered to lie on the table. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled—

The memorial of the President and board of Managers of the "American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States,"

RESPECTFULLY SHEWS,

That your memorialists are delegated by a numerous and highly respectable association of their fellow-citizens, recently organized at the seat of government, to solicit Congress to aid with the power, the patronage, and the resources of the country, the great and beneficial object of their institution; an object deemed worthy of the earnest attention, and of the strenuous and persevering exertions, as well of every patriot in whatever condition of life, as of every enlightened philanthropic, and practical statesman.

It is now reduced to be a maxim, equally approved in philosophy and practice, that the existence of distinct and separate castes or classes, forming exceptions to the general system of policy adapted to the community, is an inherent vice in the composition of society; pregnant with baneful consequences, both moral and political, and demanding the utmost exertion of human energy and foresight to remedy or remove it. If this maxim be true in the general, it applies with peculiar force to the relative condition of the free people of color in the United States; between whom and the rest of the community, a combination of causes, political, physical, and moral, has created distinctions, unavoidable in their origin, and most unfortunate in their consequences. The actual and prospective condition of that class of people, their relations and indefinite social ties to the political institutions and social ties of the community; their deprivation of most of those independent, political, and social rights, so indispensable to the progressive melioration of our nature; rendered, by systematic exclusion from all the higher rewards of excellence; dead to all the elevating hopes that might prompt a generous ambition to excel; all these considerations demonstrate, that it equally imports the public good, as the individual and social happiness of the persons more immediately concerned; that it is equally a debt of patriotism and of humanity, to provide some adequate and effectual remedy. The evil has become so apparent, and the necessity for a remedy so palpable, that some of the most considerable of the slave holding States have been induced to impose restraints upon the practice of emancipation, by annexing conditions, which have no effect but to transfer the evil from one state to another; or, by inducing other states to adopt counter-vailing regulations, and in the total abrogation of a right, which benevolent or conscientious proprietors had long enjoyed under all the sanctions of positive law and of ancient usage. Your memorialists beg leave, with all deference, to suggest that the fairest and most inviting opportunities are now presented to the general government, for repairing a great evil in our social and political institutions, and at the same time for elevating, from a low and hopeless condition, a numerous and rapidly increasing race of men, who want nothing but a proper theatre, to enter upon the pursuit of happiness and independence, in the ordinary paths which a benign Providence has left open to the human race. Those great ends, it is conceived, may be accomplished by making adequate provision for planting, in some salubrious and fertile region, a colony, to be composed of such of the above description of persons as may choose to emigrate; and for extending to the authority and protection of the United States, until it shall have attained sufficient strength and consistency to be left in a state of independence.

Independence of the motives derived from political foresight and civil prudence, on the one hand, and from moral justice and philanthropy on the other; there are additional considerations and more expanded views to engage the sympathies and excite the ardor of a liberal and enlightened people. It may be reserved for our government, (the first to denounce an inhuman and abominable traffic, in the guilt and dis-

grace of which most of the civilized nations of the world were partakers) to become the honorable instrument, under Divine Providence, of conferring a still higher blessing upon the large and interesting portion of mankind, benefited by that deed of justice; by demonstrating that a race of men, composing numerous tribes, spread over a continent of vast and unexplored extent, fertility and riches; known to the enlightened nations of antiquity; and who had yet made no progress in the refinements of civilization; for whom history has preserved no monuments of arts or arms: that even this, hitherto, ill-fated race, may cherish the hope of beholding at last the orient star revealing the best and highest aims and attributes of man. Out of such materials, to rear the glorious edifice of well ordered and polished society, upon the deep and sure foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind; whilst it afforded a precious and consolatory evidence of the all prevailing power of liberty, enlightened by knowledge and corrected by religion. If the experiment, in its remote consequences, should ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness; reclaim the rude wanderer, from a life of wretchedness, to civilization and humanity; and convert the blind idolater, from gross and abject superstitions, to the holy charities, the sublime morality and humanizing discipline of the Gospel; the nation, or the individual, that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benignant enterprise, will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory, founded in the moral approbation and gratitude of the human race;—unapproachable to all but the elected instruments of divine beneficence:—a glory, with which the most splendid achievements of human force or power must sink in the competition, and appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison. And above all should it be considered, that the nation or the individual, whose energies have been faithfully given to this august work, will have secured, by this exalted beneficence, the favor of that Being "whose compassion is over all his works," and whose unspeakable rewards will never fail to bless the humblest effort to do good to his creatures.

