JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

BEGUN AND HELD IN THE TOWN OF FRANKFORT, ON MONDAY THE FOURTH DAY OF DECEMBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1837, AND OF THE COMMONWEALTH THE FORTY-SIXTH.

FRANKFORT:
A. G. HODGES, PUBLIC PRINTER
1837.
At a General Assembly, begun and held for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at the Capitol in the town of Frankfort, on Monday, the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1837, and in the 46th year of the Commonwealth—on which day, (being that designated by law,) the following members of the House of Representatives appeared, to-wit:

From the county of Adair—Chapman Dohoney:
From the county of Allen—James B. Evans:
From the county of Anderson—Benjamin F. Hickman:
From the county of Bourbon—Hiram M. Bledsoe and T. Towles Thornton.

From the county of Bracken—David Brooks:
From the counties of Butler and Edmonson—James G. Pitts:
From the county of Bullitt—Henry F. Keiftus:
From the county of Bath—John A. Trumbo:
From the county of Barren—Thomas Feland and Burwell Lawless.
From the counties of Breckinridge and Hancock—Henry Washington:
From the county of Boone—Edmund F. Vawter:
From the county of Campbell—John A. Goodson and John J. Thomas:
From the counties of Clay and Perry—Robert S. Brashears:
From the counties of Cumberland and Clinton—Burr H. Emerson:
From the county of Caldwell—James H. Adams:
From the county of Christian—Livingston L. Leavell and William Morrow:

From the county of Clark—Pleasant Bush and John W. Hinde:
From the county of Calloway—Vincent A. Wade:
From the county of Casey—John Ride:
From the county of Daviess—William Anthony:
From the county of Estill—Isaac Thornsburg:
From the county of Fleming—Franklin A. Andrews and Abram Gooding:
From the county of Franklin—James T. Moorehead:
From the county of Fayette—Henry Clay, Jr., William Rodes and Robert Wickliffe:
From the counties of Floyd and Pike—Greeneville Lackey:
From the county of Garrard—Simeon H. Anderson and Robert P. Letcher:
From the county of Green—Robert R. Buckner and James C. Symson:
From the county of Greenup—David Trimble:
From the county of Gallatin—Jefferson Peak:
From the counties of Graves and McCracken—James O'Bannon:
From the county of Grant—Charles Ruddle:
From the county of Grayson—Willis Green:
From the county of Harrison—John O. Beaseman and Benjamin Brandon:
From the county of Hardin—John L. Helm and Harrison Hough:
From the county of Hart—Benjamin B. Edmonson:
From the county of Hopkins—William Bradley:
From the county of Hickman—Thomas Woolfolk:
From the county of Henry—John W. O'Bannon and Charles Stewart:
From the county of Henderson—John G. Holloway:
From the county of Jefferson—William F. Bullock and David Meriwether:
From the city of Louisville—William H. Field and Samuel S. Nicholas:
From the county of Jessamine—Tucker Woodson:
From the counties of Knox and Harlan—John P. Bruce:
From the county of Livingston—Thomas Broadfoot:
From the county of Lincoln—John Kincad:
From the county of Logan—Robert Browder and James W. Irwin:
From the county of Lewis—William B. Parker:
From the counties of Lawrence and Morgan—John L. Elliott:
From the county of Mason—John A. McClung and James W. Waddle:
From the county of Monroe—William F. Evans:
From the county of Mercer—James Taylor and John B. Thompson:
From the county of Marion—Leonard A. Spalding:
From the county of McLea—Thomas Alexander:
From the county of Madison—John F. Busby and Cassius M. Clay:
From the county of Montgomery—Charles S. Gatewood:
From the county of Muhlenburg—John M. Johnson:
From the county of Nelson—Thomas P. Linthicum and G. Clayton Slaughter:
From the county of Nicholas—Moses F. Glenn:
From the county of Oldham—Newton Lane:
From the county of Ohio—James Johnston:
From the county of Owen—Benjamin Haydon:
From the county of Pendleton—Samuel F. Swope:
From the county of Pulaski—Charles Jasper:
From the counties of Rockcastle and Laurel—Henry S. Langford:
From the county of Russell—Nathan McClure:
From the county of Shelby—Nicholas Smith and James C. Sprigg:
From the county of Scott—James Patterson and John F. Pratt:
From the county of Simpson—Davis S. Hammond:
From the county of Spencer—James W. Stone:
From the county of Todd—Finis E. McLain:
From the county of Trigg—George W. Barbour:
From the county of Union—Hiram McElroy:
From the county of Warren—Asa T. Mitchell and Edmund Payne:
From the county of Washington—John Moore:
From the county of Wayne—Shelby Coffey:
From the county of Whitley—Andrew Craig:
From the county of Woodford—WilliamBuford, Jr.
Who, constituting a quorum, and having severally taken the oaths prescribed by the constitution of the United States, and the constitution and laws of this State, repaired to their seats.

Mr. Green nominated Mr. John L. Helm as a proper person to fill the office of Speaker during the present session; Mr. Sprigg nominated Mr. Robert P. Letcher, and Mr. Thornton nominated Mr. James T. Morehead; and upon taking the vote it stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Helm, are as follows:
Messrs. Alexander, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Brashears, Brooks, Buckner, Dohoney, Edmonson, Elliott, Evans, J. B.

Those who voted for Mr. Letcher, are as follows:
Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Barbour, Breadfoit, Buford, Bullock, Bush, Clay, H., Coffey, Craig, Emerson,
Felm, Gatewood, Gooding, Hickman, Jasper, Johnston, J., Langford, Lawless, McKee, Menwether, Nicholas, Parker, Patterson, Rodes, Sprigg, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Thornburg, Trimble, Vawter, Wickliff, Woodson.—35.
Those who voted for Mr. Morehead, are as follows:

Messrs. Adams, Anthony, Bledsoe, Bruce, Browder, Clay, C. M. Field, Glenn, Goodson, Hammond, Hinde,

Holloway, Irwin, Johnson, J. M. Kalfus, Leavell, Lithicium, McLean, Mitchell, Morrow, O'Bannon, J.

No one in nomination having obtained a majority of all the votes given, the House proceeded to a second vote, which stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Helm, are as follows:

Messrs. Alexander, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Brasher, Dobney, Edmonson, Elliott, Evans, J. B. Evans, W. F.

Green, Haydon, Hough, Kincaid, Lackey, Lane, McClure, McElroy, Moore, Peak,


Those who voted for Mr. Letcher, are as follows:


Emerson, Feland, Gatewood, Gooding, Hickman, Jasper, Johnston, J. Langford, Lawless, McClung, Merrwether, Nicholas,

Parker, Patterson, Rodes, Sprigg, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Thornsburg, Trimble, Vawter, Wickliffe, Woodson.

Those who voted for Mr. Morehead, are as follows:

Messrs. Adams, Anthony, Bledsoe, Brooks, Bruce, Browder, Clay, C. M. Field, Glenn, Goodson, Hammond,

Hinde, Holloway, Irwin, Johnson, J. M. Kalfus, Leavell, Lithicium, McLean, Mitchell, Morrow, O'Bannon, J.
No one in nomination having received a majority of all the votes given, the House proceeded to a third vote which stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Helm, are as follows:

Messrs. Alexander, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Brashears, Brooks, Dohoney, Edmondson, Elliott, Evans, J. B., Evans, W. F.


Messrs. Adams, Anthony, Bedloe, Bruce, Browder, Clay, C. M., Field, Glenn, Goodson, Hammond.

No one in nomination having received a majority of all the votes given, the House proceeded to a fourth vote, which stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Helm, are as follows:

Those who voted for Mr. Letcher, are as follows:


Those who voted for Mr. Morehead, are as follows:


No one in nomination having received a majority of all the votes given, the House proceeded to a fifth vote, which stood as follows:

Those who voted for Mr. Helm, are as follows:


Those who voted for Mr. Letcher, are as follows:

Those who voted for Mr. Morehead, are as follows:


No one in nomination having received a majority of all the votes given, the House proceeded to a sixth vote, which stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Helm, are as follows:


Those who voted for Mr. Lechter, are as follows:


Those who voted for Mr. Morehead, are as follows:

Messrs. Adams, Anthony, Hinde, Holloway, O'Bannon, J. W.
No one in nomination having yet received a majority of all the votes present, on motion made and seconded, the House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1837.

The House again proceeded to the election of a Speaker between those remaining on nomination at the adjournment on yesterday, when the vote stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Helm, are as follows:

Messrs. Alexander, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Brashears, Dohoney, Edmonson, Elliott, Evans, J. B., Evans, W. P.

Those who voted for Mr. Letcher, are as follows:

Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Barbour, Broadfoot, Buckner, Bulford, Bullock, Busby, Bush, Clay, H., Coffey, Craig, Emerson,

Those who voted for Mr. Morehead, are as follows:

Messrs. Adams, Hinde, O'Bannon, J. W.
No one having received a majority of all the votes given, the House proceeded to take another vote, which stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Helm, are as follows:


Those who voted for Mr. Letcher, are as follows:


Those who voted for Mr. Morehead, are as follows:


Woolfolk.-31.
No one having yet received a majority of all the votes given, the House proceeded to take another vote, which stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Helm, are as follows:


Those who voted for Mr. Letcher, are as follows:


Those who voted for Mr. Morehead, are as follows:


No one having yet received a majority of all the votes given, Mr. Green then withdrew the nomination of Mr. Helm, and the vote being taken between those remaining on nomination, it stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Helm, are as follows:

Messrs. Andrews, Barbour, Broadfoot, Buckner, Beford, Bullock, Gatwood, Gooding, Hickman, Hough, Jasper, Johnston, J.
5. \( \text{Kallus, Langford, Lane, Lawless, McClung, McClure, } \)
\( \text{McElroy, Merriweather, Moore, Nicholas, Parker, } \)

Those who voted for Mr. Morehead, are as follows:


A majority of all the votes given appearing in favor of Mr. Robert P. Letcher, he was therefore declared duly elected and conducted to the chair, from whence he returned thanks for the honor conferred, and recommended the observance and preservation of good order and decorum.

Mr. Thomas J. Helm was unanimously elected Clerk, and Mr. Joseph Gray, Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Goodson nominated Mr. William B. Holeman as a proper person to fill the office of Door Keeper, and Mr. Lawless nominated Mr. John S. Robson, and the vote being taken it stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Holeman, are as follows:

Those who voted for Mr. Robson, are as follows:

Messrs. Browder, Gooding, McLean,
Clay, H. Hammond, Mitchell,
Coffey, Hickman, Moore,
Edmonson, Irwin, Riffe,
Emerson, Jasper, Waddle,
Evans, J. B. Johnston, J. Wade,
Evans, W. F. Lawless, Wickliffe,
Felada, McClung, Woodson,
Glenn, McClure,

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Blackburn: "Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Senate to inform this House, that the Senate having met, formed a quorum and elected their officers, are now ready to proceed to legislative business; they have also appointed a committee of three on their part, to act in conjunction with a committee on the part of this House, to wait on the Governor, and are now ready to receive such communication (by way of message,) as he may think proper to make." And then he withdrew. Whereupon, Messrs. Wickliffe, Trimble, Lawless, Sprigg, Bush and Hickman, were appointed a committee on the part of this House. Ordered, That Mr. Wickliffe inform the Senate thereof.

The said committee then retired, and after a short time returned, when Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee, reported that the joint committee had performed the duty assigned them, and were informed by the Governor that he would forthwith make a communication, (by way of message,) to both Houses of the General Assembly in their respective chambers.

Mr. Haydon moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That they have heard with deep regret of the death of Edward George, the member elect from the county of Hickman, and that as a token of respect for his memory, and as an evidence of the sense of this House of the loss which our State has sustained in his death, the members will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Which being twice read was adopted.
A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State: “Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Governor to lay before this House a message in writing.” And then he withdrew. The said message was then taken up and read as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate

and House of Representatives:

With feelings of deep regret I am constrained to acknowledge my inability to meet you, with the usual congratulations and assurances of the continued contentment and progressive prosperity of the citizens of Kentucky—that a general dissatisfaction with the present condition of the monetary system of the nation, involving in its derangement numberless and co-extensive evils, at this time pervades the whole community, each of you doubtless can bear testimony.

Since the last session of the Legislature, an unusual and wide-spread derangement of the pecuniary concerns of the whole country has occurred, involving consequences fearfully injurious to the operations of trade and vitally aVecting every effort of industry and enterprise. The Banks in our State, as well as those in every part of the United States, have suspended specie payments, refusing to redeem their notes in circulation, by the payment of gold and silver. This position was assumed by them in May last, and is still retained, although during that period those of our own State, have been managed in good faith with a view, to as speedy a resumption of specie payments as practicable, reducing in the mean time, their notes in circulation as rapidly and to as great an extent as the wants and necessities of the country would permit; not forgetting that it was their duty to afford to the country in its period of difficulty and distress, all the relief in their power, they have acted throughout fully and honestly upon this principle, and have uniformly manifested a high regard for the general interest and welfare of the country.

A refusal on the part of Banks to pay their notes in gold or silver when demanded, cannot be defended by arguments compatible with the dictates of honesty; and is prohibited by a true regard to their own prosperity; nor is it reconcilable with our laws and the spirit of the Constitution; and is, manifestly, repugnant to our republican notions of good faith and fair dealing. Banks should have no privileges in the fulfillment of contracts denied to the citizen. — He, is compelled to pay his debts, and a want of punctuality affects his standing and his credit. No sound or even plausible reason can be assigned, why the same conduct on the part of the Banks, should not be productive of the same effects; that indulged in by individuals calls down upon them the merited chastisement of public condemnation. The operations of the Banks are more extended, the consequences of their want of punctuality more injurious and deranging to the whole business of the country, their example carries with it a moral contagion, loosening the strong ties of conscience, as well as legal obligation, and relaxing the binding effects and quickening influence among men, of a deep sense of right, justice and propriety. They ought then to be held even to a more strict adherence to their duties, a more unwavering compliance with all legal requisitions, than individual citizens. It is demanded, by a due regard to the purity of our laws and our institutions, by that feeling in favor of equal rights and pri-
vileges that pervades the hearts of freemen every where, by all the considerations connected with a desire to promote the public welfare, and by those solemn obligations that we are under, as christians and patriots, not only to preserve, but to cherish a sense of justice and the power of moral influence in the community.

Banks are generally compelled to suspend the payment of their notes by unrestrained issues, by emissions to an extent unwarranted by their amount of capital and by the operation of adventitious circumstances in forcing back upon them, their notes for payment. Innumerable are the evils that flow from excessive issues of paper money. They generate a wanton and capricious spirit of speculation— they give rise to idleness and produce sudden, inevitable and destructive changes in the value of property, or with more propriety it might be said, in the value of the circulating medium itself. One single commodity may rise or fall in its value, by its own abundance or scarcity; but when there is a great and universal advance in the prices of all commodities, it is manifest that property has not only risen, but money has fallen in value. The increase of money, even in consequence of internal industry, profitable trade, and great national prosperity, will necessarily have the effect of raising the price of labor and of all its products. But when an amount is thrown into circulation beyond the fair demands of trade and the ordinary wants of the community, it will be attended with much more pernicious effects, by seeking employment in enterprised visionairy projects, and yielding to the wild impulses of sudden and inordinate gain. The condition of some of the monarchies in Europe ought to teach us a lesson on this subject, and their history is replete with salutary examples. Spain, when she acquired possession of South America, was one of the most powerful and wealthy States in Europe. It would at that time have been deemed an indication of insanity, to have suggested the possibility of her population growing poor by means of their gold and silver mines—it has however happened. They thought that gold and silver would procure every thing for them, without labor or industry; forgetting that it pampered idleness and imposed on them the necessity of paying so much more to those, who were willing to perform the labor of the country. It is evident that money must fall or rise in value, in proportion to the quantity in market, compared with the demand there is for its application to legitimate purposes; and that, consequently, when the quantity exceeds the demand, although the excess may be temporarily diverted from its proper employment, yet at no very distant period, it will always return upon the Banks that put it in circulation. This, in conjunction with other causes, forced a great many of the Banks in the United States, that had extended their issues beyond a reasonable limit, to refuse the payment of their debts in gold or silver. The Banks in this State had not, however, put into circulation an amount of notes beyond that authorized by their charters, and sanctioned by the closest regard to their own safety and the public security. Yet, when a general suspension had taken place amongst the Banks, it became manifest that, gold and silver would command a considerable premium, and that the Banks of this State would not be able to keep any of their notes in circulation, if they alone paid specie, when all the other Banks in the Union refused to do it. Under these circumstances they adopted the same policy, that the others had found necessary to their interest or safety to adopt, urging, as their justification, a duty which they felt under to their
own State, the source from whence they derived their chartered privileges, to preserve the means of furnishing it with a circulating medium sufficient to answer, as far as practicable, the demands of industry and the wants of internal trade; as it was evident that unless this policy was adopted by them, their gold and silver would all have been withdrawn, and their paper returned upon them, leaving the community destitute of a circulating medium of any description. Since that period, they have, so far as the necessities of the public would bear it, curtailed their issues and acted more with a view to inspire confidence and place themselves in a condition, to resume specie payments at any moment, than with the selfish design of making profit and adding to the emoluments of these institutions.

By the provisions of the charters of the Bank of Kentucky and of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, a failure or refusal to make payment of their notes in specie, or any other violation of their charters, is cause of forfeiture; but the forfeiture has to be enforced by Legislative action in directing the Attorney General to institute proceedings for that purpose. The Louisville Bank of Kentucky, forfeits her charter by the law under which she exists, by a similar refusal, and it is made the duty of the Attorney for the Commonwealth or Attorney General, to proceed against her and procure a judgment of forfeiture, without any further legislative direction on the subject.

As all these Banks have violated their charters and thereby incurred the penalty of forfeiture, the question is presented and has to be decided by you, whether, they shall be deprived of their chartered privileges, and be compelled to wind up their business? or whether, the exercise of their privileges shall still be allowed them—and if so, to what guards and restrictions they ought, in justice to the community, be subjected?

There are some views connected with this subject, that forcibly present themselves at the first glance, and claim our serious consideration. On what are we to rely for a circulating medium, if these Banks are not permitted to continue in operation? Shall we look to the General Government for a National Bank, or shall we return to an unmixed metallic currency? These are questions of weighty import, and ought to be deliberately and dispassionately considered. To enforce a forfeiture of the charters of our Banks would, undoubtedly, add greatly to the present embarrassment of the country. The debt due them would have to be collected rapidly, thereby withdrawing from circulation all their paper, yet still leaving a portion of that debt unpaid, without any thing to fill the vacuum occasioned by that withdrawal. Already are individuals to be found looking to the Government for aid and desiring the benefit of relief laws. How much more extensive would become this feeling of dependence and this desire for legislative interference, if the country had to undergo the sudden and unavoidable pressure and embarrassment incident to such an operation. So far as it can be accomplished, Government should prevent all occasion for a reliance upon it for relief. It should, however, at the same time, be understood distinctly, that it has no constitutional power or right in any possible state of things, to interfere between man and man, in relation to their private contracts. It is not proper to repair private losses, incurred in any pursuit whatever, by enacting laws to operate in favor of one, at the expense of another class of citizens. That would be virtually to take the property of one citizen and apply it to the use of another. The Government ought never to interfere with private pursuits; its real duty is to have
and enforce a general system of laws, operating equally upon all, and to leave every citizen and every interest under its influence and protection, to secure the advantages resulting from the exercise of economy, prudence and industry. Whenever the conviction is fully impressed on the public mind, that no legislation for the exclusive benefit of the debtor portion of the community, can take place consistently with the spirit of the constitution, or the fair demands of an honest policy, even in periods of the greatest derangement and distress, every citizen, instead of relying on temporising expedients and relief laws, will feel that his sure and only dependence is, on his own industrious exertions, aided by prudence and persevering economy.

To force these Banks out of existence, and to create new ones, would not, so far as I can perceive, be productive of any advantage. On the contrary, the business of the country would be still more deranged, and the pressure of the people greatly augmented during the operation of such a process. New Banks, if established, could not be subjected to any restrictions, that might not be imposed on those we now have, nor would they stand higher in public estimation, having to be necessarily, of the same local character and limited means; and it being impossible to place their management in the hands of officers, in whose ability and integrity the country would repose a greater degree of merited confidence, than in those, who now have control of the existing Banks. To rely upon the Banks of neighboring States for a circulating medium would be, to make ourselves liable to all the evils of a local paper currency, without deriving from it any of its advantages, and I feel very sure, that it is a project that will be advocated by none.

If, in any state of affairs, a metallic currency would meet the wants of a commercial people, it is manifest, that we are not now in a condition to abandon the whole system of credit, under the operation of which, all private and public transactions now in existence, have originated, and all the business and trade of the country have for a long period of time been regulated. Such a change would work glaring injustice and oppression—It would paralyze every branch of industry, and every effort of enterprise—It would be a deadly blight to individual hope, and a fatal blow to the best interest of the body politic. If the credit system, with its decided advantages over all other plans that have been proposed in its stead, is fully understood and appreciated, it is very certain that the abuses of the system, which have been urged against it with so much zeal and clamor, and which are of a nature to be guarded against, would never be permitted to operate its overthrow. To attempt the transaction of the extensive business of this country without its powerful aid would be an untried experiment, and the comprehensive operation and extensive effects of such an experiment are too serious and too disastrous, in all their aspects, to be lightly hazarded. Experiments are usually made upon a small scale and their failure when it occurs, only produces limited evils, but when made by Governments, they operate on an extended scale, they affect every interest of society, and the consequences of a failure would be, so fearful and tremendous, that they should never be risked upon mere faint hopes of success, derived from the wild speculations of visionary theorists. It is the province of wisdom not to rest on vague abstraction, not to indulge in thoughtless innovations, but to consult the familiar paths we have heretofore trodden; look to the history of other nations, investigate the cause of known events, examine the
5. J HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The credit system commenced with our Government, it has grown with our growth, it has been incorporated with our institutions—it has fashioned our mode of business—it is in some measure connected with all the transactions of the people, as well in trade, as in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and is suited to the wishes and wants of society. By it industry has been rewarded, enterprise encouraged, and every branch of business forwarded in its exertions. It has already achieved much for us—In private concerns, it has had a most extended operation, advancing even beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, the profits of the Agriculturalist, and the interest of all classes in the community. In public affairs it has, if possible, accomplished still more for us. To it we are indebted, for our whole system of Internal Improvement, and all the works of that character that have grown up under its influence. It has opened for us Canals, built up Railroads, constructed Turnpikes, and created that public spirit in the country, that advocates with unfaltering energy the system of Internal Improvement as one, calculated to produce the most beneficial effects on the permanent prosperity of the nation.

This system has elevated England to the enviable condition of being, the first commercial and manufacturing nation in the world. She is, in all the essentials of wealth, greatly in advance of all the other nations of Europe. Instituted of the encouraging influence of this system, the most prosperous of these nations, have made slow progress in the onward march, whilst others have retrograded until they approximate the lowest stage of political and social degradation.

This system no doubt has its abuses. An inordinate desire of gain particularly in periods of great and unusual prosperity, may force it into an excessive and unwarranted expansion, prohibited by the suggestions of prudence, and uncalled for by the reasonable demands of legitimate trade. When however we reflect that, the greatest blessings that can be bestowed by the best regulated Government, may be so far perverted from their original design and purpose, and so abused in their use, that they become as pernicious in their effects as the worst of misrule and oppression, it is obvious to the most unreflecting, that it would be unwise in the extreme, to permit the abuses of this system to be used, as arguments to accomplish its downfall.

I would not be understood, by any thing which I have said, as giving to a currency furnished by local Banks and restricted in a considerable degree by its very nature to a circulation in a limited sphere, a preference to that, which might be furnished by a National Bank, that would be uniform in its value, in every part of the United States: But it is my decided opinion, that the idea of carrying on the whole business of the country, in its present extended and ramified shape, with a metallic currency alone, without the aid of paper money, is wholly preposterous—that Banks of some kind are necessary, and that the people will have them, has been amply verified by the past history of the Government, and that if a national institution of this kind cannot be obtained by them, they will have those of a local character from necessity, rather than do without any. That the sudden expansion and contraction incident to a paper system are great evils, no one will deny—that Bank issues ought to be restricted, all admit—that banking may, both as it regards the number of institutions and extent of their issues,
be excessive, is equally evident—that these mischiefs are much more likely to result from the operation of the system, when under the management of so many States, than if it were controlled by the General Government alone, seems to me no individual can honestly deny, who will give to the subject that consideration which, its importance so justly demands. It follows therefore, that a National Bank would be greatly preferable to those chartered by the States, without even taking into the estimate, the incalculable advantages to a trading and commercial community, of a currency every where of equal and uniform value. In uttering these opinions in relation to a Bank of this kind, I have but echoed public sentiment—Its indications have been too fully developed to be misconceived, and I deem it therefore unnecessary to advance any additional arguments, or to do more than to make these passing remarks on this subject.

Influenced by these considerations, I am of opinion that the State Bank of Kentucky, the Louisville Bank of Kentucky, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky, should all be permitted to continue in existence, and so far as legislative action is necessary for this purpose, that it should take place; suggesting at the same time, the propriety of imposing upon them, such additional checks and restraints as will be sufficient, under all circumstances, to prevent on their part imposition or misconduct. In the present unsettled state of public opinion in relation to the currency, recollecting the suspicion that is abroad as to the honesty as well as the solvency of Banks generally, the importance of adopting on this subject, measures calculated to inspire a feeling of confidence and to dispel all solicitude and distrust, must be obvious to the least reflecting. All measures that would seem to sanction or justify the suspension of specie payments, or the continuation of that suspension, ought to be carefully avoided. Public confidence is now sustained alone by the belief that a resumption of specie payments will take place at no very distant period, and any legislation looking to a different result, would immediately cause this expectation to be considered as a mere illusion.

During the past season, works of Internal Improvement, in various parts of the State, have been carried on with spirit and activity. Roads have been making in different parts of the country, and the locks and dams on the Kentucky and Green rivers, have been erected with as much rapidity as the means appropriated would justify. The report which will be laid before you by the Board of Internal Improvement, with detailed information of the progress made during the present year, not only on these rivers, but the Licking, as well as of all the works in which the State has an interest. A peculiarly favorable feature in a general plan of Internal Improvement is, that it unites in its support every section of the country and brings to its aid all parties, however they may differ on other subjects of great moment. The energies of the State, can never be more successfully exerted, than when they are directed to the accomplishment of some great design, by the concentrated power of public opinion. It is this that causes the friends of the system to feel, that they have embarked in an undertaking, the final result of which is certain—an undertaking imparting its benefits, to every section of our territory and creating an identity of interest and feeling, which enables it to call to its aid, the united efforts of those, who widely differ in their political views and opinions on other subjects, and which tends to subdue, all those sectional jealousies and prejudices, that are
usually found to exert such an unfriendly influence, on all measures within
the scope of their operations. It can hardly then be deemed necessary for
me, to recommend to your fostering care and protection, a system that so
strongly recommends itself, to the continued confidence and support of an
enlightened community.