Your memorialists do not presume to determine, that the views of Congress will be necessarily directed to the country to which they have just alluded. They hope to be excused for intimating some of the reasons which would bring that portion of the world before us, when engaged in discovering a place more proper to be selected, leaving it, with a perfect confidence, to the better information and better judgment of your honorable body to make the choice.

Your memorialists, without presuming to mark out, in detail, the measures which it may be proper to adopt in furtherance of the object in view; but implicitly relying upon the wisdom of Congress to devise the most effectual measures; will only pray, that the subject may be recommended to their serious consideration, and that, as an humble auxiliary in this great work, the association, represented by your memorialists, may be permitted to aspire to the hope of contributing its labors and resources.

BUSH, WASHINGTON, President.

[The above is a corrected copy from the original.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

Mr. Ingham, from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the American Bible Society, praying for the privilege of franking letters, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Forsyth, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to amend the acts for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service, and for the relief of distressed American seamen in foreign parts.

Mr. Bateman, from the committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to regulate the laying out and making a road from the Ohio river, opposite the point where the Cumberland Road strikes that river, to the state of Indiana; which was read and committed.

Mr. Fletcher presented a petition of Joshua Younger, praying for a pension.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, presented a petition of John Halpenny, praying for a pension.

Mr. Hulbert presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Lee, in Massachusetts, praying that the mails may not be opened or transported on Sunday.

Mr. Fletcher of Ky. moved to instruct the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Catlettsburg, at the mouth of Big Sandy, by Little Sandy salt works, Hies's mills, Owingsville and the mouth of Bald Eagle, to Paris.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.
 BILL FOR ENFORCING NEUTRALITY.
 The House resumed the considera-

tion of the bill more effectually to restrain our citizens from enterprises against nations in amity with the United States; the question still being on striking out the third section of the bill. Mr. Root delivered a speech of considerable length in favor of the motion, and expressed his views of the question very much at large. Not only this bill proposed to go too far, but the acts already existing, he contended, went too far. He avowed, in the strongest terms, his disposition to recognize the independence of the Spanish Provinces, and hoped the government would acknowledge their Minister; Mr. Thompson, &c. He denounced the provisions of the 3d section as not only tyrannical but unnecessary; and the strongest terms. If our citizens did commit acts of hostility against Spain, our government had only to disavow any agency in the acts, and there would be a fair offset to the affair of the Firebrand: for, in such matters, in diplomatic etiquette, it seemed, the word of one nation must be taken for the fact by another. He was not only opposed to this bill entirely, but he wished to God he could rend from the statute book the act of 1797, which he considered as infringing the spirit of the Constitution, &c.

The question was then taken on striking out the third section of the bill, and decided by Yeas and Nays as follows:

For the motion 37
 Against it 96
 So the House refused to strike out the third section.

* SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the customs be, and they are hereby authorized to detain any vessel bound from the United States, whenever the cargo on board shall principally consist of arms and munitions of war, and when from the number of men shipped on board, or from any other circumstance, it is their opinion that there is an intention to violate the neutral obligations of the United States to foreign governments, until the decision of the President be had thereupon, or until the owner enters into bond and security, such as is required of the owners of armed vessels, by the second section of this act.

The Kentucky Advertiser.

WINCHESTER:
 SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1817.

The Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth has, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed JAMES CLARK, Esq. of this County, a Circuit Judge, to preside in the Tenth Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Bourbon, Madison, Clarke and Estill. We understand that Mr. CLARK has accepted the appointment and qualified under his commission by taking the several oaths of office.

The Lieutenant Governor having nominated WILLIAM M'DOWELL, Esq. as a Circuit Judge, to preside in the Tenth Judicial District, the Senate referred his nomination to a select committee of eleven members, to wit: Messrs. Hubbard Taylor, Humphrey Jones, James Mason, Harman Bowman, James Garrard, Daniel Garrard, James Simrall, John Lancaster, Fidelia C. Sharp, William Owens, and Samuel Churchill.

Extracts from the Journals of the Senate.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1817.

Mr. H. Taylor from the committee on the nomination of William M'Dowell, Esq. made the following report, to wit:

The select committee to whom was referred the nomination of William M'Dowell, Esq. as circuit judge of the 10th judicial district, have had the same under their consideration, and come to the following report, to wit: Your committee have with great deliberation and attention, heard much testimony relating to the qualifications of said William M'Dowell, Esq. as a circuit judge—all of which concurs in establishing the fairest character for morality and upright conduct as a man and a citizen; but your committee are constrained from the duty assigned them, & that which they owe to their country, to state, that from the concurrent weight of a mass of testimony, shewing the want of other requisite qualifications for a judge, to recommend to the senate not to advise and consent to the said nomination to them referred.