Permit me, however, again to urge most respectfully, the propriety of
that policy, which requires the application of the undivided energies and
resources of the State, to the accomplishment of the works of Internal Im-
provement now in progress and partially completed. I need not say to a
body as intelligent as you are, that it is unwise in the extreme, to be scat-
ering means upon a variety of objects, that are inadequate to the comple-
tion of that, which has already been commenced; it is a course not only un-
wise in itself, but its tendency is, to dissipate the public resources, without
affecting any desirable purpose, thereby injuring the public credit, and di-
minishing the confidence of the people in the ultimate success of the sys-
tem itself. It often happens in private life, that an attempt to do too much,
terminates in a failure to do anything well, and men are frequently found
leaving one undertaking unfinished, to begin some other that is destined to
the same fate, and thus time, labor and money are expended, and no valu-
able results are produced. The same rule, that ought to regulate the con-
duct of individuals in such cases, is equally applicable to that of the Gov-
ernment, and what would be an act of folly on the part of one, on a small scale
would be equally an act of folly on the part of the other, it would only be
on a scale still wider, more extended and more injurious. One of the
strong arguments urged in favor of the system has been that it would in time
return to the people the money contributed by them to its support, as well as
furnish them with good roads and navigable streams, as mediums of trans-
portation and communication from one point to another. This expectation
cannot be realized to any extent until the works already commenced are
finished; and unless this should take place within a reasonable time, it is to
be apprehended that a suspicion may, by the delay, be infused into the pub-
lic mind, that this idea was deceptive from the first, and thus a feeling of
distrust and of opposition may be engendered, inimical to the final success
of the whole system. It ought to be the special care of the friends of In-
ternal Improvement, to guard against such a state of things, as peculiarly
unfavorable to the objects they have in view. The system has to be sus-
tained and carried on by the force of public sentiment in its favor; and if
ever the current should turn against it, it would operate its entire downfall,
or leave it in such a shattered condition, that time would hardly free it from
the paralyzing effects of such a stroke. Upon the first view, the present
period might seem insidious to the carrying on of public works, yet a
little reflection will show, that as far as the State is concerned, it is more
favorable than it has heretofore been. Labor and provisions are cheaper,
and a strong probability exists that their price will still diminish. The
demand for labor will decrease considerably, and it will be procured with more
facility where the demand still continues; therefore, the true, economical
and saving policy on the part of the State is, to do as much as practicable at
present particularly towards finishing that which is begun. It is further-
more important that all these works, carried on by the assistance of public
means, should be completed as early as possible, in order that the
dividends may come in aid of the Sinking Fund.
In the early part of this year a requisition was made by the Board of Internal Improvement, for the sum of one million eight hundred and eighty nine thousand dollars, in pursuance of an act of the last session of the Legislature requiring an estimate to be made by the Board, to ascertain what sum of money might be necessary to carry on the system of Internal Improvement, and to progress with all the works to which appropriations have been made. As authorized by law an effort was made to effect a sale of State scrip for the purpose of meeting that requisition. An agent was sent to the Eastern cities, with directions to use every possible effort to accomplish that object—his efforts proved unavailing. Previous to his leaving Kentucky, a sale of four hundred and fifteen thousand dollars was made to the War Department, by the agency of another gentleman, whom I had empowered to negotiate a loan; from this sale, however, only one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars had been realized.

That portion of the surplus revenue of the United States to which the State of Kentucky was entitled, was by a law of your last session directed to be invested in profitable stocks. The Bank of Kentucky agreed to accept of the terms of the law, so far as she was concerned; the Northern Bank and the Bank of Louisville refused their assent to the terms prescribed by you in relation to the subscription and payment of stock by the State out of that fund, and consequently, that portion of the surplus revenue, directed to be paid on stock in those two Banks, passed over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to be by them invested in profitable stocks.

Having failed to find a market abroad that would authorize me to dispose of the Internal Improvement Bonds, according to your just expectation, and ascertaining that it was impracticable to dispose of the money refused by the Northern Bank and the Bank of Louisville, to any of the Banks of this State, on terms as advantageous as was anticipated by you, it was deemed most expedient to sell the State scrip for Internal Improvement to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and an investment of the money thus refused, was thought to be the safest and most beneficial disposition of it that could be made; it was therefore thus appropriated.

The sale made to the War Department of the Bonds above referred to was at a discount of two per cent: no sale abroad of these bonds could be effected at par value; out of the amount sold to that Department one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars was made payable on the delivery of the Bonds, and was duly paid; the balance, being two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was payable six months after the contract of sale, and has not yet been paid. The sale of scrip to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was made at par, and amounted to the sum of eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

This State has received the three first instalments of her proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States. The payment of the fourth and last instalment has been, as you are aware, postponed until January 1839, by an act of Congress passed at the called session of the present year. The whole amount received by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, since its first establishment up to the present time is, one million and five thousand nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-two cents, of which sum they have expended nine hundred and fifty three thousand eighty two dollars and fifteen cents, leaving and there remains unexpended the sum of fifty two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety one cents.
Much the largest proportion of the sum expended by them has been invested in the manner mentioned, in Internal Improvement scrip. They have also purchased six hundred and twenty five shares of stock in the Banks of this State, by which investment they expended the sum of sixty one thousand ninety nine dollars and thirty six cents. A more detailed statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, the law requires of me to lay before you during your session, to which injunction due attention shall be given.

In forming an estimate of the value of any financial regulation, the history of past times should not be neglected, the light of experience, as well as the voice of reason, should be consulted. From our own national Government we may learn a lesson on the beneficial effects of a well regulated Sinking Fund. The large national debt, due by us at the termination of the late war with Great Britain, was finally discharged by the operation of a Sinking Fund.

In February 1836, the Legislature of Kentucky passed an act to provide a Sinking Fund, for the purpose of carrying on a system of Internal Improvement in this State, and for the punctual payment of the interest on money borrowed for that object, and the final redemption of the loans. This fund was to be made up of the tax on the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Kentucky Bank of Louisville; of the excess of the dividends of the State, on her stock in those Banks, after paying the interest on the State Bonds sold to pay for said stocks, of the premiums on the sale of State Bonds, of the dividends of the State on her stock in Turnpike Roads and Bridges, and of the profits which may arise on works of Internal Improvement made by the State, or in which the State was or might be interested; and whenever there shall be in the Treasury a sum of money exceeding the appropriations and expenditures of the current year ten thousand dollars, such excess is also to constitute a part of the Sinking Fund. At the following session an act was passed providing, that from and after the first day of January 1837, all moneys belonging to the Commonwealth on account of stock or interest in the Commonwealth’s Bank, or in the old Bank of Kentucky, when paid into the Treasury, should also be carried to the credit of the Sinking Fund. A law was passed the same session, appropriating in the same way, the profits arising from the stocks to be obtained by so much of this State’s proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States, as might exceed one million of dollars, the profits on which were dedicated to founding and sustaining a general system of public instruction in this State.

My object in communicating all the constituent parts of this fund is, to show that there is in its creation, one radical, inherent defect. Its sources of supply are neither certain nor permanent—it has to depend upon means which, from their very nature and organization, must soon be exhausted, or upon such as it may be able to originate, by the strength of its own capabilities or productiveness. An annual accession from the Treasury ought to enter into its composition. It cannot yield those advantages, its successful operation promises, unless it be based on means drawn from other sources than its own. If it be sustained and cherished in its infancy, if its support be looked to as a measure of vital consequence, and it be aided in its progress as its obvious importance demands, the day may come when its institution will be looked upon as the very highest act of political wisdom and fore-
Dee., 5.] HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

sight. It is true that whenever there shall be in the public Treasury, a sum
amounting to ten thousand dollars over and above the sum necessary to
meet the expenditures of the current year, such excess is directed to be ap­
plied in aid of this fund. This provision is, however, entirely nugatory and
unavailing. The Treasury is not in a condition to render the necessary aid.
I intend no offence to our predecessors when I say, that by a narrow and
time-serving policy, the State of Kentucky, richer by nature than any other
State in the Union, with a population industrious, liberal and enterprising,
resources ample and daily augmenting, has been struggling for years under
the pressure of poverty, with a revenue inadequate to meet her current ex­
penditures, and so very limited, as to subdue every desire, as soon as it origi­
nated, to embark in any project for the public good, as utterly vain and
hopeless. It is not to be believed that the high minded and spirited people
of Kentucky, if correctly informed on the subject by those to whom they
entrust the management of their public concerns, would permit their own
State, year after year, to remain in a condition which renders her unable
out of the ordinary revenue collected to pay her necessary expenditures.
Would they do this when they pay a lighter tax than the people of any other
State in the Union? I feel it my solemn duty to communicate through you
to the people, faithfully and honestly, the condition of the public
Treasury, and a full development of its wants, manifesting the necessity of augmenting
its supplies.

Every friend of his country is opposed to extravagance in the adminis­
tration of public affairs, and to excessive taxation, its necessary concomitant.
But every true patriot is also opposed to that contracted and miserable
policy that deprives the Government of all capacity to exercise its faculties
of political foresight, or even to discharge the just and necessary demands
against it, and which, as a necessary consequence, forces upon his Govern­
ment the character of meanness and illiberality.

The people of Kentucky are as willing as the people of any other State
to contribute whatever is necessary to support their Government. They
are and ought to be opposed to all unnecessary taxation. But when satis­
fied of the amount requisite to sustain public credit, and to satisfy all eco­
nomical public disbursements, no hesitation, no backwardness, no complain­
ing would be manifested on the part of any—on the contrary, one universal
and concurrent accord in favor of raising it would be found to mark public
sentiment throughout the State.

It is not possible that a Government half supplied and always neces­
sitous, can fulfil the purposes of its institution, or promote the ends of pub­
lic happiness, advance the prosperity or support the reputation of the Com­
monwealth. How can its administration be otherwise than a succession
of temporizing expedients? It can neither undertake or execute any lib­
eral or enlarged plans of public good. The history of Kentucky shows that
her necessities have driven her from almost every plan proposed for the pro­
motion of the public happiness and welfare. A literary fund was created
out of the profits of the Bank of the Commonwealth and set apart to be
applied alone to the establishment of common schools—an impoverished
Treasury and a considerable public debt swallowed up the fund and caused
an application of it wholly inconsistent with its original design. It is time
that this weak and ill judged policy should be abandoned. By it the Gov­
ernment, in all its operations, is involved in embarrassment, its exertions ren-
The Auditor's books do not enable me to state the exact situation of the Treasury at this time. The revenue of the present year may be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government—if so, it is barely sufficient for that purpose, and does not afford any surplus, as it clearly should, to augment the Sinking Fund. Let the Legislature then ascertain the amount requisite to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, and adopt a system of revenue of a permanent and unexceptionable character adequate to this demand, and also sufficient to raise a small annual excess to become a part of the Sinking Fund. When this is accomplished, I have no hesitation in saying that it will meet the sanction of the whole country, and tend greatly to promote the credit and standing of the State, both at home and abroad.

By a law of last session, the profits arising from one million of the surplus revenue of the United States deposited with this State, are set apart to be applied to the establishment and support of a general system of public instruction, to the benefit of which the several counties in the State are to be entitled in proportion to the number of children they contain: and until such a system shall be prescribed by law, this sum is placed under the direction and control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who are required to discriminate between it and the other ingredients of that fund, together with the accumulations thereon, with a view to its abstraction as soon as it may be required under the contemplated system. This is not the first effort that has been made by this State to create a literary fund, to be devoted exclusively to the purposes of general education. As before remarked, an exhausted Treasury and an unwise and temporising policy, diverted the means heretofore intended for this object from its original design, and caused it to be used in discharging a debt incurred in support of the ordinary expenses of the Government. It is to be hoped that a policy so destitute of foresight and so entirely time-serving will never hereafter be resorted to, and that this literary fund, at no future time, will be encroached upon for the accomplishment of any purpose foreign to its original destination. And I feel well assured that no apprehensions on this score need be entertained, when the importance of the subject for which it is set apart is properly and fully considered.

We are admonished by every patriotic feeling, every desire to contribute to the purity of our free institutions, to set about putting this system into immediate operation; and particularly so, without delay, when it is known that in some of the counties of this State the existence of a school is almost unknown, and education not only is neglected, but to a considerable extent, its advantages are not duly appreciated. How vastly important is it, for the purity and goodness of our laws and the stability of our Government, that every voter in the community should have knowledge sufficient to enable him to perceive what measures would most redound to his country's respectability, to the advancement of her real prosperity and the perpetuity of her freedom and independence; and at the same time, by enabling him to think and act for himself, free from the influence of men who seek power from selfish motives alone.

The capacity of the people to superintend and direct the management of public affairs, is the principle upon which our Government is founded.
and evidently requires, on their part, knowledge to understand and virtue to sustain it. If at any period the liberties of our country should be encroached upon, if bold and daring attempts should ever be made, under color of law, to break down the barriers erected by the Constitution, what more important than that the people, on such momentous occasions, should be sufficiently enlightened to understand and to arrest the attempt. But there are other considerations connected with this subject that ought not to be passed by without a direct reference to them. The benign influence of intellectual culture, on the moral deportment and social enjoyments of men, its tendency to rescue them from the power of vicious indulgencies in the hours of leisure or idleness; and to enable them to employ the time they can spare from their various vocations and the common pursuits of life, in a recreation at once profitable and instructive, are arguments addressing themselves forcibly to the feelings of him who is solicitous to improve, in every respect, the condition of his fellow citizens, and to elevate and dignify man in the scale of creation to a level with his high responsibilities. By education men will be improved in their various trades, employments and pursuits; new sources of innocent pleasure will be laid open to their enjoyment, an opportunity will be afforded them to acquire a knowledge of the Constitution and the history of their country, and by contrasting the laws and the government of other nations with their own, to learn fully to appreciate the advantages of the civil and religious condition. And that which is infinitely of more importance, in the view of the christian and the philanthropist, it will enable them to examine for themselves the great doctrines of christianity, and lead them to the contemplation of those precious truths revealed for the benefit of man, to promote his happiness in this world and to prepare him for the world to come.

The expediency of establishing a system of common schools without delay, may be made also apparent, solely in a pecuniary point of view, as tending to diminish to a very considerable extent, one of the channels that serve as outlets to the wealth and pecuniary resources of the State. The condition of learning is such in Kentucky, that our young men are driven abroad in search of education, and the amount thus drawn annually from the country would fall very little short, if any, of the sums sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of our State Government. In States where common schools are established, instruction is more general, and usually costs less than in those where no such system exists, and the money expended in this way is retained at home, and not paid as a tribute to others who have been more characterised by political sagacity and foresight. The establishment of primary schools for the purpose of disseminating learning amongst all classes will beget schools of a higher order—our Colleges and Universities will be more liberally sustained, and education, instead of making us tributary to other States, may be made the means, by attracting students from abroad, of augmenting our wealth and adding considerably to our resources.

Scenes of bloodshed and violence, the use of unusual and deadly weapons, the perpetration of cruel and unprovoked murders are becoming of such common occurrence in the community, as to demand the serious attention of the Legislature, and some amendment of our criminal code is necessary to deter men from abandoning themselves to the guidance of their lawless passions, and imbibing their hands in the blood of their fellow men. Formerly it was seldom that men were heard of resorting to the use of tho
knife or the dagger, but an useless and absurd fashion seems to have sprung up, in accordance with the licentious spirit of the day, of carrying concealed arms, and being prepared on all occasions to wield them to the destruction of the life of him who happens to commit some real or fancied aggression upon the rights of those who wear them. This fashion is one of the most pernicious that could have grown up or been devised. Men, in moments of passion, with deadly weapons in their hands, do deeds of violence that harrow their consciences with remorse during their lives, and such deeds as would never have been committed by them had no weapon been in their hands when their actions were solely under the influence of their passions.

Although the Constitution has guaranteed to the citizen the right to carry arms in self defence, and therefore this right cannot be questioned or impaired, yet its abuse may be certainly prevented by law, and those who wear concealed weapons may be subjected to rigorous punishment for any improper or unjustifiable use of them. If laws of this character were made and duly executed, no individual would trust himself with the possession of an instrument that might be the means of causing him to be guilty of an offence, that would bring down upon him an ignominious punishment, and a lasting disgrace. It is necessary to the peace and security of society that something should be done on this subject immediately. The preservation of life, and the safety of the person from wanton and unlawful aggression, are among the leading objects in the establishment of all well ordered Governments. Outrage begets outrage, and man is so constituted that he will resort to the strong arm of force for vengeance, unless the laws are adequate to his protection, and unless he can obtain prompt and ample redress from them, for every violation of his personal rights. Public opinion demands at your hands some decisive action in relation to this growing evil in the country. The sooner an attempt is made to arrest its progress, the greater will be the probability that success may attend the effort—It is now discredited and condemned by public sentiment. Its prevalence has but made it more odious, its attitude of boldness and defiance has but enhanced the desire for its eradication. It is true, that as a general principle, the policy of having the punishment disproportiioned to the offence, is a bad one; it produces a sympathy for the offender, that causes his crime to be forgotten, and serves frequently to screen him from all punishment. As to this offence, however, scarcely any degree of punishment would beget a feeling of sympathy, it being obvious to all that some higher penalty than the mildness of our laws usually sanction for the perpetration of crime, is absolutely necessary to put this offence completely down in the community.

Let me solicit your attention, as I did that of the last Legislature, to the office of Auditor of Public Accounts. It is one of a very important nature; the business that falls within the range of its duties is weighty, extensive and complicated—all public claims have to be there adjusted, and upon the celerity and accuracy of its operations, does a full understanding of the condition of the financial affairs of the State, as well as their order and safety, mainly depend—Its labors are believed to exceed the capacity of any one officer—they have grown with the growth and extended with the prosperity of the Commonwealth, and will, in all probability, from the action of similar causes, continue to increase hereafter. It is absolutely indispensable that it should undergo some modification— the manner in which it shall be accomplished so as best to subserve the public interest, is a matter re-
ferred to the wisdom of the Legislature, with full confidence that its importance will obtain for it a full share of your time and attention.

The management of the Penitentiary at this time is such as the friends of humanity would approve, whilst at the same time, it is of a character alike profitable to the keeper and to the State. Under the regulations now established and the state of discipline to which its inmates are subjected, it promises fair to be productive of those beneficial results that were anticipated by the benevolence of its original founders. Its concerns are conducted with system, order and regularity, and its finances are in a prosperous condition. Instead of being a heavy annual tax on the Treasury, as it once was, it now yields a revenue; from being once a dark abode of pollution, where the guilty, in place of being reformed, were hardened in guilt and infamy, by constant association with each other, it is now an Institution in every way creditable to the character of an enlightened and benevolent State. And it is with pleasure that I avail myself of the present occasion to express my undiminished confidence in the vigilance and care with which its interests are conducted, and my approbation of the humanity with which its unfortunate inmates are habitually treated.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that I have it in my power to inform you that the Judicial department of the Government has assumed a more elevated stand than it had formerly—The Judges are considered by the people as well qualified for their stations, and in their mode of doing business they give general satisfaction—They have, by their decisions, convinced the community of their qualifications, and inspired the public mind with confidence in that branch of the Government. Since the passage of the law placing them on a more respectable footing in point of salary, they not only perform more business in the same time, but it is done better. In this way, activity and energy is infused into the administration of justice, and public peace and private happiness are secured and promoted. In any office, it is important to have men competent and attentive to their duties. It is particularly so in this one, where its functions extend to the life, the property, and reputation of the citizen. It is also important to the well being of any Government, that confidence should exist in those individuals who are entrusted with the administration of the laws, otherwise the laws themselves cannot be respected. The people in the sections of the State where the act above referred to has had an opportunity of dispensing its advantages, are well satisfied—Less complaint of the Judiciary is heard now than there has been for many years past; and it is admitted by all that its condition is greatly improved. There is no measure which is the subject of Legislative action that could have been adopted, that so vitally affects, in all its bearings, the varied interests of society, and the tendency of which would have been so greatly and permanently to promote the public welfare, as the act of the last Legislature upon this subject.

During the last session of the Legislature, a Preamble and Resolution was adopted in relation to slaves who escape from their owners into the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which I was requested to enclose to the Governors of these States respectively, a copy thereof, and to accompany them with such suggestions as I might conceive would have a tendency to induce appropriate legislation on the part of each of these States. The request of the Legislature of this State has been complied with, and a correspondence opened with the respective Governors of Ohio, Indiana, and
Illinois, and it is confidently believed that great comity and good feeling will be manifested by each of these enlightened States, in the prompt legislative notice of the evils complained of, and the passage of such laws as will prevent their recurrence, and retain that high regard and friendly intercourse, that has uniformly existed between Kentucky and those States, and should ever obtain between neighboring and sister Republics.

At the same session, a Preamble and Resolutions were also passed, in relation to the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river, a copy of which I have transmitted to his Excellency, the Governor of Tennessee, and in compliance with the request embodied therein, I have desired from his Excellency an interchange of such information as is important to the furtherance of the objects contemplated by our Legislature in the passage of the above Preamble and Resolutions; and from the known courtesy of his Excellency, I am persuaded that in due time, the desired information will be obtained, and his hearty concurrence and co-operation given, to the progress of the improvements of that section of Kentucky which, when connected with those of Tennessee, will impart their mutual benefits to each State.

Great inadvertence exists on the part of the various Internal Improvement Boards throughout the State, in the discharge of those duties enjoined by the laws creating them; more particularly in making out and reporting their fiscal operations during the present year, and in paying into the Treasury the dividends declared upon that portion of the stock owned by the State—and notwithstanding the great pains that have been taken, in directing their attention to the particular requisitions of the law, in relation to their annual reports, the periodical declaration of dividends and the payment of the State’s proportion thereof into the Treasury, they have almost without exception, failed to do either; in consequence of which omission, great inconvenience is experienced—you remain uninformed of their progress and financial condition—the Sinking Fund is deprived of this portion of its revenue, and the funds are diverted from the direction given them by law, and are appropriated in a manner never contemplated by the Legislature. It is of great importance, both to the present progress and future prosperity of Internal Improvement, that promptness, accuracy, regularity and a strict compliance with the existing laws, on the part of these Companies should prevail, otherwise the whole system will be brought into disrepute and miserable confusion. It is true that the laws, as they now exist, prescribe the course to be pursued in enforcing a compliance with their provisions; but in this particular point they are too much generalized, too dilatory, and want perspicuity; permit me, therefore, to suggest the propriety of enacting a general law, applicable to all these Companies, simplifying the remedy against them, in relation to their reports and the payment into the Treasury that portion of the tolls to which the State is entitled.

Our country, until a very recent period, was happy and prosperous beyond example, and had a standing equal, if not superior, to that of any other country on the face of the globe—a change has come over us—we are surrounded by adverse circumstances, our currency deranged, and our exchange wholly broken up. Why it is so, I have not undertaken to enquire. That in our present condition, the trade of the country is crippled, all must admit—Not the wild schemes of visionary speculation only, but its regular and legitimate business. An efficacious application of a remedy for this
affliction, should alone occupy our minds. No matter to what party we may have heretofore belonged, all should now range themselves under the banner of their common country, and labor side by side, until our deliverance from impending difficulties be fully accomplished. Pride of opinion must be yielded up— the welfare of the republic no longer permits its rule—her best interests are involved in her present trials, and now is the time to test the honesty and patriotism of her citizens. That they will not be found wanting in this, the hour of their country's peril, I feel an enduring and unflagging confidence, that tends greatly to dispel the gloom with which we are enveloped.

The evils of the times, although unquestionably great, can have but a limited influence on the prosperity of a young and growing Commonwealth like ours. The agricultural interest greatly predominates in our State, over all other interests—It has suffered comparatively little. Providence has blessed us during the past season with superabundant crops. We have the means in the great fruitfulness of our soil, of a restoration to credit and prosperity, whenever the condition of exchanges affords us the usual facilities of a ready and profitable market for their disposition. For the many advantages that we enjoy even yet over all other people on earth, we ought to acknowledge our deep and lasting obligations to the great Ruler of the Universe.

It would afford me great gratification, to lend my feeble aid to the furtherance of such labors of yours, as are directed to the production and adoption of those measures which may tend to the restoration of public confidence, or diminish in any degree the difficulties and distresses of the times, and promote, by their salutary operations, the permanent welfare of our beloved country.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 5, 1837.

JAS. CLARK.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 3,000 copies of said message for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. Kincaid moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the rules for the government of this House, except the 23rd and 24th, be those of the last House of Representatives, and that 150 copies be printed for the use of the members.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Helm moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Board of Internal Improvement be requested to furnish the Legislature with a complete statement of the condition and forwardness of all objects of improvement, in which the State has made investments, together with a statement of the resources of the State, set apart for purposes of Internal Improvement.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills:

On the motion of Mr. Goodson—1. A bill to incorporate the Covington Insurance Company.

On the motion of Mr. Vawter—2. A bill to define the line between Boone and Gallatin counties, and for other purposes.
And the committee for Courts of Justice were directed to prepare and bring in the same.

And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1837.

Messrs. Nicholas and Irwin having declined to take the oath required by law to suppress the practice of duelling: On motion—Resolved, That they be permitted to take their seats without taking the oath prescribed in that act.

The Clerk, in pursuance to the rule of the House, appointed Mr. John C. Herndon as his assistant in the discharge of the duties of his office.

1. Mr. Trumbo presented the petition of Jefferson Rice, administrator, with the will annexed, of Elzaphin Richards, deceased, praying the passage of a law authorizing the county court of Bath to appoint commissioners to divide and assign to the heirs of said deceased, their respective portions of his estate.

2. Mr. Thornsburg presented the petition of sundry citizens of Estill county, praying the passage of a law authorizing Samuel King to build a plank gate, in the form of a lock gate, on the opposite side of the Kentucky River from his mill.

3. Mr. McElroy presented the petition of Henry Payne, jailor of Union county, praying the passage of a law, making him an appropriation for the sum of $70.92, the amount of an account rendered, for services as jailor aforesaid.

4. Mr. McClure presented the petition of William Green, praying the passage of a law authorizing him to erect three gates across the road leading from Jamestown to Monticello.

5. Mr. McElroy presented the petition of Grant Blackwell, sheriff of Union county, praying the passage of a law allowing him further time, than is allowed by law, to pay into the Treasury the revenue tax due from said county for the present year; and also, further time to return his delinquent lists.

6. Mr. Adams presented the petition of sundry citizens of Caldwell county, praying the passage of a law allowing an additional justice and constable to said county; to reside in the town of Fredonia.

7. Mr. Dohoney presented the petition of John Montgomery, sheriff of Adair county, praying the passage of a law allowing him further time to
JOURNAL OF THE

forfeit to the State the lands contained in the list furnished by the Auditor, for the tax due thereon for the years 1834-5.

8. Also, the petition of the same person, praying the passage of a law allowing him further time to return his delinquent list of muster fines in the 130th Regiment, Kentucky Militia, for the year 1836, collectable in 1837.

9. Mr. Helm presented the petition of James E. Shelton, executor of John J. Shelton, deceased, praying the passage of a law authorizing a sale of a part of the real estate of said deceased, for the purpose of paying his debts.