Which being received and twice read,

Mr. Owens moved to amend the report as follows, to wit: Strike out from the word 'citizen' the residue of the said report, and in lieu thereof, insert the following, to wit:

"Wherefore your committee recommend that the senate advise and consent to the said nomination."

And the question being taken on concurring therein, it was resolved in the negative—Yeas 19—Nays 17.

The yeas and nays being required by Messrs. Jones & Lancaster, were as follows, to wit:

Those who voted in the affirmative

are, Mr. Speaker, & Messrs. Churchill, Ewing, Griffin, Owens, Sharp, Smith, Thompson, Wickliff, Wood, Wilson and Yancey.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Bartlett, Bowman, Chambers, Faulkner, J. Garrard, D. Garrard, Hillyar, Hardin, Jones, Lancaster, Mason, Perrin, Parks, South, Simrall, H. Taylor, and Wirtlington.

The report of the said committee was then agreed to.

Resolved, That the senate do not advise and consent to the said nomination of William M'Dowell, as a circuit judge in this commonwealth; and Messrs. Jones, H. Taylor, and Simrall, were directed to acquaint the lieutenant governor therewith.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1817.

The senate received a message in writing from the lieutenant governor, by Mr. Secretary Pope, which was read as follows, to wit:

Gentlemen of the Senate, I nominate to you for your approbation, James Clark, Esq. (of Clarke County) circuit judge, in the place of the honorable William M'Dowell, whose commission will expire at the end of the present session of the general assembly.

GABRIEL SLAUGHTER.
 January 17th, 1817.

Resolved, That the senate advise & consent to the said nomination of Jas. Clark, Esq. as a circuit judge in this commonwealth.

As the late question which has been so warmly discussed in the House of Representatives, relative to the election of a new Governor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the beloved Madison, has excited such general interest among the people of this state, we have thought proper to lay before our readers a list of the yeas & nays on that important subject.

FOR A NEW ELECTION.

(Mr. Speaker) Messrs. Armstrong, Barbour, Breckenridge, Clarke, Coburn, Dillam, Davinport, Duncan, (of Davies) Fleming, Gaines, Hart, Hickman, Hopson, Hunter, James, J. Jones, Irvine, Lackey, Metcalf, Owings, Parker, Rice, South, Trigg, Turner, Wall and D. White—28.

AGAINST A NEW ELECTION.

Messrs. Barrett, Birney, Blackburn, Booker, Bowman, Caldwell, Carson, Cook, Cotton, Cox, Cummins, Cunningham, Davidson, Davis, Dollarhide, Duncan, (of Lincoln) Eggleston, Ewing, Ford, Gaither, Garrison, Gilmore, Given, Good, Grant, Green, Grundy, Harrison, Hawkins, Helm, Holman, Hornbeck, H. Jones, Logan, Love, Marshall, Mercer, Mills, Moorman, Monroe, M'Cown, M'Hatten, M'Mahan, M'Millan, Reeves, Robertson, Rowan, Rudd, Shepard, Slaughter, Spillman, S. Stevenson, Stapp, T. Stevenson, Todd, True, Underwood, Ward, P. White, Weir, Wickliff, Woods, and Yantis—62.

On Friday last the house of representatives rejected a bill to add one million to the capital of the State Bank, and laid on the table till the first of March next, a bill to incorporate the Western Commercial company.

On Saturday the bill to authorize the purchase of arms, to alter the time of meeting of the General Assembly, the bill to extend the act further to suspend law process in certain cases, the bill providing for the revision of statute laws, the bill to amend the law concerning occupying claimants, and the bill concerning limitation of actions were laid on the table till the first of March next.

On Monday, the bill to regulate the fees of sheriffs and constables, and the bill to amend the law to suppress riots, routs and unlawful assemblies were laid on the table till the first of March next.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Directors of the Lexington Branch of the U. S. Bank.

J. Morrison, J. W. Hunt, James Prentiss, W. T. Barry, J. H. Morton, A. S. Barton, J. Tilford, A. Parker, Wm. Morton, James Taylor, Newport, J. H. Hanna, Frankfort, C. Bullitt, Louisville.

G. Solomon, Cashier.

A resolution has been adopted by the House of Representatives of the U. S. to remunerate those who purchased from the Indians, our captive officers and soldiers, and to redeem those in captivity.

It appears that Mr. Fant, a drummer of Capt. Hart's company, is now a slave to an Indian in Quebec.