10. Mr. Brashears presented the petition of the county court of Clay county, praying the passage of a law repealing the act establishing a Turnpike gate on the Goose creek salt works road, and praying that a Turnpike gate on said road be at the house of Robert Cornett.

11. Mr. Wickliffe presented the petition of Wm. Henry Russell, a resident of the State of Missouri, praying the passage of a law authorizing him to make sale of a slave in this State.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred, the first, fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth and eleventh, to the committee on Courts of Justice; the second to the committee on Internal Improvement; the seventh and eighth to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Dohoney, W. F. Evans and Helm, and the tenth to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Brashears, Sprigg and Meriwether.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Kalius—1. A bill to repeal the law equalizing taxation, approved February 23, 1837.

On motion of Mr. Morrow—2. A bill for the relief of the sheriff of Christian county.

On motion of Mr. Wade—3. A bill for the relief of the sheriff of Calloway county.

On motion of Mr. Thornsburg—4. A bill to amend the law in relation to Wolf scalps.

On motion of Mr. Morehead—5. A bill to amend the act for the Internal Improvement of the State.

On motion of Mr. Symson—6. A bill to amend an act, supplemental to an act, providing for the compensation of jurors.

On motion of Mr. Peak—7. A bill to regulate the proceedings of the county court of Gallatin.

On motion of Mr. Green—8. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Moses Stone, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Beaseman—9. A bill for the benefit of Thomas Dunn.

On motion of Mr. Hough—10. A bill concerning the county court of Hardin.
On motion of Mr. Pitts—11. A bill for the benefit of James H. Childers.

Also—12. A bill for the benefit of the jailers of Butler and Edmonson counties.

On motion of Mr. Meriwether—13. A bill to alter the mode of listing property for taxation.

On motion of Mr. Bullock—14. A bill to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. Field—15. A bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville.

On motion of Mr. Kincaid—16. A bill to amend the acts establishing the ninth and twelfth judicial districts, and for other purposes.

Also—17. A bill to amend the act to provide for the improvement of the road from Franklin county, to Crab Orchard in Lincoln county.

On motion of Mr. Irwin—18. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Logan county.

On motion of Mr. W. F. Evans—19. A bill for the benefit of John D. Martin, of Monroe county.

On motion of Mr. C. M. Clay—20. A bill to change the place of holding the lower precinct, in Madison county.

Also—21. A bill to amend the act, entitled an act, supplementary to an act, to incorporate the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road Company.

On motion of Mr. Lane—22. A bill to legalize the proceedings of the county court of Trimble, and for other purposes.

Also—23. A bill to apply the fines and forfeitures of Trimble county, to lessening the county levy.

On motion of Mr. Swope—24. A bill to incorporate the Falmouth and Lexington Railroad Company; for the purpose of connecting the Charleston and Ohio Railroad with the slackwater navigation of Licking river.

On motion of Mr. Langford—25. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Laurel county.

On motion of Mr. McClory—26. A bill to incorporate the town of Caseyville, in Union county.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell—27. A bill to more effectually prevent individuals from interrupting persons assembled for religious worship.

On motion of Mr. Coffey—28. A bill to change the time of holding the court of claims in Wayne county, and for other purposes.

The committee on Ways and Means were directed to prepare and bring in the first; Messrs. Morrow, McLean, Irwin and Leavell, the second; Messrs. Wade, Pitts and Washington, the third; the committee on Courts of Justice, the fourth, sixth and twelfth; Messrs. Morehead, Anderson and Helm, the fifth; Messrs. Peak, Waver and Helm, the seventh; Messrs.
Green, Bradley and Leavell, the eighth; Messrs. Beaseman, Brandon and Thornton, the ninth; Messrs. Hough, Helm and Alexander, the tenth; Messrs. Pitts, Leavell and Irwin, the eleventh; Messrs. Meriwether, Bullock, Pratt, and Thornton, the thirteenth; Messrs. Bullock, Meriwether, Nicholas, Sprigg and Thompson, the fourteenth; Messrs. Field, Nicholas and Bullock, the fifteenth; Messrs. Kincaid, Anderson, Woodson, Thompson, Riffe, Hickman and Spalding, the sixteenth; Messrs. Kincaid, Anderson, Taylor and Hickman, the seventeenth; Messrs. Irwin, Kincaid and Browder, the eighteenth; Messrs. W. F. Evans, Emerson and Lackey, the nineteenth; Messrs. U. M. Clay, Busby and Anderson, the twentieth and twenty-first; Messrs. Lane, Field and Peak, the twenty-second and twenty-third; Messrs. Swope, Wickliffe, Helm and Kincaid, the twenty-fourth; Messrs. Langford, Kincaid and Craig, the twenty-fifth; Messrs. McElroy, Sympton, Buckner and Barbour, the twenty-sixth; Messrs. Mitchell, W. F. Evans and Payne, the twenty-seventh; and Messrs. Coffey, W. F. Evans and Jasper, the twenty-eighth.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of a bill which originated therein, entitled, an act to amend the charter of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, which was taken up, read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, which being done, the same was ordered to be read a third time; and thereupon, the rule of the House, constitutional provision and third reading of said bill being dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Bush asked leave to bring in a bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Coffey and Bush, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Adams,
Alexander,
Anderson,
Andrews,
Anthony,
Barbour,
Beaseman,
Bradley,
Brandon,
Brashears,
Broadfoot,
Brooks,
Feland,
Field,
Gatewood,
Glenn,
Gooding,
Goodson,
Green,
Hammond,
Haydon,
Helm,
Hickman,
Hinde,
Holloway,
Moore,
Morrow,
Nicholas,
O'Bannon, J.
O'Bannon, J. W.
Parker,
Patterson,
Payne,
Peak,
Pitts,
Riffe,
Ruddle,
Slaughter,
Dec. 6.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bruce, Hough,
Broader, Irwin,
Buckner, Jasper,
Bulord, Johnston, J.
Bullock, Johnston, J. M.
Busby, Kallus,
Bush, Kincaid,
Clay, C. M., Lackey,
Clay, H., Langford,
Coffey, Lawless,
Craig, Leavell,
Dohoney, Linthicum,
Edmonson, McClure,
Elliott, McElroy,
Emerson, McLean,
Evans, J. B., Meriwether,
Evans, W. F., Mitchell,

Smith,
Spalding,
Sprigg,
Stewart,
Stone,
Swope,
Sympton,
Taylor,
Thomas,
Thornsburg,
Thorton,
Trimble,
Trumbo,
Vawter,
Wade,
Wickliffe,
Woolfolk.—90.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Bledsoe, Morehead,
Lane, Pratt,
McClung, Rodes,

Waddle,
Washington,
Woodsen.—9.

Ordered, That Messrs. Bush, Kincaid, Anderson and Irwin, be appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Hough asked leave to bring in a bill to take the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth, as to the expediency and propriety of calling a convention to revise the constitution of this State.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Morehead and Hough, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Gatewood,
Alexander, Glenn,
Anderson, Gooding,
Andrews, Goodson,
Anthony, Hammond,
Barbour, Hough,
Beaseman, Holloway,
Bradley, Irwin,
Brandon, Jasper,
Brashers, Johnston, J.
Broadoft, Johnston, J. M.
Bruce, Kincaid,
Browder, Luckey,
Buckner, Langford,
Busby, Lane,
Coffey, Lawless,
Dohoney, Linthicum,
Edmonson, Morrow,
O'Bannon, J.
O'Bannon, J. W.
Parker,
Patterson,
Payne,
Peak,
Pitts,
Pratt,
Riffe,
Ruddle,
Slaughter,
Stewart,
Swope,
Sympton,
Thomas,
Thornsburg,
Trumbo,
Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Haydon, Spalding, McOllum, McClure, McElroy, Wade, McLean, Washington, Meriwether, Woolfolk—68.


Ordered, That Messrs. Hough, Helm and Lane be appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Trimble moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That there shall be a committee on the Sinking Fund, consisting of five members, which shall constitute one of the standing committees of the House.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Helm moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to revise the rules of the House, and report thereon.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Whereupon, Messrs. Helm, Morehead, Trimble, Kincaid, Anderson, Sprigg and Meriwether, were appointed a committee pursuant to said resolution.

Mr. W. F. Evans moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That so much of the Governor's message as refers to the use of concealed arms, be referred to the committee on Courts of Justice; and that said committee be directed to enquire into the propriety of passing a law to require all persons who may hereafter wear arms, for self-defence, to carry them in such manners that they may be made visible to bystanders; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Which being twice read was adopted.

And then the House adjourned.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1837.

Ordered, That a committee of Propositions and Grievances be appointed; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Patterson, James Johnston, Holloway, Hough, Lawless, Bledsoe and Edmonson, who are to meet and adjourn from day to day, and take into consideration all propositions and grievances, which may legally come before them, and all such matters as shall from time to time be referred to them, and report their proceedings to this House; and said committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, for their information.

Ordered, That a committee of Privileges and Elections be appointed; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Swope, Alexander, Brandon, Hinde, Wade and Broadfoot, who are to meet and adjourn from day to day, and take into consideration and examine all returns for members returned to serve in this House during the present session of the General Assembly, and all questions concerning privileges and elections, and report their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon, to the House; and said committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, for their information.

Ordered, That a committee on Claims be appointed; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Thompson, Vawter, Washington, Trumbo, J. M. Johnson, Ruddle and Hammond, who are to meet and adjourn from day to day, and take into consideration all public claims, and all other matters as may, from time to time, be referred to them, and report their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon, to this House; and the said committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, for their information.

Ordered, That a committee for Courts of Justice be appointed; and a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Nicholas, Anderson, Kincaid, Sprigg, McElroy, Taylor and Thornton, who are to meet and adjourn from day to day, and take into consideration all matters relating to courts of justice, and such other as may be, from time to time, referred to them, and report their proceedings, with their opinions thereupon, to this House; and the said committee are to inspect the Journal of last session, and draw up a statement of the matters there pending and undetermined, and the progress made therein; also, to examine what laws have expired since the last session, and inspect such temporary laws as will expire with this, or are now expiring, and report the same to the House, with their opinion thereupon—which of them ought to be renewed and continued; and the said committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, for their information.
Ordered, That a committee of Religion be appointed; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Rodes, Browder, Woolfolk, Smith, Buckner, Mitchell and Thornsburg, who are to meet and adjourn from time to time, and take into consideration all matters and things relating to religion and morality, and such other as may, from time to time, be referred to them, and report their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon, to this House; and the said committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, for their information.

Ordered, That a committee of Ways and Means be appointed; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Meriwether, Woodson, McClung, McLean, Anthony, Busby and Emerson, who are to meet and adjourn from day to day, and take into consideration the revenue laws of this Commonwealth, and all matters and things relative to, or connected with the fiscal concerns thereof, and such other as may be, from time to time, referred to them, and report their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon, to the House; and said committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, for their information.

Ordered, That a committee on Internal Improvement be appointed; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Morehead, Helm, Irwin, Andrews, Barbour, Field, Feland, Linticume, Coffey, Langford, Thomas, Pitts and Lackey, who are to meet and adjourn from day to day, and take into consideration all such matters and things, relating to the improvement of the condition of the country, by roads and canals, and such other as may legally come before them, or be referred to them, reporting their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon, to this House; and said committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, for their information.

Ordered, That a committee on Education be appointed; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Wickliffe, Slaughter, H. Clay, Bullock, Buford, J. O'Bannon and Stone, who are to meet and adjourn from day to day, and take under consideration all matters and things relating to education, and the subjects immediately connected therewith, and such other as may, from time to time, be referred to them, reporting their proceedings, with their opinions thereon, to this House; and said committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, for their information.

Ordered, That a committee on Military Affairs be appointed; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Bush, J. W. O'Bannon, Bradley, Brooks, Elliott, McClure and Riffe, who are to meet and adjourn from day to day, and take into consideration the Militia laws of this Commonwealth, and all other matters and things relating to the militia, and such other as may, from time to time, be referred to them, reporting their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon, to this House; and said committee
shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, for their information.

Ordered, That a committee on Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement be appointed; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Anderson, Lane, Kaufus, Goodson, Spalding, Pratt and J. B. Evans, who are to meet and adjourn from day to day, and take into consideration all matters in relation to the expenditure of money by the Board of Internal Improvement, and such other matters as may, from time to time, be referred to them, and report their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon, to this House; and the said committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, for their information.

Ordered, That a committee on the Penitentiary be appointed; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Benseman, Payne, Haydon, Stewart, Glenn, Pratt and Peak, who are to meet and adjourn from day to day, and take into consideration all matters and things in relation to the Penitentiary, and such other as may, from time to time, be referred to them, and report their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon, to this House; and said committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, for their information.

Ordered, That a committee on Agriculture and Manufactures be appointed; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Waddle, Gooding, Dohoney, Leavell, Parker, Symson and Moore, who are to meet and adjourn from day to day, and take into consideration all matters in relation to agriculture and manufactures, and such other as may, from time to time, be referred to them, and report their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon, to this House; and said committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, for their information.

Ordered, That a committee on Banks be appointed; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Trimble, Nicholas, C. M. Clay and W. F. Evans, who are to meet and adjourn from time to time, and examine within the first thirty days of the session, the condition of all the Banks in the State, the amount of the loans, in the aggregate, and the proportion to the country, cities and towns, and the amount loaned to the directors, and their liabilities on bills of exchange, and the several amounts the fifty highest debtors owe in the cities; and enquire into, and report all facts necessary to a complete understanding of their management, and such other matters in relation thereto, as may, from time to time, be referred to them, and report their proceedings, with their opinion thereon, to this House; and said committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, for their information.

Ordered, That a committee on the Sinking Fund be appointed; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Helm, Morehead, Trimble,
Green and Gatewood, who are to meet and adjourn from day to day, and take under consideration all matters in relation to the Sinking Fund, and such other matters as may, from time to time, be referred to them, and report their proceedings, with their opinion thereon, to this House; and said committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, for their information.

Ordered, That Messrs. Hickman, Morrow, Bruce, Jasper, Adams, Brashers and Craig be appointed a committee of Enrollments, on the part of this House; and that Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. W. F. Evans presented the petition of William Hudspeth, praying the passage of a law allowing pay from the Treasury for the support of Brice M. Frazier, a lunatic; and to permit him to remain with his mother after a jury shall find him to be a lunatic; which was received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred to the committee on Claims.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Board of Internal Improvement for the State, with the documents accompanying the same, viz:

FRANKFORT, Dec. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with the law and a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th inst., I have the honor to transmit herewith, the report of the Board of Internal Improvement, which, together with the accompanying documents, you will be pleased to present to the House of Representatives.

Your obedient servant,

CHILTON ALLAN.

Hon. R. P. Letcher, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[For the Report—see Appendix.]

Ordered, That the Public Printer print 300 copies thereof, for the use of this House.

Mr. Anderson moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be one of the standing rules of this House, that all petitions and bills for divorce, or to be relieved from the penalties and disabilities of the acts concerning divorces, be referred to the committee on Courts of Justice, with instructions to report against every petition, where the provisions of the act of 1837, have not been complied with, or where the case is such that the party can obtain relief in a court of justice.

Mr. W. F. Evans moved the following as a substitute therefor:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all petitions for divorce shall be referred to the committee on Religion, and that said committee be instructed to report against all cases, not prepared under the law of 1837, regulating applications for divorces to the General Assembly, and where the cases are provided for by the laws now in existence.

And after some consideration had thereon, on motion of Mr. C. M. Clay,

Ordered, That said resolution and substitute be laid on the table for the present.

And then the House adjourned.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1837.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, which is in the following words, viz:

[For the Report—see Appendix.]

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and that the Public Printer, forthwith print 150 copies of said report, for the use of the members of this House.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Bank of Louisville, which is as follows, viz:

[For the Report—see Appendix.]

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Treasurer, which is as follows, viz:

[For the Report—see Appendix.]

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, and that the Public Printer, forthwith print 150 copies of said report, for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined an enrolled bill, from the Senate, entitled, An act to amend the charter of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company:

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

1. Mr. Trumbo presented the petition of William Craycraft, with other documents accompanying the same, praying for a divorce from his wife, Keziah.

2. Also, the petition of George B. Jamison, praying to be relieved from the penalties of the law prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State.

3. Mr. Beaseman presented the petition of sundry citizens of Harrison county, in behalf of James Steers, praying that he may be restored to all the privileges of an unmarried man.

4. Mr. McLean presented the petition of Reuben Mansfield, guardian of the infant child of James and Catharine Mansfield, deceased, praying that a law may pass, authorizing a sale of a certain slave belonging to said infant child.
5. Mr. Thornsburg presented the petition of Rebecca Hill, praying to be divorced from her husband, James Hill.

6. Mr. Leavell presented the petition of Hardenia Allensworth, with other documents, praying to be divorced from her husband, Phillip Allensworth.

7. Mr. Coffey presented the petition of Rebecca Bromley, with other documents, praying to be divorced from her husband, Robert Bromley.

8. Mr. Thornton presented the petition of Thomas Brand, with other documents, praying the passage of a law allowing him compensation for a slave convicted of murder, and who made his escape after conviction.

9. Mr. Mr. Lawless presented the petition of Anderson Crenshaw, praying the passage of a law changing the name of Albert Paulson, to that of Albert Crenshaw.

10. Mr. Alexander presented the petition of Mary Staples, with other documents, praying to be divorced from her husband, John H. Staples.

11. Mr. Adams presented the petition of Jeremiah Rucker, with other documents, praying to be divorced from his wife, Mildred Rucker.

12. Mr. Helm presented the joint petition of Samuel and Betsey Percifull, praying to be divorced from each other.

13. Mr. W. F. Evans presented the petition of Susannah Hawthorn, praying for the sale of some land belonging to infant heirs.

14. J. B. Evans presented the petition of sundry citizens of Scottsville, in Allen county, praying the passage of a law appropriating the fines and forfeitures therein, to the Seminary of learning in said county.

15. Mr. Payne presented the petition of William L. Meredith, praying that a law may pass authorizing the sale and conveyance of a certain tract of land.

16. Mr. Andrews presented the petition of Henry Trimble, with other documents, praying to be divorced from his wife, Susan Trimble.

17. Mr. Hough presented the petition of Washington Vanmeter, with other documents, praying to be divorced from his wife, Polly Vanmeter.

18. Mr. J. Johnston presented the petition of Joseph Smith and Ann Smith, praying the passage of a law changing the name of William — (who they have adopted,) to that of William Smith.

19. Mr. Langford presented the petition of sundry citizens of Rockcastle county, praying the passage of a law allowing an additional justice of the peace for said county.

20. Mr. Field presented the petition of Christian William Sudholtz, with other documents, praying that the name of Mary Elizabeth Sophia, an infant child, may be changed to that of Mary Elizabeth Sudholtz.

21. Mr. Lawless presented the petition of John Hardy, praying that a law may pass making him an appropriation for 15 days services, in taking in
the lists of taxable property in Barren county, before he had received notice of the change in the law upon the subject.

22. Mr. Irwin presented the petition of sundry citizens of Keysburg, in Logan county, praying that a law may pass, allowing an additional justice of the peace to said county.

23. Mr. J. B. Evans presented the petition of sundry citizens of Allen county, praying that a law may pass, establishing an election precinct in said county.

24. Mr. Brashears presented the petition of James Roark, praying to be divorced from his wife, Phoebe Roark.

25. Mr. Thomas presented the petition of Jane M. Cooper, with other documents, praying to be divorced from her husband, Thomas Cooper, alias Thomas Hemsworth.

26. Also, the petition of Mary R. Price, with other documents, praying to be divorced from her husband, Philip P. Price.

27. Mr. Goodson presented the petition of John Singer, a man of color, with other citizens of the city of Covington, praying the passage of a law permitting him to reside in said city, or in any other part of this State.

28. Mr. Sprigg presented the petition of Adam Caruthers and Samuel Payne, guardians for the infant heirs of William McKinley, deceased, praying the passage of a law authorizing a sale of the real estate of said infants.

29. Mr. Wade presented the petition of Emanuel Cox, with other documents, praying to be divorced from his wife, Eliza Cox.

30. Mr. J. M. Johnson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Muhlenburg county, praying that a law may pass, allowing an additional justice of the peace to said county.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed, with, and referred—the first, third, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, sixteenth, seventeenth, twenty fourth, twenty fifth, twenty sixth, and twenty ninth, to the committee on Religion; the second, eighth, ninth, nineteenth, twenty seventh and twenty eighth, to the committee for Courts of Justice; the fourth to Messrs. McLean, Helm and Irwin; the thirteenth to Messrs. W. F. Evans, Coffey and Leavell; the fourteenth, to Messrs. Payne, Mitchell, Morehead and Irwin; the fifteenth, to Messrs. J. B. Evans, W. F. Evans and Emerson; the eighteenth, to Messrs. J. Johnston, Anthony and Green; the twentieth, to Messrs. Field, Nicholas and Bulecl; the twenty first, to the committee on Claims; the twenty second, to Messrs. Irwin, Browder and McLean; the twenty third, to the committee on Privileges and Elections; and the thirtieth, to Messrs. J. M. Johnson, Helm and Green.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:
On motion of Mr. Dohoney—1. A bill to clear out and remove the obstructions to the navigation of Flat Bottom Boats, in that part of Green river, between Fitzpatrick's mill and the mouth of Little Barren river.

On motion of Mr. Hickman—2. A bill for the benefit of Reuben Holeman, of the county of Anderson.

On motion of Mr. Brooks—3. A bill to change the time of holding the Bracken county court.

On motion of Mr. Feland—4. A bill to appropriate the fines and forfeitures hereafter accruing in Barren county, towards lessening the county levy of said county.

On motion of Mr. Washington—5. A bill to establish, by law, the weights of corn, oats, &c.

On motion of Mr. Goodson—6. A bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Thomas A. Johnson, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Brashears—7. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Absalom Eversole, deceased.

Also—8. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Absalom Lewis, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Emerson—9. A bill to authorize the sheriff of Clinton county to remove David Jones, who stands committed for further trial, under a charge of murder, to the jail of Cumberland county.

On motion of Mr. Adams—10. A bill to amend the several laws of this Commonwealth, in relation to divorces.

Also—11. A bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Caldwell county court.

On motion of Mr. Bush—12. A bill to appropriate the fines and forfeitures of Clarke county, to the reduction of the county levy.

On motion of Mr. Anderson—13. A bill to amend the charter of the Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville Turnpike Road Company.

On motion of Mr. Helm—14. A bill for the benefit of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road Company.

On motion of Mr. Edmonson—15. A bill to extend the limits of the town of Munfordsville, and for other purposes.


On motion of Mr. Bruce—17. A bill to reduce the number of justices of the peace in Harlan county.

On motion of Mr. Elliott—18. A bill to change the place of voting in the Little Sandy precinct, in Lawrence county.

On motion of Mr. W. F. Evans—19. A bill relative to chancery proceedings, upon all sums under the jurisdiction of the Chancellor.

On motion of Mr. Alexander—20. A bill making an appropriation for the benefit of the Brandenburg Academy.
On motion of Mr. C. M. Clay—21. A bill to incorporate the Kentucky river Bridge Company.

The committee on Internal Improvement were directed to prepare and bring in the first; Messrs. Hickman, McClure and Thompson, the second; Messrs. Brooks, Beaseaman and Thornton, the third; Messrs. Feland, Lawless and W. F. Evans, the fourth; Messrs. Washington, Helm and Anthony, the fifth; the committee for Courts of Justice, the sixth; Messrs. Brashears, Moore, Thornsburg, Anderson and Barbour, the seventh and eighth; Messrs. Emerson, W. F. Evans and Coffey, the ninth; Messrs. Adams, Leavell and Helm, the tenth and eleventh; Messrs. Bush, Kincaid and McClure, the twelfth; Messrs. Anderson, Kincaid and C. M. Clay, the thirteenth; Messrs. Helm, Hough and Edmonson, the fourteenth; Messrs. Edmonson, Hough, Lawless, Emerson and Moore, the fifteenth; the committee on Education, the sixteenth; Messrs. Bruce, Craig and Brashears, the seventeenth; the committee of Privileges and Elections, the eighteenth; Messrs. W. F. Evans, Emerson and Lackey, the nineteenth; Messrs. Alexander, Washington, C. M. Clay and Barbour, the twentieth; and Messrs. C. M. Clay, Rodes and Wickliffe, the twenty-first.

Mr. Meriwether moved the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That so much of the message of the Governor, as relates to the State Banks and the monetary condition of the country, be referred to the committee on Banks.

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the revenue, finances and public credit, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the Judiciary, be referred to the committee for Courts of Justice.

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to Agriculture and Manufactures, be referred to the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to Education and Common Schools, be referred to the committee on Education.

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to Internal Improvement and Public Works, be referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the Expenditures on Internal Improvement and Public Works, be referred to the committee on Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement.

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the Sinking Fund, Surplus Revenue, State Scrip, and redemption of Loans, be referred to the committee on the Sinking Fund.

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the Penitentiary and its management, be referred to the committee on the Penitentiary.

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the Criminal Code, and the unlawful use of deadly weapons, be referred to the committee for Courts of Justice.
Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the office and books of the Auditor of Public Accounts, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the correspondence between the Governor of this State and the respective Governors of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, upon the subject of slaves who have escaped from their owners, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to Internal Improvement companies and the reports of the Boards of those companies upon their fiscal operations, be referred to the committee on the Sinking Fund.

Which being twice read were adopted.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Dohoney—A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Adair county.
By Mr. Pitts—A bill for the benefit of James H. Childers.
By Mr. Morrow—A bill for the relief of the sheriff of Christian county.
By Mr. Peak—A bill to regulate the courts in Gallatin county.
By Mr. C. M. Clay—A bill to change the place of holding the lower precinct, in Madison county.
By same—A bill to amend an act, supplementary to an act, to incorporate the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road Company.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time. And thereupon, the rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Hough, from the select committee, who were appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to take the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth, upon the propriety of calling a Convention.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with, the same was committed to a committee of the whole House, and made the special order of the day for Thursday, the 14th inst.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said bill for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. W. P. Evans moved the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That so much of the Governor's message as refers to Education, be referred to the committee on that subject; and that said committee be requested to inquire into the propriety of appointing some person or persons, to reside in the different grand divisions of this State, to act as superintendents of public instruction, whose duty it shall be to meet at such time and place as may be most advisable, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of a system of common schools. The plan (if any they may suggest,) to be laid before some subsequent Legislature, to carry the same into effect.
Resolved further, That said committee be requested into inquire to the expediency of offering a reward to any person or persons, of $—, who may suggest and lay down the best and most practicable plan for a system of Common Schools in this Commonwealth. The system so suggested, to be submitted for investigation to some tribunal hereafter to be designated.

Resolved further, That said committee be directed to examine into what amount of available funds, (if any,) heretofore set apart by law, for the purpose of promoting a general system of education in this Commonwealth, and that they report by bill or otherwise, as early as practicable, to this House, the result of their deliberations upon this subject.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Anderson moved the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on the Sinking Fund be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of cancelling the bonds now held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which were purchased with that portion of the surplus revenue, directed to be deposited with this State, that was refused by the Northern Bank and Louisville Bank, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved further, That said committee ascertain and report to this House, what amount of profits arising from the investment of the surplus revenue, is claimed and set apart for purposes of Education, and what amount for purposes of Internal Improvement.

On motion of Mr. McLean,

Ordered, That said resolutions be laid on the table for the present.

Mr. C. M. Clay read and laid on the table the following preamble and joint resolutions, viz:

Whereas, the Republic of Texas has declared herself independent of the Government of Mexico, and is now, de facto, in possession of the land claimed to be within her boundaries; and whereas, she has, through her accredited Minister Plenipotentiary, near the Government of the United States of America, made formal proposals to be admitted into the Union of these States:

1. Therefore, be it resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we look upon our Anglo-Saxon brethren of Texas, with feelings of profound interest and sympathy.

2. Resolved, That we avow the right of two or more independent nations to unite themselves under one government for their mutual protection and happiness, and that such union is in accordance with the laws of nature and nations.

3. Resolved, That Texas being in the actual possession of the territory claimed by her, and in a state of quietude, and under an organized government, is, and of right ought to be, an independent nation.

4. Resolved, That the power to receive “new States” into this Union, is expressly granted by the constitution of the United States, and in accordance with the practice of our Government.

5. Resolved, That the admission of “new States” into our Union, has realized the anticipations of the most sanguine, and added increased strength and splendor to our Federal Government.

6. Resolved, That a confederated representative government, like that of
the United States, is suitable to an indefinite space and population, and that experience warrants us in the assertion that a whole continent is not too large for its useful action.

7. Resolved, That the admission of Texas into this Union, is expedient and desirable, thereby diminishing the expenses of peace, and lessening the chances of war—giving us wealth and population at home, and elevating us among foreign nations.

8. Resolved, That we are vitally attached to the union of these States, and look with pride to their legitimate extension, "North" or "South," and that we deem their dissolution the greatest possible political calamity.

9. Resolved, That we are not unconscious of the difficulties touching this great question, at home and abroad; that we would sacrifice much for amity at home, but standing upon the firm ground of natural and national rights, we defy dictation from abroad, and will meet the result as becomes a free people.

10. Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded by the Governor to our Representatives and Senators in Congress, and the President of the United States.

The rule of the House, requiring joint resolutions to lie one day upon the table, having been dispensed with, Mr. Irwin moved the following as a substitute for said resolutions, viz:

Whereas, the annexation of a foreign independent State to the United States, has never been presented to this Government, since the adoption of the constitution; and it has always been the policy of this Government to abstain from any interference with other nations, particularly when in that interference is involved the question of "peace or war."

And, whereas, the annexation of Texas must necessarily produce a difficulty with Mexico, and is a clear infractioin of the treaty now existing between this Government and Mexico: therefore, it is the opinion of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that it is inexpedient to annex Texas to these United States.

On motion, Ordered, That the further consideration of said resolutions, and substitute therefor, be postponed to, and made the special order of the day for Monday, the 18th inst., and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said resolutions and substitute, for use of the members of this House.

And then the House adjourned.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1837.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Commissioners, appointed by an act of last session, to make sale of certain Islands in the Mississippi river, and Cash Island, in the Ohio river, which is in the following words and figures, viz:

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

We, the undersigned, being appointed by an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, approved, February 15, 1837, to sell and dispose of Cash Island, in the Ohio river, and the Islands belonging to this State, in the Mississippi river, to-wit: No. 1, 2, 3, 5, or Wolf Island, and No. 8, after being first duly sworn agreeable to said act. By a strict construction of said act, it would probably have been our duty to have remained at home until a settler would come to us and prove his occupant and paid us the money, and then have taken the Surveyor and went and laid off his land; but that would have been almost impossible, as we had to know which was the oldest, and how many would be allowed on an Island, before we could lay off any.

We met on Island, No. 1, in the Mississippi, about the 21st or 22d of March, and we granted to Jonathan D. Martin a certificate for 320 acres, he being proved to be the oldest settler, and to William Neighbours, for 45 acres, it being the whole of the remainder of said Island. We then met at Cash Island, in the Ohio, on the 5th of April. We granted the certificate, for Cash Island, to David S. Aliverson, he being the oldest settler, containing 140 acres. We then proceeded to No. 2, in the Mississippi. We there granted the certificate to Reazin Punctney, for 314 acres, it being all of said Island. We then proceeded to No. 3, and granted the certificate to Mary Richardson, for 237 acres 127 poles, it being the whole of said Island. We then proceeded to No. 5, or Wolf Island, and granted certificates to Price Edrington, Benjamin F. Edrington, Seth Cook, John H. Cook, Thomas Bateke, Joseph B. Edrington, Henry H. Black, Seth H. Cook, Jesse S. Cook, and Hugh Jenkins, for 320 acres each. We then proceeded to No. 8, and there we granted certificates to William Key, Benjamin B. Alcock, Parthea Bryant, King Luton, Henry J. Mangrum, Richardson Johnson, Burton Lacy and John Neal, for 320 acres each.

We then proceeded to advertise the balance of the land on Wolf Island and No. 8, to be sold at Columbus, on the 13th of November instant, and ordered them advertised in the Paducah Advocate, Smithland Herald, Louisville Journal and Louisville Advertiser. We accordingly proceeded, on the 18th of November, in the town of Columbus, to sell the same at public auction, for ready cash, to the highest bidder; and Duren H. Alcock bought two lots on No. 8, one containing 205 acres, and the other containing 167, at 25 cents per acre, it being the highest and only bid made for said land. We then proceeded to sell the remainder on Wolf Island; Henry L. Edrington became the purchaser of lots No. 5, 11 and 16, on our map; No. 5, containing 300 acres, No. 11, 158 acres, No. 16, 160 acres, at 25 cents per acre,
it being the highest bid; Abraham Stephens bought four lots, No. 12, containing 158 acres, No. 13, 280 acres, No. 18, 150 acres, No. 19, 150 acres, at 25 cents per acre, it being the highest bid; Benjamin F. Edrington bought lot No. 20, containing 166 acres, at 5 cents per acre, it being the highest bid; Thomas Baker, No. 17, containing 160 acres, at 25 cents, it being the highest bid; Price Edrington bought lot No. 15, containing 150 acres, at 25 cents per acre, it being the highest bid.

Amounting in the whole to 9,020 acres and 127 poles,

Which, at 25 cents per acre, amounts to $2,255 18¼

E. A. Daniel, engaged as Commissioner, 51 days at $2 per day,

J. Crice, 43 days, at $2 per day,
Cash paid Surveyor,
Paid chain carriers and markers,
Other incidental expenses,

Which taken from the above will leave in our hands, $1,784 43¼

Which will leave for each county, $446 10¼

Which will be handed over agreeable to said act. This 15th of November, 1837.

E. A. DANIEL,
JOHN CRICE,
Commissioners.

Also, the annual report of the Board of Internal Improvement for Shelby county, which is in the following words and figures, viz:

SHELBYVILLE, 2d Dec. 1837.

To the Legislature of Kentucky:

The Board of Internal Improvement, for Shelby county, are required by
the 14th section of an act passed the 8th of February, 1834, (see session acts, page 447,) to keep a full and fair account of the receipts and expenditures, and semi-annually to make out a complete and perfect account there
of, exhibiting the net profits, &c.; and they are further required to report the same to the Legislature, at each regular session thereof.

We therefore, report that the receipts resulting from tolls upon
the Turnpike Road, under the control of this Board,
from the last annual report, in November, 1836, to 20th of May, 1837, were $6,372 00
And the receipts from 20th May to 20th Nov. 1837, were $10,720 08¼

Total amount received during the year, $17,092 08¼

The Board has paid for ordinary repairs and to
Gate Keepers, for their compensation, and
for bridges and culverts, $4,069 74
And the Board has paid towards its contracts
for present repairs, 7,601 08¼

Balance in the hands of T. W. Newton, late Treasurer, $5,421 26

$18,783 08¼
The contracts into which the Board has entered for repairs upon ten miles of the road west of Shelbyville, will probably amount to $1,700 per mile, to be completed on or before the 25th December, 1837, towards which there has been paid as above, $17,000.00

From which deduct the amount in the hands of the Treasurer, to be applied thereto, $7,601.03 ½

Balance due from the Board, $9,398.91 ½

No dividend was therefore made this year.

This Board discovered early last spring, that unless an additional coat of rock were placed upon the road speedily, all that had been done would become valueless to the State and stockholders, and that the gates would be, in the manner provided for by law, thrown open. Contracts were, therefore, made upon the best terms which could be procured, for rock beaten so as to pass through a two and a half inch ring, and spread. The contracts varied from $1.25 to $1.50 per perch, and from four to five perch under the direction of the Superintendent of the Board, were required for each rod.

It is contemplated to extend the repairs of the same character, from Shelbyville, east to the Franklin county line, during the next year, and in such an event, no dividend can be made in the year 1838.

The probable receipts for tolls, for the next year, will be about $17,000, and, at least that sum, and probably $5,000 more, will be requisite to pay for the contemplated repairs.

The Board have to regret, and they deem it their duty to report, that Thomas W. Newton, their former Treasurer, is in arrears about $5,600, part of which is the $5,421.26 stated in the within report, the balance is for appropriations heretofore made and not taken up by him. As soon as Mr. Newton discovered his inability to meet the drafts of the Board, he frankly stated what were his circumstances, and tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and a successor was appointed. The Board consider it due to Mr. Newton to state, that they have the utmost confidence in his integrity, and they do not anticipate the loss of a single cent by him, ultimately. The security given by him is unquestionably good.

All of which is respectfully reported.

By order of the Board,

SAMUEL TEVIS, Chairman.

On motion, Ordered, That said report be referred to the committee on Internal Improvement, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies thereof, for the use of the members of this House.

1. Mr. Morehead presented the petition of sundry stockholders in the Franklin and Crab Orchard Turnpike Company, praying a modification of their charter.

2. Mr. W. F. Evans presented the petition of Pamela Black, praying to be divorced from her husband, John Black; also, the remonstrance of said John Black, against the same.
3. Mr. Andrews presented the petition of sundry citizens of Greenup and Lawrence counties, praying the establishment of a new county.

4. Mr. Peak presented the petition of E. F. Vawter, &c. praying the passage of a law authorizing the Warsaw Patriot, a newspaper, to publish notices, orders in chancery, &c.

5. Mr. Hammond presented the petition of Asa Derrington and sundry other citizens of Simpson county, praying that a donation be made to him of $200, for reasons set forth in the petition.

6. Mr. Gatewood presented the petition of Joanna Stewart and others, praying that she be divorced from her husband, Hargus Stewart.

7. Mr. Patterson presented the petition and resolutions of the Scott county court, praying that a law may pass providing for transcribing the records of the said court which remain unconsumed.

8. Mr. J. B. Evans presented the petition of Thomas J. Oliver, praying to be divorced from his wife, Rebecca Oliver.

9. Mr. McLean presented the petition of the elders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in the town of Elkton, praying an act of incorporation.

10. Mr. Brooks presented the petition of sundry citizens of Bracken county, praying for the removal of the seat of justice of said county.

11. Mr. Morrow presented the petition of Isaac Stroud, praying the passage of a law authorizing the sale of the real estate belonging to his grand daughter, Minerva A. Stroud.

12. Mr. Lackey presented the petition of Lydia Elliott, praying to be divorced from her husband, Stephen Elliott.

13. Mr. Andrews presented the petition of William Gross, with other documents, praying to be divorced from his wife, Elizabeth Gross.

14. Mr. Holloway presented the petition of Mary A. Key, praying to be divorced from her husband, Tandy Key.

15. Mr. Morrow presented the petition of Elizabeth Ann Cobb, praying to be divorced from her husband, Thomas R. Cobb.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to Messrs. Morehead, Anderson and Thornton; the second, sixth, eighth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth, to the committee on Religion; the third and tenth, to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the fourth and ninth, to the committee for Courts of Justice; the fifth to the committee on Claims; the seventh, to Messrs. Patterson, Taylor, Pratt and Vawter; and the eleventh, to Messrs. Morrow, Bradley, J. M. Johnson and J. O'Bannon.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Lane—I. A bill locating and establishing a State road
from Shelbyville, via Floydsburg and Brownsboro', to Harmony Landing, in Oldham county, on the Ohio river.

Also—2. A bill for the benefit of the citizens of Floydsburg, in Oldham county.

On motion of Mr. Swope—3. A bill to extend the first judicial district, in this Commonwealth, so as to include the county of Nicholas.

On motion of Mr. McClure—4. A bill allowing Russell county one additional justice of the peace.

On motion of Mr. Smith—5. A bill to change the terms of the Shelby circuit court, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Barbour—6. A bill to amend the several laws of this Commonwealth, appropriating the vacant lands north and east of the Tennessee river, to the counties in which they lie, for Internal Improvement.

Also—7. A bill for the improvement of the navigation of Little river, in Trigg county.

On motion of Mr. McLean—8. A bill to appropriate the fines and forfeitures of Todd county, for the benefit of a county seminary, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. McElroy—9. A bill further to regulate proceedings before justices of the peace.

On motion of Mr. Craig—10. A bill to alter the bounds of the Spruce creek precinct, in Whitley county.

Also—11. A bill to change the place of voting in Cane creek precinct, in Whitley county.

On motion of Mr. Coffey—12. A bill to apply the fines and forfeitures of Wayne county, for the year 1837, to lessening the county levy of said county.

Also—13. A bill allowing the county of Wayne one additional justice of the peace.

Also—14. A bill to change the constable's district for the town of Monticello, in Wayne county.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell—15. A bill to increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, in all sums evidenced by specialty.


On motion of Mr. Lawless—17. A bill allowing Barren county an additional justice of the peace, to reside in the town of Edmonton, or its vicinity.

On motion of Mr. Goodson—18. A bill to amend the road law in Campbell county.

On motion of Mr. Brashears—19. A bill to change the place of voting in the Troublesome precinct, in Perry county.
Messrs. Lane, Sprigg, Smith and Field, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the first; Messrs. Lane, Field and Stone, the second; Messrs. Swope, Helm, Beasman and Brooks, the third; Messrs. McClure, Dohoney and Riffe, the fourth; Messrs. Smith, Sprigg, J. W. O'Bannon, Morehead, Peak and Hickman, the fifth; Messrs. Barbour, McElroy, Symons and Buckner, the sixth; the committee on Internal Improvement, the seventh; Messrs. McLean, Morehead, Thornton and Irwin, the eighth; Messrs. McElroy, Holloway, Pratt and Washington, the ninth; Messrs. Craig, Langford and Dohoney, the tenth; Messrs. Craig, Bruce and Langford, the eleventh; Messrs. Coffey, Morrow and Kincaid, the twelfth; Messrs. Coffey, Emerson, Jasper and Bradley, the thirteenth; Messrs. Coffey, Taylor, J. O'Bannon, and J. B. Evans, the fourteenth; Messrs. Mitchell, Payne and W. F. Evans, the fifteenth; Messrs. J. B. Evans, W. F. Evans, Lackey and Emerson, the sixteenth; Messrs. Lawless, Feland and Buckner, the seventeenth; Messrs. Goodson, Thomas and Swope, the eighteenth; Messrs. Brushers, McElroy and Thornburg, the nineteenth.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice—1. A bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Thomas A. Johnson, deceased.

By same—2. A bill to incorporate the Covington Insurance Company.

By same—3. A bill to define, more particularly, the line between Boone and Gallatin counties, and for other purposes.

By same—4. A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Union county.

By same—5. A bill to allow an additional justice of the peace, and constable, to Caldwell county.

By same—6. A bill allowing an additional justice of the peace to Rockcastle county.

By Mr. Kincaid—7. A bill to amend the act to provide for the Improvement of the road from Franklin county, to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.

By Mr. Lane—8. A bill applying the fines and forfeitures of Trimble county, to lessening the county levy.

By Mr. Langford—9. A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Laurel county.

By Mr. McLean—10. A bill for the benefit of Reuben Mansfield.

By Mr. McElroy—11. A bill to incorporate the town of Caseyville, in Union county.

By Mr. Brooks—12. A bill to change the time of holding the Bracken county court.

By Mr. Adams—14. A bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Caldwell county court.
By same—15. A bill to amend an act regulating divorces in this Commonwealth, approved, January 31, 1809.

By Mr. Bush—16. A bill to appropriate the fines and forfeitures of Clarke county, to lessen the county levy in said county.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth, (the seventh and fourteenth being amended at the clerk's table,) were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The ninth was committed to the committee of Ways and Means; the tenth and fifteenth, to the committee for Courts of Justice, and the sixteenth to the committee on Education.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof, (except the fourteenth,) be as aforesaid; and that the title of the fourteenth be amended to read thus, a bill for the benefit of the clerks of the Caldwell and Greenup county courts.

Ordered, That Messrs. Meriwether, McClung, Vawter, Lane, Holloway and Jasper, be appointed a committee, pursuant to the resolution adopted on yesterday, referring to a select committee so much of the message of the Governor as relates to the correspondence of the Governors of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with the Governor of this State, upon the subject of fugitive slaves.

Ordered, That a joint committee on the State Library be appointed; whereupon, Messrs. H. Clay, Jr., Hickman, Slaughter, McLean, McClure and Bruce, were appointed on the part of this House.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the President and Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, to the stockholders, which is as follows, viz:

[For the Report—see Appendix.]

On motion of Mr. W. P. Evans, Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 1000 copies of said report, for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Morehead presented the petition of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, accompanied by a bill presented to the Tennessee Legislature, and the acts and resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, which were received and referred to a select

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said bill for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Buford moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a geological survey of the State of Kentucky.

Which being twice read was adopted.

On motion of Mr. C. M. Clay, Ordered, That the committee of the whole House, to whom was referred the preamble and resolutions and substitute, upon the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States, be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Mr. Helm then moved that the vote by which said preamble and resolutions and substitute were ordered to be printed, be reconsidered, and the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The question was then taken upon ordering said preamble and resolutions and substitute to be printed, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Pitts read and laid on the table the following preamble and joint resolutions, viz:

Whereas, all must know, as the whole western world have felt, the general want of a uniform circulating medium, since the destruction of the late United States Bank, and the distress incident upon the suspension of specie payment by the State Banks, and how desirable it is to the healthful operation of commerce, in all its shapes, to be blessed with a sound paper currency, that will not diminish in value, in proportion to the distance it may travel from the home of its birth; but, upon the contrary, will find a hearty welcome in every quarter of our once blessed confederacy,

Therefore, Resolved, That the Governor be requested to hold a correspondence with the President of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, with the view, and upon the subject of locating a branch of said Bank, at some suitable point in this State, and report the result of the same, as early as may be, to the present General Assembly.

Mr. Bush, from the committee who were appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth.

Which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with, Messrs. Helm, C. M. Clay and W. F. Evans, then severally offered amendments thereto.

Ordered, That said bill, with the amendments, be committed to the committee for Courts of Justice.

Mr. Emerson asked leave to introduce a bill abolishing the Board of Internal Improvement, and the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative, and the said leave refused.

And then the House adjourned.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1837.

1. Mr. Green presented the petition of Catharine Stone and John E. Stone, praying that a law may pass authorizing a sale of the real estate of Moses Stone, deceased.

2. Mr. McLean presented the petition of Henry Miller, Mary Armstrong and David Armstrong, praying that a law may pass authorizing a sale of a certain lot of ground in the town of Russellville, conveyed, in trust, to said Miller, for the use of said Mary Armstrong.

3. Mr. J. O'Brien presented the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Paducah, praying the passage of a law giving to mechanics a lien on the property in said town, upon which they may erect buildings, for their labor.

4. Also, the petition of Louisa A. Rust, praying to be divorced from her husband, Peter A. Rust.

5. Mr. Washington presented the petition of Nancy Ann Lashbrooks, praying to be divorced from her husband, John N. Lashbrooks.

6. Mr. Beaseman presented the petition of Isabella Penn, praying to be divorced from her husband, Warner Penn.

7. Mr. Lawless presented the petition of sundry citizens of Barren county, praying the passage of a law more effectually to protect those engaged in religious worship.

8. Mr. Emerson presented the petition of Preston J. Buford, praying the passage of law allowing him to remove the slaves of Nancy F. Nunn, (a widow,) to the State of Missouri.

9. Mr. Andrews presented the petition of Mark Wallingford, praying to be divorced from his wife, Sarah Wallingford.

10. Mr. Barbour presented the petition of William Wilson, praying to be divorced from his wife, Mary Wilson.

11. Mr. Irwin presented the petition of the heirs and legatees of the estate of R. Langston, deceased, praying that a law may pass allowing the widow of said Langston to remove her dower slaves out of the State.

12. Mr. Holloway presented the petition of sundry citizens of Henderson, Daviess and Hopkins counties, praying the passage of a law establishing a new county out of parts of said counties.

13. Mr. Morrow presented the petition of Robert Dunkerson, praying the passage of a law authorizing a patent to issue to the heirs of Michael Martz, deceased, for two hundred acres of land in Trigg county.

14. Mr. Morehead presented the petition of Joseph R. Underwood, pray-
ing that a law may pass changing the mode of chancery proceeding in relation to a suit in chancery, pending in the Logan circuit court, Craddock &c. vs. Russell's heirs.

15. Mr. J. M. Johnson presented the petition of Ephraim M. Brank, praying that a law may pass authorizing the Register of the Land Office, to issue a duplicate warrant to James Taygert, for one thousand acres of land.

16. Mr. Anthony presented the petition of Amos Smith, praying to be divorced from his wife, Anne Smith.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first, second, third, fourteenth and fifteenth, to the committee for Courts of Justice; the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth and sixteenth, to the committee on Religion; the eighth, to Messrs. Emerson, Coffey and Lackey; the eleventh, to Messrs. Irwin, Kincaid, Browder and McLean; the twelfth, to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the thirteenth, to Messrs. Morrow, Barbour, Halloway and Helm.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary, which is as follows, viz:

OFFICE KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY,
Frankfort, December, 9th, 1837.

Hon. Robert P. Letcher,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir:—Please lay before the Senate the following report, showing the condition of the Kentucky Penitentiary, for the year 1837.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THO. S. Theobald,
Agent and Keeper.

Annual Report of the Agent and Keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary.

The present condition of this Institution, in every view of its affairs, is highly prosperous. The following statistics have been prepared with great care, and will present the best view I can offer, of its management. The Penitentiary was confided to my care and management on the 10th March, 1834; and the books present the subjoined exhibit of its financial concerns, from that date to the first day of December, 1837.

Exhibit, showing the means and liabilities of the Kentucky Penitentiary, on the first day of December, 1837.

MEANS.

Amount due from the Commonwealth for buildings, &c., and for cash paid Prisoners per law, $16,356 26

Amount of accounts due from sundry individuals, 43,735 13

Amount of Bonds against individuals, 2,647 88

Amount of Bagg in and Rope in the hands of Commission Merchants in Louisville—Bag-
ging estimated at 20 cents per yard, and Rope at 8 cents per pound.

Amount of manufactured articles and raw materials on hand per inventory,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Amount due Agent and Keeper for funds advanced to carry on operations,} & \quad 25,732.10 \\
\text{Amount due to other individuals for materials purchased,} & \quad 4,428.54 \\
\text{Balance of means, constituting net profits,} & \quad 72,589.65 \\
\hline
\text{Total Liabilities} & \quad \$102,749.69
\end{align*}
\]

A large portion of the bagging and rope consigned to Louisville, has been sold, and generally for prices above those here stated; yet some remains on hand, and for want of the account of sales, which have not been rendered, I have been compelled to represent these articles as on hand by the estimate above.

\section*{Number of Prisoners.}

Number of prisoners in confinement, per last report, 107

Received since, to December 1st, 1837, 51

--- 158

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline
\textbf{Charges} & \textbf{Counties sent from} & \textbf{Term of sentence} \\
\hline
Horse stealing & Jefferson & 51 For 1 year, 14 \\
Larceny & Fayette & 12 " 2 " 20 \\
Robbery & Campbell & 5 " 3 " 19 \\
Burglary & Nicholas & 4 " 4 " 22 \\
Bigamy & Mason & 3 " 5 " 16 \\
Felony & Greenup & 3 " 6 " 6 \\
Manslaughter & Hickman & 3 " 7 " 3 \\
Kidnapping & Breckenridge & 3 " 8 " 3 \\
Counterfeiting & Scott & 2 " 10 " 8 \\
Swindling & Adair & 2 " 16 " 1 \\
Making free papers & Lawrence & 2 Life, 2 \\
for slaves & Livingston & 2 \\
Burning & Washington & 2 114 \\
Forgery & 20 other counties, & 194 \\
Perjury & one each & 20 \\
Maiming & & \\
\hline
\text{Total} & 114 & 114
\end{tabular}
Nativity. Ages. Education.

Kentucky, 22 From 15 to 20 years, 11 Good, 5
Other States of the Union, 80 “ 20 to 30 “ 58 Ordinary, 86
Ireland, 5 “ 30 to 40 “ 25 None, 23
France, 3 “ 40 to 50 “ 13
England, 1 “ 50 to 60 “ 6 114
Canada, 1 “ 60 to 70 “ 1
West Indies, 1
Norway, 1

RECOMMITS AND AGGREGATE SENTENCES.

5 have been convicted for 8 years, upon two sentences.
6 “ “ for 6 “ “ 2 “
2 “ “ for 25 “ “ 4 “ “ now for life,
1 “ “ for 50 “ “ 4 “
2 “ “ for 5 “ “ 2 “
2 “ “ for 9 “ “ 3 “
2 “ “ for 10 “ “ 2 “
1 “ “ for 26 “ “ 5 “
1 “ “ for 2 “ “ 2 “
1 “ “ for 17 “ “ 2 “
1 “ “ for 11 “ “ 2 “
1 “ “ for 22 “ “ 6 “
1 “ “ for 14 “ “ 3 “
1 “ “ for 18 “ “ 2 “
1 “ “ for 14 “ “ 2 “
1 “ “ for 12 “ “ 2 “
1 “ “ for 4 “ “ 2 “
1 “ “ for 8 “ “ 3 “
1 “ “ for 3 “ “ 2 “

The act of last session providing for the erection of certain buildings within the walls of the Penitentiary, fixed the location of a portion of them at a site which his Excellency, the Governor, and the building committee thought ought to be changed. This, together with the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, induced me to decline their erection until another session, notwithstanding considerable preparations had been made for that purpose. As it is expected to lay this subject more fully before the committee on the Penitentiary, who will doubtless give it due consideration, it is deemed unnecessary to say more upon it here.

During the past year, the prisoners suffered much on account of sickness. It was no unusual sight in the sickly season, to see forty or fifty in the Hospital at the same time. No fatality, however, followed this general sickness, and we lost but two by death, during the whole year.

The institution, in common with the whole country, has suffered some degree of embarrassment the past year, in its pecuniary affairs, owing to the difficulty of collecting debts during the extraordinary pressure. The same cause, likewise, operated to reduce the price of bagging and rope, and many other manufactures, and thus produced a considerable diminution of
the profits anticipated. But its ordinary operations, nevertheless, have been vigorously and profitably conducted.