The Senate rejected the bill to establish a new Executive Department, by a vote of 23 to 11.

From a report made to congress by the acting secretary of war, the strength of the army, including the General Staff and Engineer corps, is estimated at 10,024.

Paris papers to the 26th of November, have been received at New-York. The exportation of all bread stuffs has been prohibited by the French

government: and a bounty given on that imported, on flour about one dollar a barrel. The high price of corn at Toulouse had occasioned some riots, and the vendors were compelled by the mob to reduce the price;—the military restored order. The process against general Grouchy had been referred to a second council of war.

An officer of our navy writes from Gibraltar Bay, Nov. 8, that the U. S. brig Spark is probably lost.

Despatches have been received by government from Mr. Pinkney, respecting his negotiations at Naples.

Shocks of Earthquake have been felt in the North and South.

Prices Current at New-Orleans, Jan. 15, 1817.

Bagging, Kentucky, 20 a 25 cts.
 Beef, K. mess—none.
 Cargo—do.
 Coffee, lb 20 a 22 cts—dull.
 Cordage, Am. 11 a 13—sales.
 Baling, 10—dull.
 Cotton, 1st quality, 26 a 27—sales, 2d do 24—do.
 Flour, bbl superfine & fine, 10 a 10 50 bakers; 11.
 Middlings, 5.
 Hams & Bacon, 15 a 18—dull.
 Hemp, K—none.
 Yarns, 8 a 9—dull.
 Hog's Lard, 13 a 14—sales.
 Lead, pig and bar, 7—do.
 Meal, corn, kiln dried, bbl 5 a 5 50.
 Peach Brandy, gall 81.
 Pork, K. mess, 20—scarce.
 Porter, Am. draft, 9 a 10—none.
 Sassafras root, ton 50 a 60 dolls—none.
 Sugar, country, prime, 9 a 10.
 Tobacco, K. cw 11 a 12—dull.
 Whiskey, gall 60.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Two Hundred and Sixty Hogheads

TOBACCO,
 which will be delivered at the Inspections on the Kentucky River. For terms, apply to the subscribers, living in Clarke County, on the waters of Howard's Upper Creek.
 HERVEY VIVION,
 SMITH VIVION,
 ASA TUCKER.
 Feb 15 133 4w

Notice.

THE subscribers respectfully request all those indebted to them to call and settle their respective accounts by the 10th of March next, as one of them expects at that time to start to the Missouri for the purchase of stock. A compliance with which will greatly oblige them.
 FRITZLEN & DECRET.
 Feb 15 133 4w

Lost or Stolen.

ON Saturday night the 8th inst. a SADDLE nearly new, with a head and canting, the former a little bruised, and a stirrup and girth. Circumstances indicate a belief that it was stolen. In either case the person finding the same or giving information so that I get it, shall be rewarded for his trouble by the subscriber, living one mile south of Winchester.
 JAMES WILSON.
 Feb 15 133 4w

Notice.

MR. FERRY BEDFORD'S Stud Horse PROMULUS will stand the ensuing season on his last year's stand. For particulars see handbills.

Those that have not settled for their last year's season will much oblige their friend by calling and settling their accounts on or before the next Court, as I expect to see Mr. Bedford at that time, and wish to close the accounts with him.
 EDWIN E. BERRY.
 Feb 15 133 1w

JUST PUBLISHED,

The American Schoolmaster's Assistant;

BEING a compendious system of Vulgar and Decimal ARITHMETIC, containing the usual methods of calculation, with the calculation of federal money dispersed throughout the whole, and adapted to the use of Schools in the United States. By Jesse Guthrie—fourth edition.

N. B. The paper on which this edition is printed is much better than that of the former editions.

The first edition of this Arithmetic was highly recommended by some of the first literary characters.

The third edition contained improvements not in the preceding editions. The Fourth Edition, it is humbly hoped, will be found superior to the third, having been improved by the author and corrected both by the author and editor.

As this work has been so highly recommended, and has been for years so extensively known, and in general use in our schools, it deems a further recommendation of it unnecessary.

JOHN LYI E.
 Paris, Ky. Feb 15 133 3w

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit:
 TAKEN UP by James Greening, living three miles from Winchester, on the Eggan Mile Creek, a SORREL HORSE, 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, has a star in his face, the off hind foot white, branded with the letter O on the near shoulder. Appraised to \$25.

Also, a BAY MARE, 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded with the letter C on the near shoulder. Appraised to \$20. Posted before me the 13th day of November, 1816.

JOHN WARD, J. p. c.
 131:3w
 BLANKS FOR SALE.