The moral influence upon the minds of the prisoners, resulting from the administration of the peculiar system of discipline recognized by the laws of the State in regard to this Institution, I am happy to report, is perfectly manifest, and affords good grounds to indulge the hope of the restoration of many of them, to the rank of useful and virtuous citizens.

I invite the standing committee and the members generally of your body, to visit the Institution and examine personally, its affairs.

THOMAS S. THEOBALD,
Agent and Keeper

Ordered, That said report be referred to the committee on the Penitentiary; and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies thereof, for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. Pitts asked leave to withdraw the preamble and resolution, read and laid on the table by him, in relation to the establishment of a branch of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, in this State; which was granted.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Anderson—1. A bill to change the place of voting in the Burnt Tavern precinct, in Garrard county.

Also—2. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Josiah Hutchison, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Peak—3. A bill to allow changes of venue in cases pending before justices of the peace.

On motion of Mr. J. O'Bannon—4. A bill to incorporate the town of Paducah, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Beaseman—5. A bill to guard the occupants now in possession of land forfeited to this Commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. Hough—6. A bill to apply the fines imposed and collected in the several counties in this Commonwealth, in consequence of riots, routs, unlawful assemblies and breaches of the peace, to pay off jurors.

On motion of Mr. Bradley—7. A bill to provide for the unconditional expenditure of certain appropriations heretofore made to Pond river and Trade Water river.

On motion of Mr. Haydon—8. A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Henderson county.

On motion of Mr. Elliott—9. A bill to open and establish a road from the Owingsville and Big Sandy Turnpike road, at or near the mouth of Christy's Fork of Triplett's Creek in Fleming county, to the town of Louisa, in Lawrence county.

On motion of Mr. Parker—10. A bill more particularly to define the county line between the counties of Lewis and Greenup, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Browder—11. A bill granting an appropriation of two thousand dollars to remove the obstructions of Muddy river.
On motion of Mr. Thompson—12. A bill to amend the charter of the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville Turnpike Road Company.

On motion of Mr. Busby—13. A bill to amend the 79th section of an act entitled, an act to amend the Militia law, approved, February 9th, 1837. Also—14. A bill to amend the laws of this Commonwealth, in relation to strays.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Johnson—15. A bill to establish a State road from Spatt’s falls at lock and dam No. 1, on Green river, by lock and dam No. 2, passing through the town of Lewisburg, in Muhlenburg county, to lock and dam No. 3, No. 4, and No. 1, on Barren river, to Bowlinggreen. Also—16. A bill for the establishment of an election precinct at the house of Richard Summons, in the town of Skilesville in Muhlenburg county.

On motion of Mr. Haydon—17. A bill to erect a bridge across Main Eagle creek on the road from Lexington to Ghent.

On motion of Mr. Langford—18. A bill to amend the act further to regulate the Wilderness Turnpike road.

Also—19. A bill to change the place of voting in the Scuffle Cane precinct in Rockcastle county.

On motion of Mr. Hammond—20. A bill to reduce the pay of commissioners of tax.

On motion of Mr. Barbour—21. A bill to amend the law relative to dower estates.

On motion of Mr. McElroy—22. A bill to legalize the proceedings of the court of assessment of the 24th Regiment of the Kentucky Militia, for the year 1837.

On motion of Mr. Craig—23. A bill to amend the act defining the line between the counties of Knox and Whiteley, from the head of the most southwestern fork of Poplar creek, to Peter Wilson’s on Cumberland river.

Also—24. A bill to correct a mistake in the call of a patent issued to Thomas Laughlin.

On motion of Mr. J. B. Evans—25. A bill extending the jurisdiction of Trustees of towns, in relation to menageries, circuses, and all other shows or exhibitions which may pass through the counties.

On motion of Mr. Trumbo—26. A bill to repeal an act, approved 13th January, 1837, concerning the public roads in the county of Bath.

On motion of Mr. Adams—27. A bill to change the place of voting from William McDowell’s to H. Pierce’s mill on Trade Water, in Caldwell county.

On motion of Mr. Leavell—28. A bill to incorporate a company to construct a Turnpike road from Hopkinsville, by way of Oak Grove, in Christian county, to the State line in the direction of Clarksville, Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Alexander—29. A bill to change the place of voting in the Otter Creek precinct in Meade county.
Messrs. Anderson, C. M. Clay and Busby were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the first; Messrs. Anderson, J. B. Evans, Lawless, Bruce and Hickman, the second; the committee for Courts of Justice, the third, fourth, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth; Messrs. Beaseman, Helm and Thornton, the fifth; Messrs. Hough, Helm, Kincaid and Anderson, the sixth; Messrs. Bradley, J. M. Johnson, McElroy and Leavell, the seventh; Messrs. Holloway, Irwin and J. M. Johnson, the eighth; the committee on Internal Improvement the ninth and eleventh; Messrs. Parker, Trimble and Andrews, the tenth; Messrs. Thompson, H. Clay and Woodson, the twelfth; Messrs. Busby, C. M. Clay and Thompson, the thirteenth and fourteenth; Messrs. J. M. Johnson, Holloway, Pitts, Payne and Mitchell, the fifteenth; the committee on Privileges and Elections, the sixteenth and twenty-seventh; Messrs. Haydon, H. Clay, Lane, Peak, Pratt, Rodes and Anderson, the seventeenth; Messrs. Langford, C. M. Clay and Busby, the eighteenth; Messrs. Langford, Craig and Bruce, the nineteenth; the committee on Ways and Means, the twentieth; Messrs. Barbour, McElroy and Edmonson, the twenty-first; Messrs. McElroy, Broadfoot and Adams, the twenty-second; Messrs. Craig, Langford and Bruce, the twenty-third; Messrs. Trumbo, Gatewood, Ruddle and Lackey, the twenty-sixth; Messrs. Leavell, Barbour, Morrow and Helm, the twenty-eighth; Messrs. Alexander, Washington, McElroy and Hough, the twenty-ninth.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, with sundry documents, which are as follows, viz:

[For Message and accompanying documents, see Appendix.]

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State, enclosing the monthly statements and settlements of the Auditor and Treasurer of this State.

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Woodson moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee for Courts of Justice, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws of the State, (if they are in that respect defective,) as to prohibit the emission of notes, tickets or checks, by individuals or corporations, circulating as cash or small change, and to suppress the circulation of the same.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. McLean moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to the tenure of dower estates, and their limitations and restrictions, and so amending the law as to authorize the removal thereof from this Commonwealth, under
necessary restrictions; also life estates held by devise, and their restrictions and limitations.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. McElroy moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making some disposition of the lands of this Commonwealth that have been forfeited to the State for the non-payment of the taxes, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Kincaid moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Banks be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the charters of the several Banks of this Commonwealth as to authorize and require them, until they resume specie payments, to issue and put in circulation, for the convenience of change and business, notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Which being twice read was adopted.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice—I. A bill to raise the price of Wolf Scapls.

By same—2. A bill to change the name of Albert Poulson of the county of Barren.

By same—3. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Elzaphin Richards, deceased.

By Mr. Green—4. A bill to add one additional magistrate to Muhlenburg county.

By Mr. Hough—5. A bill to change the mode of collecting the stock subscribed in the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike Road Company, by the county court of Hardin.

By Mr. Helm—6. A bill for the benefit of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road Company.

By Mr. Bullock—7. A bill to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth.

By Mr. Bruce—8. A bill to reduce the number of justices of the peace in Harlan county.

By Mr. Irwin—9. A bill for the relief of the sheriff of Logan county.

By same—10. A bill to allow additional justices of the peace to Logan and Owen counties.

By Mr. Lane—11. A bill establishing a State road from Shelbyville via Floydsburg and Brownsboro, to Harmony Landing, on the Ohio river.

By Mr. McClure—12. A bill allowing an additional justice of the peace to Russell county, and an additional justice and constable to Adair county.

By Mr. Brashears—13. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Absalom Eversall, deceased.
By Mr. Emerson—14. A bill to authorize the Sheriff of Clinton county to
remove David Jones, who stands committed for further trial under a
charge of murder, to the jail of Cumberland county.

Which were severally read the first time and ordered to be read a second
time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision and second readings of
said bills having been dispensed with, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth,
sixth, eighth, tenth, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth, (the tenth and twelfth
being first amended,) were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a
third time; the seventh and ninth were committed to the committee of
Ways and Means, and the eleventh to the committee on Internal Improve-
ment.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision and third reading of the
first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, twelfth, thirteenth and four-
teenth bills, having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,
Resolved, That the said bills do pass and that the titles thereof be as
aforesaid.

Mr. Meriwether, from the select committee who were appointed to pre-
pare and bring in the same, reported a bill to alter the mode of listing prop-
erty for taxation.

Which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision and second reading of
said bill having been dispensed with, the same was committed to the commit-
tee of Ways and Means.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said bill
for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Nicholas moved a reconsideration of the votes by which the bill to
raise the price of Wolf scalps was ordered to a third reading, dispensing with
the rule as to the third reading and passed, and the question being taken there-
on, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Nicholas then offered an amendment to said bill, which being twice
read was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision and third reading of said
bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,
Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as afore-
said.

And then the House adjourned.
A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills of the following titles, viz:

An act allowing an additional justice of the peace to the county of Wayne.

An act to change the place of holding elections in the Lower Blue Lick precinct, in the county of Nicholas.

The passage of a bill from this House, entitled,

An act allowing an additional justice of the peace to Rockcastle county:

With an amendment; and that they had received official information from his Excellency, the Governor, that he had approved and signed an enrolled bill which originated in the Senate, entitled,

An act to amend the charter of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company.

Approved, Dec. 8, 1837.

1. Mr. W. F. Evans presented the petition of sundry citizens of Mercer and Lincoln counties, praying the establishment of a new county out of parts of said counties, and for other purposes.

2. Mr. Thornton presented the petition of Mary Kimes, praying that a law may pass making her an appropriation for the support and maintenance of her son, John Kimes, an idiot.

3. Mr. Hickman presented the petition of William Strange, praying to be divorced from his wife, Lucinda Strange.

4. Mr. Wickliffe presented the petition of William Palmatin, with other documents, praying to be divorced from his wife, Mary Palmatin.

5. Mr. Peak presented the petition of Robert Guinea, late sheriff of Gallatin county, praying the passage of a law remitting the interest upon a judgment recovered against him as a delinquent for part of the revenue due by him.

6. Mr. H. Clay presented the petition of Messrs. Runyon and Burns, praying that a law may pass authorizing the State to purchase from them their stock held in the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road Company.

7. Mr. Morehead presented the petition or memorial of the Franklin Agricultural Society, praying the passage of a law authorizing a geological survey of this State.

8. Mr. Morrow presented the petition of sundry citizens of Christian county, praying the passage of a law authorizing the county court of said county to grant licence to persons in the town of Hopkinsville to retail spirits, &c.
9. Mr. W. F. Evans presented the petition of Mary Hays, praying to be divorced from her husband, John Hays.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first, to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the second to the committee on Claims; the third, fourth and ninth, to the committee on Religion; the fifth, to the committee for Courts of Justice; the sixth and seventh to the committee on Internal Improvement; and the eighth, to Messrs. Morrow, Leavell, Bradley and McLean.

On motion of Mr. Morehead,

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of the petition presented by him upon the subject of a geological survey of the State, for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. J. B. Evans—1. A bill for the benefit of the late commissioners of taxable property in the county of Allen.

On motion of Mr. Goodson—2. A bill to amend an act entitled, an act to encourage the general diffusion of Education in this Commonwealth, by the establishment of a uniform system of public schools, approved, January 29th, 1830.

Also—3. A bill to regulate the mode of proceeding in distraining for rent in this Commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. Emerson—4. A bill to amend the law regulating the trial of the right of property when levied on by execution.

On motion of Mr. Anthony—5. A bill to change and define the duties of clerks in this Commonwealth, in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. Morehead—6. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend an act incorporating a company to make a Turnpike road from Franklin county to the Crab Orchard in Lincoln county.

On motion of Mr. Buckner—7. A bill to incorporate the town of Saloma in Green county.

On motion of Mr. Peak—8. A bill to authorize a sale of the public buildings in the town of Port William, in Gallatin county, and for other purposes.


On motion of Mr. Helm—10. A bill to incorporate a company to construct a bridge across Salt river at, or near its mouth.

On motion of Mr. Spalding—11. A bill to amend an act to amend the laws establishing a permanent revenue, approved, January 31, 1814; and also, to amend an act entitled, an act requiring tavern keepers, peddlers of clocks, and the owners and keepers of covering horses and jacks, to pay tax in advance and obtain license, approved, Dec. 22, 1831.
On motion of Mr. McClure—12. A bill to appropriate a sum of money to improve the road leading from Columbia by the way of Jamestown and Monticello, to the Tennessee State line in a direction to Knoxville.

On motion of Mr. Sprigg—13. A bill to amend the act, entitled, an act to invest in profitable stocks the surplus revenue of the United States, required to be deposited with the State of Kentucky, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. McLean—14. A bill to amend the law in relation to the importation of slaves into this Commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. Craig—15. A bill allowing Whitley county an additional justice of the peace.

On motion of Mr. Irwin—16. A bill to amend the charter of the Russellville and Clarks ville Turnpike Road Company.

The committee on Claims were directed to prepare and bring in the first; Messrs. Goodson, Thomas and Pratt, the second; the committee on Propositions and Grievances, the third; Messrs. Emerson, W. E. Evans and Taylor, the fourth; Messrs. Anthony, Spalding and Linthicum, the fifth; Messrs. Morehead, Kincaid and Anderson, the sixth; Messrs. Buckner, Symson and McElroy, the seventh; the committee for Courts of Justice, the eighth; Messrs. J. O'Bannon, McElroy and Morrow, the ninth; Messrs. Helm, Hough and Meriwether, the tenth; Messrs. Spalding, Linthicum, McElroy and Stone, the eleventh; Messrs. McClure, Dohoney, Coffey and Riffe, the twelfth; Messrs. Sprigg, Wickliffe, Stone, McElroy and Pratt, the thirteenth; Messrs. McLean, Irwin and Morehead, the fourteenth; Messrs. Craig, Bruce and Broadfoot, the fifteenth; Messrs. Irwin, Browder and McLean, the sixteenth.

Mr. Goodson moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms be required to furnish, for the use of the members of this House, six more tables and chairs.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Helm moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of levying a tax on bulls, standing by the season.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Lane moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of compelling by law, the attendance of each and every member of the several county courts of this Commonwealth, at each and every term of said courts.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Sprigg read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the President of the Bank of Louisville, and the Presidents of the
Resolved, That the President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Kentucky, report to this House immediately, the amount of bills of exchange purchased by the principal Banks and their Branches since their suspension of specie payments, and at what places such bills were payable— at what rate of exchange purchased— at what cost the same have been made available, and to report the length of time which bills purchased by them usually run.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of this Commonwealth, be directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each President of the Banks aforesaid.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said resolutions, for the use of the members of the General Assembly:

Mr. Thompson, from the committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of William Hudspeth and Asa Darrington, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petitions be rejected.

Which being twice read was concurred in.

Mr. Nichols, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred the petitions of the editor of the Warsaw Patriot, the elders of the Presbyterian Church at Elkton and G. B. Jamison, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be rejected.

Which being twice read was concurred in.

Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred the petition of Samuel and Betsey Percefull, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be rejected.

Which being twice read was was concurred in.

Mr. Mewether moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to alter the mode of listing property for taxation, was ordered to be printed.

And the question being taken thereon it was decided in the affirmative.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:
By Mr. Thompson, from the committee on Claims—1. A bill for the benefit of John Hardy.

By Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice—2. A bill for the benefit of William Henry Russell.

By same—3. A bill for the benefit of the Jailers of Butler and Edmonson counties.

By same—4. A bill for the benefit of John Singer, a free man of color.

By Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement—5. A bill to authorize the construction of a lock for the passage of canoes on the Kentucky river, opposite the mill dam of Major and Samuel King.

By Mr. Trumbo—6. A bill to repeal an act concerning the public roads in the county of Bath.

By Mr. Feland—7. A bill to appropriate the fines and forfeitures hereinafter accruing in the counties of Barren and Gallatin to lessening the county levy of said counties.

By Mr. Lawless—8. A bill to add an additional Justice of the Peace to Barren county.

By Mr. Brashears—9. A bill to change the place of voting in the Troublesome precinct in the county of Perry, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Wade—10. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Calloway county.

By Mr. Morehead—11. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act incorporating a company to make a Turnpike road from Franklin county to the Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.

By Mr. Anderson—12. A bill to change the place of voting in the Burnt Tavern precinct in Garrard county, and for other purposes.

By same—13. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Josiah Hutcheson, deceased.

By Mr. Hough—14. A bill to apply the fines collected in consequence of riots, routs, unlawful assemblies and breaches of the peace, to pay off Juries.

By Mr. W. F. Evans—15. A bill for the benefit of John D. Martin, of the county of Monroe.

By same—16. A bill for the benefit of Luther Garrison alias Stamps, and others.

By Mr. Thompson—17. A bill to amend the charter of the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville Turnpike Road Company.

By Mr. Alexander—18. A bill to change the place of voting in the Otter Creek precinct, in Meade county.

By Mr. Busby—19. A bill to amend an act, approved, February 10, 1798, concerning strays.
By Mr. Langford—20. A bill to change the place of voting in the Scuffle Cane precinct, in Rockcastle county.

By Mr. McElroy—21. A bill to legalize the proceedings of the Court of Assessment of the 24th Regiment of the Kentucky Militia, for the year 1837.

By Mr. Coffey—22. A bill to change the Constable's district for the town of Monticello, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Craig—23. A bill to amend an act to establish an election precinct at Chisley Grubbs, in Whitley county.

By same—24. A bill to change the place of voting in the Cane Creek precinct, in Whitley county.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty first, twenty second, twenty third and twenty fourth, (the ninth being first amended at the Clerk's table,) were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The thirteenth was committed to the committee for Courts of Justice, and the fourteenth to the committee on Ways and Means.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty first, twenty second, twenty third and twenty fourth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred, a bill for the benefit of Reuben Mansfield, reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Meriwether, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred bills of the following titles, viz:

1. A bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Logan county.
2. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Laurel county.
3. A bill to alter the mode of listing property for taxation.

Reported the first and third without, and the second with an amendment, which being twice read was concurred in.
Ordered, That said bills be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to carrying concealed and deadly weapons, made a report, accompanied by a bill, the better to suppress the use of certain weapons within this Commonwealth—which report is in the following words, viz:

The committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message recommends a prohibition against the wearing of concealed weapons, and severe penalties for their use in sudden affrays, beg leave to report:

Your committee fully concurred with his Excellency, the Governor, as to the extent and enormity of the evil to society, growing out of the habit of wearing concealed weapons, and as to the necessity of providing some adequate preventative against the further spread, if not the total eradication of that evil. We deem it unnecessary to attempt to add any thing to the cogent remarks of the message, for the purpose of creating or fixing a proper estimate, either in the House or the public, upon this subject. It is believed the Legislature would act in accordance with an already formed public sentiment, in denouncing the severest penalties against the wearing of concealed weapons. But the attention of the committee has been more particularly directed to the extent of the powers of the Legislature upon this subject, and it is our more especial object now, to invite the attention of the House, to the views we have to submit in vindication of the powers of the Legislature to do all that policy, and the great interests of society may require to be done, towards suppressing this evil.

By an act of 1813, the Legislature declared that any person who should "wear a pocket pistol, dirk, large knife, or sword in a cane, concealed as a weapon, should be fined one hundred dollars." One Bliss having been convicted under this statute, caused its validity to be tested before the Court of Appeals, where, in 1822, it was pronounced unconstitutional by two members of the court, the third dissenting. See 2 Littell's Reports, 90.

The decision is based upon that clause of the constitution, which declares "the right of the citizens to bear arms, in defence of themselves and the State, shall not be questioned." The court said this clause not only secures to the citizen the right of wearing any description of weapon he may choose, but takes from the Legislature all power of prescribing the manner in which he shall wear it. If this decision be correct, and gives a true exposition of the constitution, it is obvious that all further investigation of the subject is useless, either as to the character of the mischief, or the appropriateness of any proposed remedy, for the decision goes the length of denying to the Legislature any power at all requisite to the object.

This decision should receive the most deliberate and respectful consideration, not merely as a decision of the Appellate Court, rendered many years ago, and since then apparently acquiesced in, but on account of the high
The court assumes the broad ground that the constitution meant to protect the citizen in the right to wear and use every description of weapon in defence of himself and the State, in any mode he might think proper, and every attempt of the Legislature to regulate the mode of wearing a weapon, is an infringement upon the right intended to be secured to him by the constitution.

In support of this construction, the court urges the argument, that as the constitution specifies no particular kind of arms, it must mean all kinds, or it can be made to protect none in particular; that as it specifies no particular mode of bearing them, it must mean all modes of bearing and wearing them, or it can be made to protect no one particular mode; that if the Legislature can prohibit the use of any one kind, it can successively prohibit the use of every other kind of arms; and that if it can prohibit one mode of wearing weapons, it can successively prohibit every mode until every mode is prohibited, and the citizen is entirely debarred the use of all arms and in every mode.

Whatever plausibility may be supposed to belong to this mode of reasoning, we are satisfied it is merely plausible and must yield to a more matured view of the subject.

A construction of any law by the mere literal import of the words, without attention to the subject matter and probable intention is always a bad construction. This is more especially true when applied to constitutional law. More than any other form of law, it deals in generalities and broad principles, and descends the least into minute particulars. Therefore it is, that in attaining its meaning, the literal import of words should be least, and the probable intention most attended to.

This has been signal illustrated among a variety of other instances, by the interpretation given to the phrase, express facta bona, as used in the Federal and all the State constitutions. Though the courts unanimously reprobate the policy of all retrospective laws, as repugnant to the true principles of civil liberty, and though they agree with equal unanimity, that such laws fall
within the literal import of the phrase, *ex post facto* laws, yet, anxious as they were to do so, they did not feel justified in making them fall within it, by resorting to the course of reasoning, that as the constitution does not specify any particular kind of *ex post facto* law, it must mean all or it can be made to mean none. But feeling bound to settle the meaning by the probable intention, rather than the mere literal import of the words, they sought for that intention in the history of our progenitors, and fixed the construction by what was there to be found, as the probable mischief intended to be guarded against, and restricted the meaning to *ex post facto* laws of a penal character.

A critical examination of the reserved powers excepted out of the general powers of government, in our Kentucky constitution, will show that all or very nearly all of them, are aimed to prevent the perpetration of acts of tyranny and oppression, such as the history of England and other countries gave warning had been perpetrated there, and warranted the apprehension might be perpetrated here, if not guarded against. An examination of history therefore, is one of the most legitimate sources of information in all attempts to cast light on any of these clauses of the constitution. The light afforded from that quarter, in the present instance, is believed to be wholly unfavorable to the construction given by the court, but entirely favorable to the opposite construction. It furnishes no reason, whatever, to believe, that the framers of the constitution, intended to reserve the right of using any sort of arms, except such as are appropriate to the soldier or the militia man. The English and other governments had frequently interfered to take from citizens the fire locks and other appropriate weapons of the soldier, such as could be advantageously used in opposition to the government; but none of them had ever so interfered to take from the citizen the knife or dirk, or other similar weapon, only appropriate to individual contest in private broils.

Much of reason and sound policy may well be imputed to the convention, in securing to our citizens the right to bear the arms of a soldier. No such reason or policy can be alleged in favor of securing to them the right of wearing the weapons of the brave and the assassin. On the contrary, it would be a severe imputation upon the wisdom and virtue of the framers of our constitution, to suppose that they meant to secure to the citizen the use of any such detestable instruments of mere private malice. The one policy or mode of construction, simply secures an important right, held very dear by our ancestors, and deemed by them essential to the preservation of liberty; the other, supposes an intention to secure a right not necessary to the preservation of liberty, nor essential to the individual citizen; a right not held dear or sacred, but abhorred by our ancestors, and leading to practices not consonant to their habits or manners, but held by them in utter detestation. Can we hesitate then, as to the motives of policy that led to the engraving this clause upon the constitution, or the true intention of its framers? Surely there can be no room for reasonable doubt upon the subject. If so, then there is no difficulty in the construction. There is nothing in the language used, controlling this supposed and most probable intention. In our estimation it is appropriate and entirely fulfilled, when confined to the purposes of such an intention.

The term, "to bear arms," is in common parlance, even at this day, most usually and most appropriately applied only to the distinctive arms of the
12.

House of Representatives.

75

pistol, as the musket or the rifle. When we say of a person that he is too old, too young, or too feeble "to bear arms," we do not mean that he is not of the proper age or strength to wear a dirk or a knife, but to bear the musket or the rifle. So, neither do we say that a man bears a dirk or a knife, but that he wears them.

The very same phrase occurs in the following part of the 28th section of the 3d article of the constitution. "Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal services." Here the meaning of the phrase is not susceptible of misinterpretation. It is obvious that nothing could have been meant but the arms of a soldier. For what possible services to the State, in wearing or using the stiletto, could the convention have contemplated, as requiring to be compensated by the payment of an equivalent. The convention had reason to fear that persons, conscientiously scrupulous, might be compelled to bear the musket or rifle, in the service of the State, if not protected by the constitution. They had no reason to fear the Legislature would compel them to wear dirks or knives for the purpose of self-defence, or personal vengeance. It would be perfectly ridiculous to suppose the convention intended to guard against any such absurd abuse of power on the part of the Legislature. Such being the indisputable meaning of the phrase "to bear arms," in this section, it settles its construction the same way, in the other section also. For the well established rules of construction require that the same phrase should receive one and the same construction, in every part of one and the same instrument; and that where it is doubtful as used in one part, it shall be settled by its meaning as used in another part, free from doubt.

We conclude, therefore, that both the letter and spirit of the constitution are amply fulfilled, so long as the citizen is allowed to bear such arms and accoutrements as are appropriate to a soldier, for the time being, whatever those arms may then happen to be, and that the Legislature is not inhibited from proscribing all use of the dirk, knife, pocket pistol, or sword cane, and such like weapons, as are not appropriate nor necessary to the soldier.

But even if such were not our opinion, and we thought the Legislature could not prohibit a citizen from wearing such weapons, still we should dissent from the reasoning of the court, which goes to prove the Legislature cannot regulate the mode of wearing them. We should not infer that because one Legislature could prohibit all modes of wearing them but one, that a succeeding Legislature could prohibit that mode also, and both laws remain in force at one and the same time. In that case, the courts would either decide that the second law was a virtual repeal of the first, or that both, taken together, amounted to a total denial of the right to the citizen, and therefore both were unconstitutional.

In the accompanying bill, we have endeavored to devise for the adoption of the House, the mildest remedies at all calculated to suppress the evil, as those most likely to be enforced, deeming it much better to trust to an experiment of their efficacy and sufficiency, than by the adoption of others of a more rigorous character, incurring the hazard of their not being enforced by the jurors of the country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. S. Nicholas,
Chairman.
A bill, the better to suppress the use of certain weapons in this Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful to sell, within this Commonwealth, any dirk, pocket pistol, sword cane, or large open bladed knife, commonly carried in a sheath and used as a weapon, without first obtaining an annual license from the Clerk of the county court of the county where such sale is made, for the vending of such articles therein, and first paying for such license the sum of two hundred dollars; and any person venturing, thereafter, to make sale of any such article without such license, shall, for every such offence, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

Sec. 2. That every owner of any such weapon as is described in the first section of this act, shall be bound to give in the same as part of his taxable property, and shall pay therefor an annual tax of ten dollars.

Sec. 3. That any person who, from and after the first day of March next, shall carry a sword or dirk in a cane, or shall wear any of the before described weapons concealed about his person, so that the same shall not be plainly visible to all bystanders, shall, for every such offence, be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Circuit Judges to give this act in charge to the Grand Juries, and that the Attorney for the Commonwealth, prosecuting an indictment to conviction under this act, shall be entitled to one fifth of the fine recovered.

The said bill was taken up, read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed to, and made the special order of the day for Monday the 18th instant, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 1000 copies of said report and bill for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Nicholas from the committee for Courts of Justice, who were appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported the following bills, viz:

A bill to amend the act, entitled, an act regulating proceedings in cases of forcible entry and detainer:

A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts or parts of acts, concerning limitations of actions:

Which were read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,
Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of each of said bills for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. W. F. Evans, from the select committee, appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to regulate chancery proceedings, under five pounds before Justices of the Peace:

Which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That said bill be committed to the committee for Courts of Justice, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies thereof, for the use of the members of this House.

And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1837.

1. Mr. Swope presented the petition of Gabriel and Judith Amos, praying to be restored to the rights and privileges of unmarried persons.

2. Mr. Spalding presented the petition of sundry citizens of Bradfordsville and its vicinity, in the county of Marion, praying that an additional Constable be allowed to said county.

3. Mr. Andrews presented the petition of Matilda Applegate, praying to be divorced from her husband, Jacob Applegate.

4. Mr. McElroy presented the petition of John Mitchell and John P. Berlow, administrators of Aaron S. Berlow, deceased, with the will annexed, praying that a law may pass authorizing a sale of, and conveyance of part of the real estate of said deceased, for the purpose of paying his debts, &c.

5. Mr. Meriwether presented the petitions of sundry citizens of Gallatin, Henry and Trimble counties, praying the establishment of a new county out of parts of said counties.

6. Mr. Payne presented the petition of sundry citizens of Warren county, praying a repeal of the law declaring Trammel’s Fork of Drake’s creek a navigable stream.

7. Also, the petition of sundry citizens of Warren county, praying the passage of a law making an appropriation to Mrs. Eleanor Walker, a person of unsound mind.

8. Mr. Craig presented the petition of Leonard D. Cash, praying the passage of a law allowing him compensation for apprehending and committing to jail James W. Taylor.
9. Mr. Waddell presented the petition of Robert Frister, praying to be divorced from his wife, Lucinda Frister.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first, third and ninth, to the committee on Religion; the second, to Messrs. Spalding, Linthicum and Anthony; the fourth, to the committee for Courts of Justice; the fifth, to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the sixth, to Messrs. Payne, Mitchell and Irwin; and the seventh and eighth to the committee on Claims.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of a bill entitled, an act to repeal all acts or parts of acts, declaring Little Barren river, from its mouth to Hamilton's mill, a navigable stream. And the passage of bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the Clerks of the Caldwell and Greenup county courts.
An act regulating the county levy of Wayne county, and for other purposes.
An act applying the fines and forfeitures of Trimble county, to lessening the levy.
An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Caldwell county.
An act changing the lower precinct in the county of Madison.
An act to regulate the courts in Gallatin county.
An act for the relief of the Sheriff of Christian county.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Adair county.
An act to define more particularly the line between Boone and Gallatin counties, and for other purposes.

With an amendment to the latter.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Dohoney—1. A bill to apply the fines and forfeitures hereafter accruing in Adair county, to lessening the county levy.

Also—2. A bill to make it felony where property is levied on by any officer of this Commonwealth, where the property is removed or secreted, before the day of sale, intentionally.

On motion of Mr. Hickman—3. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to provide for the compensation of Jurors.

On motion of Mr. Pitts—4. A bill to construct a State road from Harford, in Ohio county, by the mouth of Maddy river, in Butler county, to Russellville.

On motion of Mr. Trumbo—5. A bill authorizing the county court of Bath county, to affix the price of all vacant lands in said county, agreeable to quality.
On motion of Mr. Feland—6. A bill to legalize the proceedings of the Trustees of the town of Glasgow, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Goodson—7. A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Paris Railroad company.

On motion of Mr. Morrow—8. A bill to establish a State road from Hopkinsville to Morgantown, in Butler county, on Green river.

On motion of Mr. Andrews—9. A bill to incorporate the town of Mount Carmel.

On motion of Mr. Morehead—10. A bill for the benefit of the city school in the town of Frankfort.

On motion of Mr. Anderson—11. A bill for the benefit of the administrator and heirs of Lindsay Beaumont, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Morehead—12. A bill to open a State road from Frankfort to Bloomfield, in Nelson county.

On motion of Mr. Peak—13. A bill to establish a State road from Sanders' old mill on Eagle creek, to intersect the State road at Turpin's horse mill, leading from Brock's ford to the town of Warsaw.

On motion of Mr. J. O'Bannon—14. A bill to authorize the entry of fractional sections of land west of Tennessee river.

On motion of Mr. Beaseman—15. A bill to legalize the act of the President and Directors of the Augusta, Cynthiana and Georgetown Turnpike Road Company.

On motion of Mr. Edmonson—16. A bill to apply the fines and forfeitures of Hart county to lessening the county levy of said county.

On motion of Mr. Holloway—17. A bill to amend the act, entitled, an act incorporating the town of Steamport, in the county of Henderson.

On motion of Mr. Swope—18. A bill to regulate the precincts of Pendleton county.

On motion of Mr. McClure—19. A bill for the purpose of building a bridge across the mouth of Greasy creek at its junction with the Cumberland river.

On motion of Mr. Pratt—20. A bill to amend the act of 1836-7, authorizing the county court of Scott to levy a tax upon property in said county.

On motion of Mr. McElroy—21. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish a State road from the mouth of Salt river to the Ohio river, opposite Shawneetown, &c., approved 14th February, 1835.

Messrs. Dohoney, McClure and Riffe, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the first; the committee for Courts of Justice, the second and tenth; Messrs. Hickman, Woodson and Thompson, the third; the committee on Internal Improvement, the fourth and seventh; Messrs. Trumbo, Gatewood, Swope, Lackey and Riddle, the fifth; Messrs. Feland, Lawless and Langford, the sixth; Messrs. Morrow, McLean, Irwin and Pitts, the
eighth; Messrs. Andrews, Gooding and Parker, the ninth; Messrs. Anderson, Kincaid and Taylor, the eleventh; Messrs. Morehead, Linthicum and Hickman, the twelfth; Messrs. Peak, Haydon and Lane, the thirteenth; Messrs. J. O’Bannon, Woolfolk, Wade, McElroy and Adams, the fourteenth; Messrs. Baseeman, Brandon, Swope and Helm, the fifteenth; Messrs. Edmondson, Barbour, McElroy and Thornburg, the sixteenth; Messrs. Holloway, Anthony and McElroy, the seventeenth; the committee on Privileges and Elections, the eighteenth; Messrs. McClure, Dohoney, Coffey, Riffe and Helm, the nineteenth; Messrs. Pratt, Patterson and Haydon, the twentieth; and Messrs. McElroy, Holloway, Anthony and Washington, the twenty first.

On motion of Mr. Kincaid—

Ordered, That the petitions and remonstrances, and other papers on file in relation to the establishment of a new county out of parts of the counties of Mercer and Lincoln, be referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Swope, from the committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report in writing, which is as follows, viz:

The committee of Privileges and Elections have, according to order, had under consideration the returns of the Sheriffs of this Commonwealth, and make thereon the following report: that the following gentlemen are returned as duly elected to serve as members of the House of Representatives, for the present General Assembly, viz:

From the county of Adair—Chapman Dohoney:
From the county of Allen—James B. Evans:
From the county of Anderson—Benjamin F. Hickman:
From the county of Bourbon—Hiram M. Bledsoe and T. Towles Thornton:
From the county of Bracken—David Brooks:
From the counties of Butler and Edmondson—James G. Pitts:
From the county of Bullitt—Henry F. Kallas:
From the county of Bath—John A. Trumbull:
From the county of Barren—Thomas Eiland and Barwell Lawless:
From the counties of Breckinridge and Hancock—Henry Washington:
From the county of Boone—Edmund F. Vawter:
From the county of Campbell—John A. Goodson and John J. Thomas:
From the counties of Clay and Perry—Robert S. Brashears:
From the counties of Cumberland and Clinton—Burr H. Emerson:
From the county of Campbell—James H. Adams:
From the county of Christian—Livingston L. Leavell and William Morrow:
From the county of Clarke—Pleasant Bush and John W. Hinde:
From the county of Calloway—Vincent A. Wade:
From the county of Casey—John Rife:
From the county of Daviess—William Anthony:
From the county of Estill—Isaac Thornsburg:
From the county of Fleming—Franklin A. Andrews and Abram Gooding:
From the county of Franklin—James T. Morehead:
From the county of Fayette—Henry Clay, Jr., William Rodes and Robert Wickliffe:
From the counties of Floyd and Pike—Greenville Lackey:
From the county of Garrard—Simeon H. Anderson and Robert P. Letcher:
From the county of Green—Robert R. Buckner and James C. Sympon:
From the county of Greenup—David Trumble:
From the county of Gallatin—Jefferson Peak:
From the counties of Graves and McCracken—James O'Bannon:
From the county of Grant—Charles Ruddle:
From the county of Grayson—Willis Green:
From the county of Harrison—John O. Beaseman and Benjamin Brandon:
From the county of Harrods—John L. Helms and Harrison Hoag:
From the county of Hart—Benjamin B. Edmonson:
From the county of Hopkins—William Bradley:
From the county of Hickman—Thomas Woofolk:
From the county of Henry—John W. O'Bannon and Charles Stewart:
From the county of Henderson—John G. Holloway:
From the county of Jefferson—William F. Bullock and David Meriwether:
From the city of Louisville—William H. Field and Samuel S. Nicholas:
From the county of Jessamine—Tucker Woodson:
From the counties of Knox and Harlan—John P. Bruce:
From the county of Livingston—Thomas Broadfoot:
From the county of Lincoln—John Kincaid:
From the county of Logan—Robert Browder and James W. Irwin:
From the county of Lewis—William B. Parker:
From the counties of Lawrence and Morgan—John L. Elliott:
From the county of Mason—John A. McClung and James W. Waddle:
From the county of Monroe—William F. Evans:
From the county of Mercer—James Taylor and John B. Thompson:
From the county of Marion—Leonard A. Spalding:
From the county of Meade—Thomas Alexander:
From the county of Madison—John F. Busby and Cassius M. Clay:
From the county of Montgomery—Charles S. Gatewood:
From the county of Muhlenburg—John M. Johnson:
From the county of Nelson—Thomas P. Linthicum and C. Clayton Slaughter:
From the county of Nicholas—Moses F. Glenn:
From the county of Oldham—Newton Lane:
From the county of Ohio—James Johnston:
From the county of Owen—Benjamin Hayden:
From the county of Pendleton—Samuel F. Swope:
From the county of Pulaski—Charles Jasper:
From the counties of Rockcastle and Laurel—Henry S. Langford:
From the county of Russell—Nathan McClure:
From the county of Shelby—Nicholas Smith and James C. Sprigg:
From the county of Scott—James Patterson and John F. Pratt:
From the county of *Simpson*—Davis S. Hammond:
From the county of *Spencer*—James W. Stone:
From the county of *Todd*—Finis E. McLean:
From the county of *Trigg*—George W. Barbour:
From the county of *Union*—Hiram McElroy:
From the county of *Warren*—Asa T. Mitchell and Edmund Payne:
From the county of *Washington*—John Moore:
From the county of *Wayne*—Shelby Coffey:
From the county of *Whitley*—Andrew Craig:
From the county of *Woodford*—William Buford, Jr.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred leave to bring in a bill to allow changes of venue in cases pending before Justices of the Peace; also, a resolution in relation to the tenure of dower estates, &c. reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make any change in the existing laws upon those subjects. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred the petition of Rebecca Hill for a divorce, reported the same with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be rejected. Which was concurred in.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Swope, from the committee on Privileges and Elections—1. A bill to establish an election precinct in the county of Allen, at the house of Anthony Faralstreet.

By Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice—2. A bill for the benefit of the executor, widow and children of John J. Shelton, deceased.

By same—3. A bill for the benefit of the mechanics in the town of Paducah.

By Mr. Meriwether, from the committee on Ways and Means—4. A bill allowing the commissioners of the revenue for Jefferson county, additional compensation.

By Mr. Goodson—5. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to encourage the general diffusion of education in this Commonwealth, by the establishment of a uniform system of public schools, approved January 29th, 1830.

By Mr. W. F. Evans—6. A bill for the benefit of Susannah Hawthorn, and others.

By Mr. Spalding—7. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the several laws establishing a permanent revenue, approved January 31, 1814, and to amend an act requiring tavern keepers, pedlars of clocks, and
the owners and keepers of covering horses and jacks, to pay taxes in ad-
vance and obtain licence, approved December 22, 1831.

By Mr. C. M. Clay—8. A bill to incorporate the Kentucky Bridge Com-
pany.

By Mr. Haydon—9. A bill to make an appropriation to build a bridge
across Eagle creek.

By Mr. Langford—10. A bill to amend the act further to regulate the
Wilderness Turnpike road.

By Mr. Coffey—11. A bill to allow an additional Justice and Constable
to the county of Wayne.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second
time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of
said bills having been dispensed with, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth,
sixth, and eleventh, were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third
time; the seventh was committed to the committee on Ways and Means,
and the eighth, ninth and tenth, to the committee on Internal Improve-
ment.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the
first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eleventh bills, having been dis-
pensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as afore-
said.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, who were ap-
pointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to amend the law
of descents and the law of devises.

Which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said bill
for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Mitchell, from the select committee who were appointed to prepare
and bring in the same, reported a bill more effectually to protect persons as-
sembled for religious worship.

Which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of
said bill having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the same be committed to the committee for Courts of
Justice, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies thereof for
the use of the members of the General Assembly.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to bills from this House of the
following titles, viz:

1. An act to define more particularly the line between Boone and Gall-
atin counties, and for other purposes:
2. An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Rockcastle county:

Were taken up, twice read—the first concurred in, and the second disagreed to.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred a bill establishing a State road from Shelbyville, via Floydsburg and Brownsboro, to Harmony Landing on the Ohio river, reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with; and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Thornton moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill so amending the present laws on the subject of mortgages and deeds of trust, as to reduce the time now allowed for recording them, or so as to make such instruments of no validity as to creditors or purchasers, until they are deposited in the proper office for record.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Beaseman moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts furnish each member of this House with a printed copy of a list of the public lands, forfeited to this Commonwealth.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Irwin moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Banks be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the Banks of this Commonwealth, to make one or more Branches, or offices, at convenient points, to facilitate the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, as a condition precedent to the renewal of their charters.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. W. F. Evans moved the following preamble and resolution, viz:

Whereas, it is believed by a great portion of the citizens of this Commonwealth, that but very little (if any) benefit results from the present mode of militia discipline in this State, and that it is an idle consumption of time, in calling our citizens out to perform military duty, when in fact, what little information they derive from mustering would be worse than none when called into the actual service of the country:

Wherefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the committee on Military Affairs be requested to inquire into the propriety of passing a law, abolishing all musters in the State, except one company muster in each year, and that only for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the Militia of this Commonwealth annually, and that they report by bill or otherwise,
And the question being taken upon the adoption thereof, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Beaseman and——, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—


Mr. Sprigg moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the committee on the Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement be, and they are hereby directed to inquire into the amount of moneys which have been applied to each specific work of Internal Improvement under the charge, superintendence and supervision of said Board; and to inquire into the probable amount of moneys which will be requisite to complete such specific work now under contract—the amount which will be requisite to complete the Turnpike roads now constructing, to their points of termination, and the amount of moneys which will be requisite to complete all locks and dams, which are contemplated to be built in the general plan of Slackwater Navigation now constructing, and that they report the result of their enquiries to this House.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Helm, from the committee appointed to revise the rules of this House, made the following report, viz:

Strike out the 24th Rule.
Continue the 23rd Rule. But a refusal to sustain the previous question shall not bar the House from forthwith proceeding to the consideration of the subject, but it shall not be in order to move the previous question again on the same day. When the previous question is moved, it shall cut off all amendments pending or be proposed. It shall not be debated, but shall forthwith be proposed, and if sustained, shall immediately, and before the intervention of any other legislative motion, be put to the House.

38th Rule, read as follows: On motion to proceed or dispense with the orders of the day, to dispense with any Rule of the House, to take up business out of its regular order, to commit or re-commit, except with instructions, to lie on the table for the present, shall be propounded and decided without debate.

38th Rule. But a bill having been twice read and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, on a different day, may have its third reading on that day and passed.

Strike out the 45th Rule, and insert the following: The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the orders of the day, or in that class of business to which it appropriately belongs; and when the House shall adjourn, leaving unfinished a report from any standing Committee, after the call for petitions, the House shall, on the succeeding morning, resume the consideration of the unfinished report.

After a bill or any other paper shall have been once regularly read, no member shall have the right to call for its second reading, unless by the consent of the House.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies thereof, for the use of the members of this House.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1837.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to change the name of Albert Paulson, of the county of Barren.
An act to reduce the number of Justices in Harlan county.
An act to allow additional Justices of the Peace for Logan and Owen counties.
An act allowing an additional Justice to Russell county, and an additional Justice and Constable to Adair county.

And their disagreement to the passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act to amend an act, supplementary to an act to incorporate the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road Company.
1. Mr. Hickman presented the petition of Frances B. Stephens, and William S. Hickman and A. H. Rennick her trustees, praying the passage of a law authorizing the sale of a slave held in trust by said trustees.

2. Mr. Emerson presented the petition of Susan Carter, and others, praying that a law may pass authorizing a sale of part of the real estate of William Carter, deceased, for the purpose of paying his debts.

3. Mr. Craig presented the petition of Joseph Sullivan, and others, praying that a law may pass allowing additional compensation for taking care of Polly Boler, an idiot.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee for Courts of Justice; the second to Messrs. Emerson, H. Clay and W. F. Evans, and the third to the committee on Claims.

Mr. W. F. Evans moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That Mr. John H. Ransdell be permitted the use of a seat within the bar of the Representative Hall, for the purpose of reporting the proceedings of the House, for the Commonwealth.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Thornsburg asked leave to withdraw the petition of Rebecca Hill, for a divorce, which was granted and the petition withdrawn.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Greenup and Lawrence counties, praying for a new county, moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition is reasonable. Which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said committee prepare and report a bill in pursuance of said resolution.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, asked leave to withdraw the petition of E. W. Branks. Which was granted, and the petition withdrawn.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred a bill for the benefit of the heirs of Josiah Hutcheson, deceased, reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass and that the title thereof be as afore-said.

Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred the petition of Joana Stewart, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:
Resolved, That the said petition be rejected. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Rodes, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Hardeesia Allensworth, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That said petition be rejected.

Mr. Leavell moved to reverse the said resolution, and the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Linthicum and Leavell, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—


Ordered, That said committee prepare and bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer of said petition.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:
By Mr. Lawless, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances—1. A bill further to regulate the mode of proceeding in distraining for rent in this Commonwealth.

By Mr. Swope, from the committee on Privileges and Elections—2. A bill to change the place of voting, from William McDowell's to Hiram Pierce's mill, in Caldwell county.

By same—3. A bill to establish an election precinct in the town of Skilesville, in Muhlenburg county.

By Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion—4. A bill for the benefit of James Steers.

By same—5. A bill for the benefit of William Craycraft.

By same—6. A bill for the benefit of Jeremiah Rucker.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first was committed to the committee for Courts of Justice, and the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth, were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The House, then according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, upon the bill to take the sense of the people of this Commonwealth upon the propriety of calling a convention, Mr. McElroy in the chair, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair; when Mr. McElroy reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the bill aforesaid, had made some progress therein, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again. Which was granted.

And then the House adjourned.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1837.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the State Librarian, which is in the following words and figures, viz:

[For the Report—see Appendix.]

A message was received from the Senate announcing their disagreement to the passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of the heirs of Elzaphin Richards, deceased, and the passage of a bill from this House, entitled an act to authorize the Sheriff of Clinton County to remove David Jones, who stands committed for further trial under a charge of murder, to the jail of Cumberland County.

Mr. Anderson moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be allowed to Mr. Schmidt, on tomorrow evening, for the purpose of a musical concert.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Beaseman moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Propositions and Grievances be instructed to lay, forthwith, before this House all the petitions and communications that they have from the sovereign people, relative to the expediency of calling a convention.

Ordered, That said resolution lie on the table for the present.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Bledsoe—1. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to equalize taxation, approved February 23, 1837.

On motion of Mr. Morehead—2. A bill for the benefit of Elisha L. Winter.

On motion of Mr. Helm—3. A bill for the benefit of James G. Pitts.

On motion of Mr. Meriwether—4. A bill to amend the charter of the Oakland Turnpike Road Company.


On motion of Mr. Bruce—6. A bill to authorize the Board of Internal Improvement to subscribe, on the part of the State, $— to build a bridge across Straight creek, in Harlan county, at or near where it empties into the Cumberland river.

On motion of Mr. W. F. Evans—7. A bill to amend the law regulating the appointment of Constables, as respects the time, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Gatewood—8. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Montgomery county.

On motion of Mr. Swope—9. A bill more effectually to suppress the practice of gambling in this Commonwealth.
On motion of Mr. Pratt—10. A bill to incorporate the Georgetown Lyceum.

Messrs. Bledsoe, Gatewood, Woodson and Thornton, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the first; Messrs. Morehead, Wickliffe and H. Clay, the second; the committee on Internal Improvement, the third and sixth; Messrs. Meriwether, Helm and Bullock, the fourth; the committee on Religion, the fifth; Messrs. W. F. Evans, Emerson and Lackey, the seventh; Messrs. Gatewood, Lawless and Trumbo, the eighth; Messrs. Swope, Morehead, Nicholas, Anderson and Rodes, the ninth; and Messrs. Pratt, McElroy and Pitts, the tenth.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. J. Johnston, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances—
1. A bill to establish the county of ______.

By Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion—2. A bill for the benefit of Hazenlia Allensworth.

By same—3. A bill for the benefit of John Black and Pamela Black.

By Mr. Dohoney—4. A bill to apply the fines and forfeitures hereafter accruing in Adair county, to lessening the county levy.

By Mr. Trumbo—5. A bill authorizing the county court of Bath county to affix the price of vacant lands in said county.

By Mr. Morrow—6. A bill for the benefit of Minerva Stroud.

By Mr. Anthony—7. A bill to change and define the duties of clerks in this Commonwealth, in certain cases.

By Mr. Anderson—8. A bill for the benefit of Lindsay Beaumont, deceased.

By Mr. Buckner—9. A bill to incorporate the town of Saloma in the county of Green.

By Mr. Peak—10. A bill to establish a State road leading from Saunders' old mill to intersect the present State road, leading from Brock's ford to the town of Warsaw, in Gallatin county.

By Mr. Edmonson—11. A bill to extend the limits of the town of Munfordsville.

By Mr. Holloway—12. A bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Steamport, in the county of Henderson.

By Mr. Spalding—13. A bill to allow an additional Constable to the county of Marion.

By Mr. J. M. Johnson—14. A bill to establish a State road from Spottsville, at lock and dam No. 1, on Green river, to Bowlinggreen.

By Mr. Lane—15. A bill for the benefit of the citizens of Floydsburg in Oldham county.

By Mr. McLean—16. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend
the law prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State, approved February 2, 1833.

By Mr. McElroy—17. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish a State road from the mouth of Salt river, to the Ohio river, opposite to Shawneetown.

By Mr. Craig—18. A bill to amend an act and explain an act, approved the 17th January, 1818, for the division of Knox county.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, eighth, sixteenth and eighteenth, were referred to the committee for Courts of Justice; the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and seventeenth, were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; the seventh was referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and the fourteenth to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and seventeenth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Bradley moved a reconsideration of the vote by which a bill to establish the county of —— was referred to the committee for Courts of Justice.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Ordered, That said bill be re-committed to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

The House then, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House upon the bill to take the sense of the people of this Commonwealth upon the propriety of calling a convention, Mr. McElroy in the chair; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. McElroy reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the bill aforesaid, had made some progress therein, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again. Which was granted.

And then the House adjourned.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1837.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills, which originated therein, of the following titles, viz:

An act to take the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth, as to the expediency and propriety of calling a convention to revise the constitution of this State.

An act to change the mode of appointing trustees to the Cumberland Hospital.

An act to incorporate the Kentucky Silk Manufacturing Company.

An act for the benefit of George Morris, Jr, heir at law of George Morris, deceased.

An act for the relief of William B. Parker, late Sheriff of Lewis county.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville.

An act for the benefit of Isaac Cox and children.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Henry Threlkeld, enclosing sundry depositions to be used in his behalf, against an application on the part of his wife for a divorce.

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee on Religion.

Mr. Beaseman presented the petition of the administrators and adult heirs of William D. Harding, deceased, praying the passage of a law authorizing a sale of the real estate of said deceased.

Which was received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred to the committee for Courts of Justice.

Mr. Irwin moved that the committee of the whole House be discharged from the further consideration of the bill which originated in this House, to take the sense of the people of this Commonwealth upon the propriety of calling a convention.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to take the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth, as to the expediency and propriety of calling a convention to revise the constitution of this State, was taken up, read the first time, and ordered to be read a second.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with, Mr. Irwin moved that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole House, and made the special order for this day. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole
House upon said bill, Mr. Irwin in the chair; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Irwin reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the bill aforesaid, had made some progress therein, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again. Which was granted.

Mr. Bruce, "at half past two o'clock, P. M. moved that the House do now adjourn. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Thornsburg and —— were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Anderson, Andrews, Anthony, Beaman, Bledsoe, Brandon, Brooks, Bruce, Buckner, Buford, Bullock, Bush, Clay, H., Craig, Elliott, Emerson, Feland, Field,

Gatewood, Green, Helm, Hickman, Hinde, Holloway, Jasper, Johnston, J., Johnston, J. M., Kalfus, Lackey, Lane, Lawless, Leavel, Linthicum, McCung, Metwether, Morehead, Nicholas, O'Bannon, J. W., Parker,

Patterson, Peak, Pitts, Pratt, Riffe, Rodes, Slaughter, Smith, Spalding, Sprigg, Stone, Taylor, Thompson, Thornton, Trimble, Trumbo, Vawter, Waddle, Washington, Wickliffe, Woodson.—63.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Barbour, Bradley, Brashears, Broadfoot, Browder, Busby, Clay, C. M., Coffey, Dobhoney, Edmonston, Evans, J. B.

Evans, W. P., Glenn, Goodson, Hammond, Hough, Irwin, Langford, McClure, McElroy, McClan, Moore,

Morrow, O'Bannon, J., Ruddle, Stewart, Swope, Symppson, Thomas, Thornsburg, Wade, Woolfolk.—32.

And then the House adjourned.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1837.

1. Mr. Leavell presented the petition of the heirs of Richard Morris, deceased, of the State of Virginia, praying the passage of a law authorizing a division of certain estate descended to them in the State of Kentucky.

2. Mr. Thornton presented the petition of Catharine Rowe, praying to be divorced from her husband, Jacob Rowe.

3. Mr. J. Johnston presented the petition of James Newton, and others on his behalf, praying the passage of a law allowing him compensation for certain timbers, &c. furnished for the erection of a bridge across Rough creek at the town of Hartford.

4. Mr. Morehead presented the petition of Messrs. McCrory, Fleming and Tomb, with other documents, praying for relief from losses sustained in the construction of lock and dam No. 2, on Green river.

5. Mr. Lane presented the petition of sundry citizens of Jefferson county praying the passage of a law attaching them to Oldham county.

6. Mr. Sprigg presented the petition of Matilda A. Floyd, with other documents, praying to be divorced from her husband, William S. Floyd.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee for Courts of Justice; the second and sixth to the committee on Religion; the third to the committee on Claims; the fourth to the committee on Internal Improvement, and the fifth to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of bills from that House of the following titles, viz:

An act allowing one additional Constable to Shelby county.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Adair county.
An act for the benefit of Squire Griffin.

The passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the relief of the Sheriff of Logan county. That they insist on their amendment to a bill from this House, entitled, an act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Rockcastle county.

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, which originated in this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to reduce the number of Justices of the Peace in Harlan county.
An act to allow additional Justices of the Peace for Logan and Owen counties.
An act to regulate the courts in Gallatin county.
An act applying the fines and forfeitures of Trimble county, to lessening the county levy.
An act to define more particularly the line between Boone and Gallatin counties, and for other purposes.
An act changing the lower precinct in the county of Madison.
An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Caldwell county.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Adair county.
An act regulating the county levy of Wayne county, and for other purposes.
An act for the benefit of the Clerks of the Caldwell and Greenup county courts.
An act allowing an additional Justice to Russell county, and an additional Justice and Constable to Adair county.
An act to change the name of Albert Poulson, of the county of Barren.
An act for the relief of the Sheriff of Christian county.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Beatty, asking leave to withdraw their report announcing their disagreement to the passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of the heirs of Elzaphin Richards, deceased. Which was granted, and the said bill accordingly withdrawn.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Swope—1. A bill to incorporate the Falmouth and Lexington Railroad Company.

By Mr. Lane—2. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish the county of Trimble, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Patterson—3. A bill to authorize the transcribing of certain record books in the circuit and county court clerks offices, in Scott county, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Bledsoe—4. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to equalize taxation, approved February 23d, 1837.

By Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice—5. A bill to regulate the time of holding the circuit courts of Bourbon and Estill counties, and for other purposes.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of
said bills having been dispensed with, the first was committed to the committee on Internal Improvement; the second and fifth were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; the third was committed to the committee for Courts of Justice, and the fourth to the committee of Ways and Means.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the second and fifth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, upon a bill, entitled, an act to take the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth, as to the expediency and propriety of calling a convention to revise the constitution of this State, Mr. Irwin in the chair; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Irwin reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the bill aforesaid, and had instructed him to report the same to the House without amendment.

Mr. Morehead then moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the following section, viz:

Be it further enacted, That in order that the number of qualified voters in this State may be ascertained, it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the several counties in the State, in taking lists of taxable property for the year 1838, to open a column and ascertain the number of persons entitled to vote in their respective counties; and report the same to the Auditor of Public Accounts, in the manner, and at the time that the names and property of individuals, subject to taxation, shall be reported.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Lane and Edmondson, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Those who voted in the negative were—


Mr. Nicholas then offered further to amend said bill; and after some discussion had thereon, Mr. Wickliffe moved, at half past nine o'clock, P. M., that the House do now adjourn. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Lane and Edmonson, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Barbour, Beaseman, Gooding, Goodson, Hammonds, Meriwether, Moore, O'Bannon, J.
Bradley, Brandon, Brashears, Broadfoot, Browder, Busby, Coffey, Dohoney, Edmonson, Elliott, Emerson, Evans, J. B., Evans, W. F., Glenn, Haydon, Helm, Hough, Irwin, Jasper, Johnston, J., Lackey, Langford, Lane, Lawless, McClure, McElroy, McLean, O'Bannon, J. W., Patterson, Peak, Pratt, Rife, Ruddle, Stewart, Symson, Thomas, Thornsburg, Vawter, Wade, Woolfolk.—49.

And then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1837.

1. Mr. Trumbo presented the petition of sundry citizens of Owingsville, Bath county, praying the passage of a law allowing an additional Constable to said county.

2. Mr. Leavell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Christian county, praying that a law may pass allowing an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to said county.

3. Mr. Anderson presented the petition of Hiram Miller, with other documents, praying the passage of a law allowing him a change of venue from Lincoln to Garrard county.

4. Mr. Brashears presented the petition of sundry citizens of Perry county, praying that a law may pass permitting Colbert Haddix to keep up his mills on Troublesome creek in said county.

5. Mr. H. Clay, Jr., presented the petition of Rose Doolin, Mary Doolin and Robert Doolin, persons of color, praying the passage of a law emancipating them, and enabling them to inherit from their ancestor certain land.

6. Mr. Irwin presented the petition of G. D. Blakey, praying that a law may pass authorizing a sale of a house and lot in Lexington.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to a select committee of Messrs. Trumbo, Kalfas, Gatewood, Lawless and Anthony; the second and fourth, to the committee on Propositions and Grievances, and the third, fifth and sixth, to the committee for Courts of Justice.
A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of James H. Childers.
An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Thomas A. Johnson, deceased.
An act to incorporate the town of Caseyville, in Union county.
An act to change the time of holding the Bracken county court.
An act to raise the price of Wolf scalps.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of Absolom Eversall, deceased.
An act to change the place of voting in the Scuffle Cane precinct in Rockcastle county.
An act to allow one additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to the county of Wayne.
An act to change the place of voting from William McDowell's to Hiram Price's mill in Caldwell county.
An act to allow an additional Constable to the county of Marion.
An act to incorporate the Covington Insurance Company.
An act to allow one additional magistrate to Muhlenburg county.

With amendments to the two last named bills.

The passage of bills from that House of the following titles, viz:
An act to amend the law concerning ferries.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Green county.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Bowlinggreen Bridge Company, approved February 28, 1835.

An act giving further time to the Sheriff of Nicholas county to return his delinquent list.

Also, a resolution for a recess of the General Assembly.

Mr. Thornton moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing that provision in the 79th section of the Militia Law of Kentucky, approved February 9, 1837, which requires every private to appear on parade with arms, provided he owns them, and on failure to do so subjects him to a fine therefor.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

1. An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville:
2. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Adair county:

Were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first was referred to the committee for Courts of Justice, and the second ordered to be read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to incorporate the Covington Insurance Company, were taken up, twice read, and concurred in.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Washington—1. A bill to regulate the weight of grain in this Commonwealth.


Which were read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first was referred to the committee for Courts of Justice, and the second ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the second bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. Emerson, leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

1. A bill to appropriate the fines and forfeitures of Clinton county to lessening the county levy.

2. A bill to appoint an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable for the town of Albany, in Clinton county.

3. A bill to incorporate the town of Albany, in Clinton county, and for other purposes.

Ordered, That Messrs. Emerson, W. F. Evans and Lackey, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

The House then took up for consideration the report of the committee appointed to revise the rules of this House.

Ordered, That the following be added to the 23rd Rule. "But a refusal to sustain the previous question shall not bar the House from forthwith proceeding to the consideration of the subject, but it shall not be in order to move the previous question again on the same day. When the previous question is moved, it shall cut off all amendments pending or be proposed. It shall not be debated, but shall forthwith be propounded, and if sustained, shall immediately, and before the intervention of any other legislative motion, be put to the House."
That the 36th Rule, read as follows: "On motion to proceed or dispense with the orders of the day, to dispense with any Rule of the House, take up business out of its regular order, to commit or re-commit, except with instructions, to lie on the table for the present, shall be propounded without debate."

That the 45th Rule be sticken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the orders of the day, or in that class of business to which it apparently belongs; and when the House shall adjourn, leaving unfinished a report from any standing committee, after the call for petitions, the House shall, on the succeeding morning, resume the consideration of the unfinished report."

And that the following be added to the rules: "After a bill or any other paper shall have been once regularly read, no member shall have the right to call for its second reading, unless by the consent of one third of the House."

Mr. Sprigg moved to rescind the 55th Rule of the House. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled, an act to take the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth, as to the expediency and propriety of calling a convention to revise the constitution of this State.

Mr. Meriwether moved to amend said bill by striking out the first section, which is as follows, viz:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, and other returning officers of elections, at the several places appointed by law to hold the annual elections for the year 1838, to open columns in their several poll books for the qualified voters to vote for and against a convention; and it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs aforesaid, to meet at the Capitol, in the town of Frankfort, on the thirtieth day after the commencement of the election, if it be not Sunday, and if Sunday, then on the thirty first day after the commencement of the election, and then and there, as soon as may be, ascertain the number of votes given in the State for and against a convention, and deliver the result, so ascertained, to the Secretary of State for the time being, to be by him delivered to the next General Assembly, within the first week of its session, together with a certificate of the number of qualified voters in this State. And the several Sheriffs shall be allowed the same compensation for attending and counting the votes, that they are now allowed by law, for attending to compare the polls for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

And to insert, in lieu thereof, the following, viz:

Whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly, that many of the good citizens of the State of Kentucky, do verily believe that experience has pointed out the necessity of amending the constitution thereof:
Therefore, be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, and other returning officers of this State, at the next general election which shall be held for representatives, after the passage of this law, to open a poll for, and make a return to the Secretary for the time being, of the names of all those entitled to vote for representatives, who have voted for calling a convention, in such manner and form as is prescribed by the constitution.

And the question being taken thereon it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McElroy and Peak, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Edmonson, Morrow,  
Messrs. Anderson, Field, Nicholas,  
Andrews, Gatewood, Parker,  
Anthony, Green, Pitts,  
Beaseman, Hammond, Rodes,  
Bledsoe, Haydon, Slaughter,  
Bradley, Helm, Smith,  
Brandon, Hickman, Spalding,  
Breadfoot, Hinde, Stone,  
Brooks, Holloway, Symphon,  
Browder, Johnson, J. M. Taylor,  
Buckner, Kalfus, Thompson,  
Buford, Kincaid, Thornton,  
Bullock, Langford, Trumbo,  
Bushy, Leavell, Waddle,  
Bush, Linthicum, Washington,  
Clay, C. M. McClung, Wickliffe,  
Clay, H. Meriwether, Woodson.—59.  
Coffey, Mitchell,  
Craig, Morehead,  

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams, Hough, Patterson,  
Alexander, Irwin, Payne,  
Barbour, Jasper, Peak,  
Brashears, Johnston, J. Pratt,  
Dohoney, Lackey, Riffe,  
Elliott, Lane, Ruddle,  
Emerson, Lawless, Stewart,  
Evans, J. B. McClure, Swope,  
Evans, W. F. McElroy, Thomas,  
Feland, McLean, Thornsburg,  
Glenn, Moore, Vawter,  
Gooding, O'Bannon, J. Wade,  
Goodson, O'Bannon, J. W. Woolfolk.—39.

The question was then taken on reading said bill a third time, and decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Bush and Morehead, were as follows, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Those who voted in the affirmative were—</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. Adams,</td>
<td>Felland,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander,</td>
<td>Gatewood,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrews,</td>
<td>Glenn,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony,</td>
<td>Gooding,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbour,</td>
<td>Goodson,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaseman,</td>
<td>Hammond,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley,</td>
<td>Helm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon,</td>
<td>Hough,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brashears,</td>
<td>Irwin,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks,</td>
<td>Jasper,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browder,</td>
<td>Johnston,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckner,</td>
<td>Lackey,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busby,</td>
<td>Langford,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffey,</td>
<td>Lane,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doehoney,</td>
<td>Lawless,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmonson,</td>
<td>McClure,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliott,</td>
<td>McElroy,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerson,</td>
<td>McLean,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, J. B.</td>
<td>Meriwether,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, W. F.</td>
<td>Mitchell,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moore,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O'Bannon, J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O'Bannon, J. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parker,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patterson,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Payne,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peak,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pratt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rife,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruddle,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stewart,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swope,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Symson,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thorasburg,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trumbo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vawter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wade,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Woolfolk.—59.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Those who voted in the negative were—</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Speaker,</td>
<td>Hinde,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. Anderson,</td>
<td>Holloway,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleasoe,</td>
<td>Johnson, J. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks,</td>
<td>Kallus,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buford,</td>
<td>Kincaid,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullock,</td>
<td>Leavell,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush,</td>
<td>Linthicum,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay, C. M.</td>
<td>McClung,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay, H.</td>
<td>Morehead,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig,</td>
<td>Morrow,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field,</td>
<td>Nicholas,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green,</td>
<td>Pitts,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haydon,</td>
<td>Rodes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickman,</td>
<td>Slaughter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smith,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spalding,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sprigg,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stone,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taylor,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thompson,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thornton,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trimble,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waddle,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wickliffe,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Woodson.—40.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And then the House adjourned.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1837.

1. Mr. Broadfoot presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hopkins, Union, Livingston and Caldwell counties, praying the establishment of a new county out of parts of said counties.

2. Mr. Lane presented the petition of sundry citizens of Trimble county, praying that a law may pass permitting Isaac, a man of color, to retail spirituous liquors.

3. Mr. Swope presented the petitions of sundry citizens north of Lexington, praying an amendment of the act incorporating the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, so as to extend the road to Newport or Covington.

4. Mr. Broadfoot presented the petition of Theophilus Cooksey, praying for a change of venue in case of the Commonwealth against him, on an indictment in the McCracken circuit court.

5. Mr. Craig presented the petition of John White, praying that a law may pass authorizing a patent to issue to him for 400 acres of land in Knox county.

6. Mr. Brooks presented the petition of John M. Gregg, praying that a law may pass authorizing a sale of the real estate of Joseph M. Gregg, deceased, for the purpose of paying his debts.

7. Also; the remonstrance of sundry creditors of the estate of said Gregg, against the prayer of said petition.

8. Mr. Taylor presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Mercer and Lincoln counties, against the formation of a new county out of parts of said counties.

Which petitions and remonstrances were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first, second and eighth, to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the third to the committee on Internal Improvement; the fourth, sixth and seventh, to the committee for Courts of Justice, and the fifth to Messrs. Craig, Broadfoot and Langford.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of Luther Garrison, alias Stamps, and others.
An act for the benefit of Susannah Hawthorn, and others.
An act to incorporate the town of Saloma, in the county of Green.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of Josiah Hutcheson, deceased.
An act authorizing the county court of Bath county, to affix the price of vacant lands in said county.
An act for the benefit of William Henry Russell.
An act for the benefit of Reuben Mansfield.
An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Steamport, in the county of Henderson.
An act for the benefit of the mechanics of the town of Paducah.
An act to change the place of voting in the Troublesome precinct, in Perry county, and for other purposes.
An act to establish an election precinct in the county of Allen, at the house of Anthony Travelstreet.
An act to establish an election precinct in the town of Skilesville, in Muhlenburg county.
An act to change the place of voting in the Cane Creek precinct, in Whitley county.
An act to amend an act to establish an election precinct at Chisley Grubbs' in Whitley county.
An act to change the place of voting in the Burnt Tavern precinct, in Garrard county, and for other purposes.
An act to change the place of voting in the Otter Creek precinct, in Meade county.
An act for the benefit of the Jailers of Butler and Edmonson counties.
An act to add an additional Justice of the Peace to Barren county.
An act to change the Constable's district for the town of Monticello, and for other purposes.

With an amendment to the last named bill.

Their disagreement to the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend an act, approved February 10, 1798, concerning strays.
An act for the benefit of Jeremiah Rucker.
An act for the benefit of Minerva Stroud.
An act for the benefit of John Singer, a free man of color.
And the passage of a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to amend the law concerning writs of error and appeals.

1. Mr. Bradley presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hopkins county, praying the passage of a law making an appropriation to Willie P. Fowler and Waller S. Britt, for services rendered as attorneys, in prosecuting certain persons indicted in the circuit court of said county.

2. Mr. Edmonson presented the petition of William Hammons and Theresa M. Hammons, his wife, praying the passage of a law authorizing them to convey certain lands sold by them.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee on Claims, and the second to the committee for Courts of Justice.
On motion of Mr. Sprigg, leave was given to bring in a bill to change a street in Shelbyville, and that Messrs. Sprigg, Smith and Hickman be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

The House took up for consideration the resolution from the Senate for a recess of the General Assembly.

Mr. Coffey moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the following, viz:

Be it further resolved, That during said recess of the Legislature, that the members shall draw no pay from the Treasury, for the time of said recess.

And the question being taken upon the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Coffey and McClure, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Bradley, Coffey, Emerson,

Hammond, Lawless, McClure, Pratt.—7.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker,

Field, Nicholas, Woodson, O'Bannon, J.
Gatewood, O'Bannon, J. W.
Glenn, Woolfolk.

The said resolution was then twice read and adopted.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Hammond and Browder, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Elliott, O'Bannon, J.
Messrs. Adams, Evans, W. F. Parker,
Alexander, Evans, J. B. Patterson,
Anderson, Field, Peak,
Andrews, Gatewood, Rodes,
Anthony, Glenn, Ruddle,
Barbour, Goodson, Smith,
Beaseman, Green, Stone,
Bledsoe, Haydon, Swope,
Brandon, Hickman, Taylor,
Brashears, Hinde, Thomas,
Broaddfoot, Johnston, J. Thompson,
Brooks, Kafus, Thornsburg,
Buford, Kincaid, Thornton,
Bullock, Langford, Trimble,
Busby, Lane, Waddie,
Bush, Linthicum, Washington,
Clay, C. M. McClung, Wickliffe,
Clay, H. Meriwether, Woodson.
Craig, Moore,—62.
Edmonson, Nicholas,

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Bradley, Irwin, O'Bannon, J. W.
Browder, Jasper, Payne,
Buckner, Johnson, J. M. Pitts,
Coffey, Lackey, Pratt,
Dohoney, Lawless, Rifle,
Emerson, Leavell, Spalding,
Feland, McClure, Spring,
Gooding, McElroy, Stewart,
Hammond, McLean, Symson,
Helm, Mitchell, Vawter,
Holloway, Morehead, Wade,
Hough, Morrow, Woodfolk.—36.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, laying before the House, the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which report is in the following words, viz:

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in compliance with the pro-
visions of the act of 1836, to provide a fund for the payment of the interest on loans for Internal Improvements, and for the final redemption thereof, submit the following report of the present fiscal condition of the Sinking Fund, together with their transactions as a Board, since they last reported to the Legislature.

By reference to their previous report, made in February 1837, it will be seen that there was at that time in the hands of the Commissioners, uninvested, the sum of $15,033 31. Since that period, they have received from the Commonwealth's Bank, $31,750. Of the surplus revenue of the United States, deposited with the State of Kentucky, that proportion of the three first installments which was, under an act of your last session, offered to, and refused by the Bank of Louisville, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky, to-wit: $500,000 of the Bank of Louisville, and $350,159 02 of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, it being three eighths of the amount after deducting the $500,000 conditionally appropriated to the Bank of Louisville. Of the Old Bank of Kentucky, $5,967—of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the premium on a sale made of $500,000, State stock scrip on the first July, 1836, $7,500—of the Bank of Kentucky, the bonus on capital stock for the year ending first July, 1837, $21,276—of the Bank of Louisville, the bonus on capital stock for the year ending first July 1837, $5,750—of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the bonus on capital stock for the year ending first July, 1837, $12,810 37—of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the excess of dividend declared first July, 1837, after the payment of the interest on the State scrip held by said Bank, $15,000—of the Bank of Kentucky, the dividend on two hundred and fifty shares of capital stock held by the Commissioners, declared first July, 1837, $875—of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the dividend declared on the first of July, 1837, on two hundred shares of stock held by the Commissioners, $800—of the Anderson county turnpike road dividend on State stock, declared 3d January, 1837, $468 88—of the Shelby county turnpike road, balance of dividend declared on State stock, 26th November, 1836, $810 38—of the Mayville, Washington, Paris and Lexington turnpike road dividend, declared 1st of April and October, 1837, on State stock, $2,056 82—of Muldrow's Hill turnpike road dividends, in part from 20th March to 1st November, 1837, $2,056 82—of the Springfield and Bardstown turnpike road dividends, declared from 1st May to 1st December, on State stock, $220 37.

During the same period, there has been expended the following sums for the following purposes, to-wit: To the Bank of Louisville, interest on loan to the Board of Internal Improvement, $610—to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, interest on loan to the Board of Internal Improvement, $1,000. Investment of $17,500 by the purchase of one hundred and seventy five shares of capital stock in the Bank of Louisville—to Prime, Ward and King, interest on $100,000 Internal Improvement bonds, from 1st January to 1st July, 1837, $2,500—to the War Department, interest on $100,000 Internal Improvement bonds, from 1st April to 1st July, 1837, $2,062 50—to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, interest on $100,000 Internal Improvement bonds, from 1st January to 1st July, 1837, $2,500—to the Bank of Kentucky, interest on $150,000 Internal Improvement bonds, from 1st January to 1st July, 1837, $3,750—to Prime, Ward and King, exchange and premium paid to make the currency in New York equivalent to specie, on semi-annual interest, due 1st July, 1837,
$217 1S—to the Governor of Kentucky, $850,000 for Internal Improvement bonds at par value, it being all but a fractional part of the fund dedicated for public instruction, by an act of the last session of the Legislature, by an appropriation of a portion of the surplus revenue of the United States, deposited with the State of Kentucky, and which has come to the hands of the Commissioners, in consequence of the rejection thereof by the Bank of Louisville and the Northern Bank of Kentucky—to school fund, $159 02, the residue of said surplus revenue uninvested—to profits of school fund interest from 15th May to 1st July, 1837, on $500,000 Internal Improvement bonds, $3,125—to profits of school fund exchange on $3,125, at the rate of three per cent, making Kentucky equivalent to New York currency, $93 75—to contingent expenses, $56 61—to the Governor of Kentucky, $20,000, amount invested by the Commissioners in Internal Improvement bonds, which, when deducted from the amount received, leaves now in the hands of the Commissioners uninvested, the sum of $66,827 77. Out of this sum, however, on the 1st of January, 1838, the Commissioners will liquidate the semi-annual interest on $1,365,000 Internal Improvement bonds, as follows—to school fund $19,000, and exchange thereon, say at the rate of three per cent, converting Kentucky funds into the currency of New York, $570—to Bank of Kentucky, $3,750—to Northern Bank of Kentucky, $3,500—to Prime, Ward and King, $2,750—to War Department, $4,537 50. On the two latter sums the hypothetical rate of exchange on New York, and the premium for specie is included; which, when deducted from the amount now on hand, will leave the sum of $33,720 27.

A recapitulation of the fiscal operations of the Commissioners, is more succinctly stated in the following account current:

Receipts and disbursements of the Sinking Fund, since the last Report.

RECEIPTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand per last report</td>
<td>$15,033 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Maysville, &amp;c. turnpike road</td>
<td>2,056 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Shelby county, do.</td>
<td>910 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Northern Bank of Kentucky,</td>
<td>28,610 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Old Bank of Kentucky,</td>
<td>5,967 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Commonwealth's Bank,</td>
<td>31,750 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Surplus revenue of the United States,</td>
<td>850,159 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Anderson county turnpike road,</td>
<td>468 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Premiums on sale of bonds to Northern Bank of Ky.,</td>
<td>7,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bank of Kentucky,</td>
<td>22,151 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bank of Louisville,</td>
<td>5,750 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Muldrow's Hill turnpike road,</td>
<td>335 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Springfield and Bardstown, do.</td>
<td>220 37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$970,912 83

Balance on hand per contra,                         $66,827 77
### DISBURSEMENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid for interest account</td>
<td>$12,422.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For exchange do.</td>
<td>217.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For contingent expenses, do.</td>
<td>567.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Bank stock, do.</td>
<td>17,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Sinking Fund (Internal Improvement bonds,)</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For School Fund (Internal Improvement bonds,)</td>
<td>850,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For School Fund (surplus revenue uninvested,)</td>
<td>159.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profits School Fund</td>
<td>3,218.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance remaining on hand</td>
<td>66,827.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$970,912.83</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That the Legislature may have one entire view of the whole operations of the Board, a complete expose of the transactions of the Commissioners is embraced in the following balance sheet, showing the receipts and disbursements from the organization of the Board, up to the period of making this report.

#### Receipts and disbursements of the Sinking Fund, since its organization.

**RECEIPTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From James Davidson, Treasurer,</td>
<td>$33,249.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Maysville, &amp;c. turnpike road,</td>
<td>4,248.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Shelby county, do.</td>
<td>1,910.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Northern Bank of Kentucky,</td>
<td>53,610.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Old Bank of Kentucky,</td>
<td>11,934.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Commonwealth's Bank,</td>
<td>31,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Surplus revenue of United States,</td>
<td>850,159.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Anderson county turnpike road,</td>
<td>468.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Premiums,</td>
<td>7,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bank of Kentucky,</td>
<td>22,151.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bank of Louisville,</td>
<td>5,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Muldrow's Hill turnpike road,</td>
<td>335.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Springfield and Bardstown, do.</td>
<td>220.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,023,287.69</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand per contra</td>
<td>$66,827.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid for interest account</td>
<td>$21,172.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For exchange,</td>
<td>242.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For contingent expenses, do.</td>
<td>568.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Bank stock, do.</td>
<td>61,099.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Sinking Fund (Internal Improvement bonds,)</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For School Fund (Internal Improvement bonds,)</td>
<td>850,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Total**                                                                  | **$970,912.83** |
A discrepancy in the sum total of receipts of the above account exists when compared with the reports of the Auditor and Treasurer, in consequence of the Sinking Fund being charged with the entire dividends declared on the stock of the State, by the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the Sinking Fund is only entitled to the excess of dividends after the payment of the five per cent. interest on the State stock scrip held by said Bank, hence it never comes into the hands of the Commissioners.

The act to invest in profitable stocks, the surplus revenue of the United States, required to be deposited with the State of Kentucky, authorized the Governor to subscribe for five thousand shares of stock in the Bank of Louisville, and for a like number in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, upon these Banks, or either of them, signifying their willingness to comply with the conditions prescribed by said act, and in the event of their accepting the same as an amendment of their charters, the stock so subscribed in the Bank of Louisville was first to be paid, and three eighths of the residue of said surplus revenue was appropriated to the payment of the stock thus subscribed in the Northern Bank of Kentucky; but should both or either of these Banks refuse their assent to the conditions imposed, the portion of the surplus revenue directed to be paid on stock in such Bank, shall be paid over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by them to be invested in safe and profitable stocks; and should the Commissioners be unable to invest the same, they are authorized to deposit it with any one or more of the Banks of this Commonwealth, at a rate of interest not less than five per centum per annum, until an investment can be made. And said act further provides that the profits arising from one million of dollars of the surplus revenue, be set apart and dedicated to founding and sustaining a general system of public instruction in this State; and that until such system shall be, by law, devised, said profits are placed under the control and direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who are required to discriminate the same from the other ingredients of said fund; and that the profits arising from the residue of said surplus revenue be dedicated to the payment of the accruing interest and the final redemption of the principal of the loans, made or to be made, for the purposes of Internal Improvement, which is also placed under the control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to be by them applied as the other ingredients of said fund. The Bank of Louisville and the Northern Bank of Kentucky, when this law was laid before them by the Governor for their decision, declined complying with the conditions thereof; consequently, that portion of the surplus revenue that was proffered to these two institutions, amounting to $850,159.02, passed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. In the disposition of this money, four propositions, under the law, presented themselves to the Commissioners for their consideration; one of which they were, in the faithful discharge of the duties of their stations, compelled to select: first, to invest it in stocks of the State of Kentucky; second, to invest it abroad; third, to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For School Fund (surplus revenue uninvested,)</td>
<td>159.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Profits School fund,</td>
<td>3,218.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand,</td>
<td>866,827.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$1,023,287.69</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
deposit it with the Banks of the State; or fourth, to suffer it to remain idle and unproductive in their hands. To retain such an amount in their hands, yielding nothing, would have been both unfinancial and prejudicial to the advancement of that general system of public instruction in the State, to the building up of which, this fund, with its increase, is dedicated. To deposit it with the Banks of the State, at a rate of interest of not less than five per centum per annum, until it could be invested, was impracticable, because of the Banks declining to pay that amount of interest upon the deposit. To invest it in foreign stocks was thought to be unadvisable; to have done so, the Commissioners would have been driven to the necessity of withdrawing from Kentucky the entire sum, thus lessening the circulating medium of the State, and thereby depriving, not only the State, but every individual citizen of the benefits resulting from the retention and distribution of so large an amount of money among them. The remaining proposition, "that of investing this sum in the stocks of the State of Kentucky" was the only one to which insuperable objections did not attach, and the one which the Commissioners, in the exercise of their responsible duties, alone felt authorized to adopt, and which was adopted only as a temporary expedient, the Commissioners designing so soon as State securities revived from their present depression, and the money market was relieved from embarrassment, to convert the present stock into investments yielding a greater amount of interest, and hence more desirable.

The Commissioners entertained great reluctance to adopt any course in the management of funds placed under their control, which would involve in its operations consequences highly prejudicial, if not ruinous to the general welfare and prosperity of the State; the Department, (if they may so call it,) intrusted to their supervision, constitutes but an integral part of our Government, and is only an additional means resorted to, through the wisdom of the Legislature, for the general advancement and interest of the whole community; hence the success of one branch of the Government at the expense or derangement of another, is calculated rather to unbridge and disorganize its social order and harmony, than to elevate and enhance its wealth and prosperity. When they made this investment in Kentucky Internal Improvement Bonds, they were persuaded, and the history of the times since has strengthened their conclusion, that the most judicious disposition of this fund was made that could have possibly been effected within the last seven or eight months. Had no investment been made, twenty odd thousand dollars would have been lost to the School Fund. Had $850,000 at the present crisis of our monetary affairs been withdrawn from the State, and invested in other sections of the United States, the present derangement of our currency would have been greatly augmented, and the commerce and agriculture, the manufacturing and mechanical arts throughout Kentucky, would have received an additional shock in all their varied ramifications. Had this money been invested in Internal Improvement Bonds of other States (for the purchase of the Bank stock of institutions that had failed to redeem their notes in gold and silver, was never contemplated,) they would have enjoyed its benefits whilst Kentucky was suffering most disasterously under its withdrawal—her system of Internal Improvement entirely arrested, and her credit seriously affected if not prostrated by her consequent inability to fulfill her contracts. The Commissioners, influenced by these important considerations, made the investment.
That the subject may be more conveniently understood, the Commissioners have appended the following statement, exhibiting the amount of Internal Improvement Bonds sold, together with every particular connected with the sale thereof, as well as a statement of the stock sold to the Bank of Kentucky and Northern Bank of Kentucky, as State stock, in these Institutions:

**Kentucky Internal Improvement Bonds sold.**

Bonds dated 25th May, 1835—amount of sale, $100,000—number of bonds executed, 50—30 of which are for $1,000 each, 10 for $2,000, and 10 for $5,000—purchased by the Bank of Kentucky, and bear an interest of 5 per centum per annum, which is payable in Louisville, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st of July—the amount of the semi-annual interest on these bonds is $2,500—they are due on the 25th May, 1865, and redeemable at any time after 20 years—sale made at par value.

Bonds dated 1st August, 1835—amount of sale, $100,000—number of bonds executed, 100 of $1,000 each, purchased by Prime, Ward and King, and bear an interest of 5 per centum per annum, which is payable in the city of New York, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st of July—the amount of the semi-annual interest on these bonds is $2,500—they are due on the 1st August, 1865, and redeemable at any time after 25 years—sale made at a premium of 3 10-100 per cent.

Bonds dated 25th April, 1836—amount of sale, $100,000—number of bonds executed, 100 of $1,000 each, purchased by the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and bear an interest of 5 per centum per annum, which is payable in Louisville, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st of July—the amount of the semi-annual interest on these bonds is $2,500—they are due on the 25th April, 1871, and redeemable at any time after 30 years—sale made at par value.

Bonds dated 1st June, 1836—amount of sale, $50,000—number of bonds executed, 30—25 of which are for $1,000 each, and 5 for $5,000—purchased by the Bank of Kentucky, and bear an interest of 5 per centum per annum, which is payable in Louisville, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st of July—the amount of the semi-annual interest on these bonds is $1,250—they are due on the 1st June, 1871, and redeemable at any time after 30 years—sale made at par value.

Bonds dated 1st April, 1837—amount of sale, $165,000—number of bonds executed, 97—17 of which are for $5,000 each, and 80 for $1,000—purchased by the War Department, and bear an interest for 5 per centum per annum, which is payable in the city of New York, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st July—the amount of semi-annual interest on these bonds is $4,125—they are due the 1st April, 1872, and redeemable at any time after 35 years—sale made at 2 per cent. discount.

Bonds dated 15th May, 1837—amount of sale, $500,000—number of bonds executed, 330—300 of which are for $1,000 each, 29 of $5,000 and 10 of $10,000—purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and bear an interest of 5 per centum per annum, which is payable in the city of New York, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st of July—the amount of semi-annual interest on these bonds is $12,500—they are due the 15th May, 1872, and redeemable at any time after 35 years—sale made at par value.
Bonds dated 1st July, 1837—amount of sale, $170,000—number of bonds executed, 34 of $5,000 each—purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and bear an interest of 5 per centum per annum, which is payable in the city of New York, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st of July—the amount of semi-annual interest on these bonds is $4,250—they are due the 1st July 1872, and redeemable at any time after 35 years—sale made at par value.

Bonds dated 1st October, 1837—amount of sale, $200,000—number of bonds executed, 20 of $10,000 each—purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and bear an interest of 5 per centum per annum, which is payable in the city of New York, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st of July—the amount of semi-annual interest on these bonds is $5,000—they are due on the 1st October, 1872, and are redeemable at any time after 35 years—sale made at par value.

State Scrip issued in payment of Stock in the Bank of Kentucky and the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Bonds dated 18th April, 1835—amount of sale, $500,000—number of bonds executed, 50—10 of which are for $20,000 each, 20 for $5,000, and 20 for $10,000—these bonds were issued to and are held by the Bank of Kentucky, and bear an interest of 5 per centum per annum, which is payable in Louisville, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st of July—the amount of semi-annual interest on these bonds is $12,500—they are redeemable at any time within five years after the 1st of October, 1864—sale made at par value.

Bonds dated 1st July, 1835—amount of sale, $500,000—number of bonds executed, 160—20 of which are for $10,000 each, 40 for $5,000, and 100 for $1,000—these bonds were issued to and are held by the Bank of Kentucky, and bear an interest of 5 per centum per annum, which is payable in Louisville, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st of July—the amount of semi-annual interest on these bonds is $12,500—they are redeemable at any time within five years after the 1st of October, 1864—sale made at par value.

Bonds dated 15th September, 1835—amount of sale, $500,000—number of bonds executed, 500 for $1,000 each—these bonds were issued to and are held by the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and bear an interest of 5 per centum per annum, which is payable in Lexington, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st of July—the amount of semi-annual interest on these bonds is $12,500—they are due the 1st of May, 1870, and redeemable at any time after the 15th September, 1865—sale made at a premium of 2 per cent.

Bonds dated 1st July, 1836—amount of sale, $500,000—number of bonds executed, 500 for $1,000 each—these bonds were issued to and are held by the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and bear an interest of 5 per centum per annum, which is payable in Lexington, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st July—the amount of semi-annual interest on these bonds is $12,500—they are due on the 31st of May, 1870, and redeemable at any time after the 1st July, 1866—sale made at a premium of 1½ per cent.
The following statement exhibits the stocks purchased and now held by the Commissioners, both in their own right, and in the capacity of Trustees of the School Fund.

In their own right as Commissioners they own 250 shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky, which was purchased in January, 1837, and cost $23,667.77—200 shares of the capital stock of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, which was purchased in January, 1837, and which cost $19,931.59—175 shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Louisville, which was purchased in April, 1837, and which cost $17,500—$20,000 of Kentucky Internal Improvement Bonds, which was purchased 1st October, 1837, at par value.

1378-100 shares of capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky, created by the dividend of $1,378.72, declared 1st July, 1837, from the 8th May to the 1st July, 1837, on $135,057.93 of surplus revenue, invested in stock of the Bank of Kentucky, under, and by authority of, an act approved 23d February, 1837, and which is carried to the increase and payment of the fifth million of the capital stock, as directed by the charter of said Bank.

As Trustees of the School Fund they hold $500,000 Kentucky Internal Improvement Bonds, which were purchased 15th May, 1837, at par value—$170,000 Kentucky Internal Improvement Bonds, which were purchased 1st July, 1837, at par value—$180,000 Kentucky Internal Improvement Bonds, which were purchased 1st October, 1837, at par value—15 29-100 shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky, created by the dividend of $1,529.63, declared 1st July, 1837, from 8th May to 1st July, 1837, on $149,840.98 of surplus revenue, invested in the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, under, and by authority of, an act approved 23d February, 1837, and which is carried to the increase and payment of the fifth million of the capital stock, as directed by the charter of said Bank.

In the perusal of the above statement, it will be discovered that a part of the stock, recently taken by the Governor, in the Bank of Kentucky, by means of the surplus revenue, is credited to the School Fund, as well as the subsequent increase of stock, by the accruing interest thereon; and that the increase of stock in said Bank, upon the balance of the stock created by the appropriation of the surplus revenue, is carried to the credit of the Sinking Fund; all of which has been done, in pursuance of the act of last session, investing said surplus revenue. However confident, in the construction given the law, the Commissioners are diffident of their judgment, and would most cheerfully submit to the superior wisdom of the Legislature, if their construction of the law, taken in connection with the charter of the Bank of Kentucky, should be deemed erroneous.

Below is also attached an expose of the present resources of the Sinking Fund, distinguishing the positive and certain, from the contingent and precarious objects of revenue.
Resources of the Sinking Fund.

Bonuses on the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky, Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, payable first of July of each year—certain.

Dividends on Bank stock owned by the Commissioners, payable first of January and first of July of each year—amount of, precarious.

Excess of dividends on State stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, after paying the interest on State bonds held by said Bank, payable first of January and July of each year—amount of, precarious.

Premiums on sale of State scrip—amount of, precarious.

Dividends of State stock in turnpike roads and bridges, payable when declared—amount of, precarious.

Profits of the Commonwealth's Bank, payable when collected—amount of, precarious.

Proceeds of State stock in Old Bank of Kentucky, payable when collected—amount of, precarious.

Excess in the Treasury over $10,000 of the current year—amount of, precarious.

From the developments contained in the above statement of the limited, unstable and precarious resources of the Sinking Fund, it will be manifest to all that, through the wisdom of the Legislature, the resources of this valuable institution should be expanded and increased, and rendered more fixed and permanent. At present they are too circumscribed to fulfill the great and important objects contemplated in its creation. The importance of a Sinking Fund to all governments of the present day, we presume will not be controverted for a moment, by any—a system, upon the suggestion of the masterly mind of Mr. Pitt, successfully resorted to by the Parliament of Great Britain years since, when it was confidently believed by many, she was hopelessly bankrupt; the happy influence of which, upon the financial affairs of the nation, has afforded but additional evidence of the herculean intellect of that eminent statesman, and which is now esteemed, after the test of time, one of the most prudential measures ever adopted by the British Government.

The wisdom of the plan, escaped not the scrutinizing and financial mind of our Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, who induced the Congress of the United States, as early as 1790, when our nation was greatly embarrassed by the trying scenes through which she had just passed, and burdened with a national debt of about seventy five millions of dollars, to attempt the sinking of the debt of the nation; and many permanent, as well as contingent sources of revenue were appropriated by Congress for its extinguishment, among which may be numbered the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands, excess of duties upon imports and tonage.
&c., and in 1795 the Sinking Fund, by name, was regularly established, and placed under the supervision and control of commissioners, and has been since that period, uniformly fostered and cherished by our government, operating a final and entire extinction of the national debt, which was in 1817, in consequence of the intervention of the last war, estimated at $110,000,000. Such has been the beneficial results flowing from a well organized and well sustained Sinking Fund. A system commenced under the auspices and administration of Washington, continued under subsequent administrations, uniformly receiving the sanction of the most prominent and distinguished statesmen of the nation, and sustained by the fostering care and wisdom of Congress, until it has, through its operations, exhibited the remarkable and unprecedented fact of a nation wholly disenthralled from public debt.

In reviewing the history of the Sinking Fund, as established by the general government, it will be discovered that the extinguishment of the national debt, was not the only prominent inducement to its organization. There was another consideration of at least equal magnitude—the building up of public credit—upon the healthful and permanent establishment of which, greatly depends the growth of commerce, the expansion of agriculture, and the extension of the mechanical arts. Credit, both to nations and to individuals, is invaluable. England at the time just subsequent to the loss of her American colonies, seemed to be on the brink of national ruin, oppressed with a heavy debt, and the spirit of her people broken by the influence of defeat and disaster. How was the threatened calamity averted, and by what means was she rendered more formidable, wealthy, commercial and great than before her misfortunes? The wisdom of her Legislators has furnished the great leading cause, or principle, of national resurrection from this state of pressure and dispondency, by the institution of a Sinking Fund of a million sterling in the spring of 1786, which, by its beneficial operation on the public credit, commerce and finances, reinsured the confidence of the country, and has continued to dispense, with augmenting powers, its salutary influence, until it established for the country a high and elevated character for credit and punctuality, more enviable and stable, perhaps, than that enjoyed by any other nation on earth. Our government in its infancy, sensible of the advantages accompanying the attainment of an elevated national character, used every means, exerted every energy that patriotism prompted, to establish its credit upon a firm and permanent basis—and one of the most efficient instruments in reaching the end desired, was a Sinking Fund. If credit is considered of such vital importance to a nation of almost inexhaustible resources, how much more essential is it to our young and enterprising State, particularly at a time when she has just fairly embarked upon a system of Internal Improvement? Credit is, indeed, but a substitute for money itself, and often supplies the means of accomplishing that which otherwise would necessarily be abandoned as impracticable. To illustrate a proposition of this kind, or to attempt to demonstrate, by a labored argument, the almost incalculable advantages of a well established credit, would be idle—the experience of the nineteenth century has made it an axiom. If credit then, can, by the energy and the well directed zeal of the people, afford the means of improving the country, and thus enable our State to sustain her present elevated position in the Union, and to advance
step by step, in her onward course of prosperity with her sister republics, how essential is it that our credit, both at home and abroad, should not only be established, but sustained? By the prompt and punctual discharge of all contracts, we but consult the rules of economy, thereby lessening the original cost of the works, and enlarging the credit of the State. To progress with our system of Internal Improvements, it is essentially necessary to effect sales of our scrip. To create a demand in the market for our bonds, it is indispensable that the means of meeting the interest, and their certain and final redemption should be provided; and the Commissioners believe that the Legislature could have made no better provision for effecting this object than that of a Sinking Fund. But the creation of a Sinking Fund alone will prove inadequate to the end desired; annual appropriations should be made, increasing the fund; and its sources of revenue, whenever practicable, should be augmented and rendered permanent and stable; and it will be found that in the same ratio with this permanent increase of resources, will the credit of the State be elevated abroad, and to the scrip be imparted a proportionately increased value in market, and the bonds of the State more sought for and esteemed, if the means for their extinguishment at maturity, were provided previous to the creation of the debt. A course of policy of this kind, if adopted and adhered to by the Legislature, would certainly impart to our bonds, character and increased value. Our credit would then be sustained, not only by our willingness to redeem our promises, but by the known and absolute ability of promptly liquidating them.

The Commissioners earnestly anxious that Kentucky shall continue to foster and nurture with watchful and jealous care, a system so valuable in its operations and ultimate results, if permanently and judiciously managed, have been irresistibly urged to comply with the law making it their duty to communicate such suggestions for the improvement, expansion and management of the Sinking Fund as they should deem advisable; it is with respectful deference, however, to the superior wisdom of the Legislature that they submit the very hurried and crude reflections accompanying this their annual report.

JAS. CLARK, Governor of Kentucky,
And Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund

JNO. TILFORD,
President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and Commissioner of the Sinking Fund.

JNO. S. SNEAD,
President of the Bank of Louisville, and Commissioner of the Sinking Fund.

FRAKERT, DEC. 14, 1837.

A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Green county, was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.
Mr. Irwin moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That Robert Y. Hayne, Jr. of South Carolina, be invited to take a seat within the bar of the House of Representatives.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Hickman from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined an enrolled bill, entitled,

An act to incorporate the Covington Insurance Company.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, announcing that he had signed and approved sundry enrolled bills which originated in this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to define more particularly the line between Boone and Gallatin counties, and for other purposes.

An act applying the fines and forfeitures of Trimble county, to lessening the county levy.

An act to regulate the courts in Gallatin county.

An act regulating the county levy of Wayne county, and for other purposes.

An act for the benefit of the Clerks of the Caldwell and Greenup county courts.

An act to change the name of Albert Poulson, of the county of Barren.

An act changing the lower precinct in the county of Madison.

An act for the relief of the Sheriff of Christian county.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Adair county.

An act allowing an additional Justice to Russell county, and an additional Justice and Constable to Adair county.

An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Caldwell county.

An act to reduce the number of Justices of the Peace in Harlan county.

An act to allow additional Justices of the Peace for Logan and Owen counties.

Approved, Dec. 18, 1837.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Trumbo—1. A bill allowing to Bath county an additional Constable.

By Mr. Field—2. A bill for the benefit of Mary Elizabeth Soph, an infant orphan of the city of Louisville.

By Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice—3. A bill allowing Hiram Miller a change of venue.
By same—4. A bill to authorize a division of the estate of Richard Morris, deceased.

By Mr. Anderson, from same—5. A bill to authorize a sale of the public buildings in the town of Port William, in Gallatin county, and for other purposes.

Which were read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third reading of the first, second, third and fourth bills having been disposed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The amendment proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to Rockcastle county, was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Langford,

Resolved, That this House insist on their disagreement to said amendment, and ask that a committee of conference be appointed. And thereupon, Messrs. Langford, Helm and Wickliffe were appointed a committee on the part of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof, and request the appointment of a committee on their part.

A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to take the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth, as to the expediency and propriety of calling a convention to revise the constitution of this State, was read the third time.

Mr. Helm then moved the previous question, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Sprigg and Buford, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Barbour, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Brashears, Broadfoot, Browder, Buckner, Busby, Coffey, Coffey, Dohoney, Edmonson, Elliott, Emerson, Gateway, Glenn, Gooding, Goodson, Hammond, Helm, Hough, Irwin, Jasper, Johnston, J., Lackey, Langford, Lane, Lawless, McClure, McElroy, Mitchell, O'Bannon, J., O'Bannon, J. W., Patterson, Payne, Peak, Pratt, Riffe, Ruddle, Stewart, Swope, Symson, Thomas, Thornsburg, Trumbo, Vawter,
The main question was then put—Shall the bill pass?

And the question being taken thereon it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required on the passage thereof, by Messrs. Lane and McElroy, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Anderson, Anthony, Bledsoe, Hickman, Hinde, Holloway, Johnson, J. M., Rodes, Slaughter, Smith, Spalding.
Resolved, That the title of said bill be as aforesaid.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1837.

1. Mr. Helm presented the petition of Samuel Ash, and the administrators and heirs of Daniel McNeill, deceased, praying the passage of a law confirming a verbal contract between said Ash and said decedent, in relation to land.


3. Mr. Field presented the petition of sundry citizens of Oldham county, praying the passage of a law appointing commissioners to ascertain the centre of said county and fix the county seat thereof.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee for Courts of Justice; the second to Messrs. Bullock, Meriwether and Field; and the third to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Laurel county.
An act for the benefit of Isham Hardy.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend an act incorporating a company to make a Turnpike road from Franklin county, to the Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.
An act to repeal an act concerning the public roads in the county of Bath.
An act to amend the charters of the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville Turnpike Road Company.

An act to change the mode of collecting the stock subscribed in the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike Road Company, by the county of Hardin.

An act to legalize the proceedings of the Court of Assessment of the 24th Regiment of the Kentucky Militia, for the year 1837.

An act allowing the commissioners of the revenue for Jefferson county, additional compensation.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Calloway county.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Union county.

With an amendment to the last named bill.

The passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the law in relation the collection of the public revenue.

An act for the benefit of the Clerks of the circuit and county courts of Gallatin county.

An act to authorize the transcribing of certain entries and surveys by the surveyor of Green county.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of James L. Gill, deceased.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Pulaski county.

An act to authorize the Clerk of the Nelson county court, to make a general index to certain deeds and other papers of record in his office.

An act to change the name of the Caldwell County Seminary, to that of the Princeton Seminary, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of the Sheriffs of Campbell and Washington counties.

Also, a resolution to appoint a joint committee to visit Transylvania University and the Lunatic Asylum.

And their concurrence in the amendment proposed by this House, to a bill from that, entitled, an act to take the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth, as to the expediency and propriety of calling a convention to revise the constitution of this State.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Union county, were taken up, twice read and concurred in, with the following amendment to the amendments, viz: Amend the title to read, "an act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Union and Henderson counties."

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, which originated in this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to establish an election precinct in the county of Allen, at the house of Anthony Travelstreet.
An act to establish an election precinct in the town of Skilesville, in Muhlenburg county.

An act to change the place of voting in the Scuffle Cane precinct in Rockcastle county.

An act to amend an act to establish an election precinct at Chisley Grubbs' in Whitley county.

An act to change the place of voting in the Cane Creek precinct, in Whitley county.

An act to change the place of voting in the Burnt Tavern precinct, in Garrard county, and for other purposes.

An act to change the place of voting in the Otter Creek precinct, in Meade county.

An act to change the place of voting in the Troublesome precinct, in Perry county, and for other purposes.

An act for the benefit of the Jailers of Butler and Edmonson counties.

An act to add an additional Justice of the Peace to Barren county.

An act for the benefit of William Henry Russell.

An act for the relief of the Sheriff of Logan county.

An act to incorporate the town of Caseyville, in Union county.

An act to allow an additional Constable to the county of Marion.

An act to allow one additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to the county of Wayne.

An act to change the place of voting from William McDowell's to Hiram Price's mill, in Caldwell county.

An act to raise the price of Wolf scalps.

An act to change the time of holding the Bracken county court.

An act for the benefit of James H. Childers.

An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Thomas A. Johnson, deceased.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Absolem Eversall, deceased.

An act to authorize the Sheriff of Clinton county to remove David Jones, who stands committed for further trial, under a charge of murder, to the jail of Cumberland county.

Also, bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act to take the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth, as to the expediency and propriety of calling a convention to revise the constitution of this State.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Adair county.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

On motion, Ordered, That Mr. W. F. Evans be discharged from the
committee on Banks, and that Mr. McElroy be added thereto in the place of said Evans.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Gooding—1. A bill to repeal the law passed in the year 1834, authorizing the county court of Fleming to subscribe stock in turnpike roads.

On motion of Mr. Ruddle—2. A bill to change the place of voting in the Crittenden precinct in Grant county.

Also—3. A bill to amend the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Crittenden, in Grant county.

On motion of Mr. Edmonson—4. A bill to incorporate the Green River Bridge Company, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Broadfoot—5. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish a State road from Ford's ferry to Centreville, in the county of Livingston.

On motion of Mr. Haydon—6. A bill to allow an additional term to the county court of Owen.

On motion of Mr. Sprigg—7. A bill to amend the act, entitled, an act to incorporate a college in Shelbyville, Shelby county.

On motion of Mr. Pratt—8. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of William T. Smith, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Coffey—9. A bill to repeal that part of the Militia Law which requires certain officers to equip themselves with holsters and pistols.

Messrs. Gooding, Andrews and Parker, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the first; the committee on Privileges and Elections, the second; the committee on Propositions and Grievances, the third; Messrs. Edmonson, Helm, Barber and Hough, the fourth; Messrs. Broadfoot, Craig and Elliott, the fifth; Messrs. Haydon, Wickliffe and Pratt, the sixth; Messrs. Sprigg, Smith and Stone, the seventh; Messrs. Pratt, Patterson and Rodes, the eighth; and Messrs. Coffey, Bush and Helm, the ninth.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of a bill which originated therein, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Marion and Estill counties.

And their concurrence in the amendment proposed by this House, to the amendment of the Senate, to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Union county.

On motion of Mr. Helm,

Ordered, That the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, be referred to the committee on the Sinking Fund, and that the Public Printer print 1000 copies thereof for the use of the General Assembly.
The joint resolution from the Senate, to appoint a joint committee to visit Transylvania University and the Lunatic Asylum, was taken up, twice read, and concurred in.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred a resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of compelling, by law, the attendance of each and every member of the several county courts at each term, reported the same with the opinion that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Anderson, from the same committee, to whom was referred, leave to bring in a bill to make it felony, where property is levied on by any officer of this Commonwealth, where the property is removed, or secreted, before the day of sale, intentionally, asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof. Which was granted.

Mr. J. B. Evans moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to the compensation of witnesses, in certain cases, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Green moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the propriety of an appropriation to improve the navigation of Nolin river, Bear and Caney creeks, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Beaseman moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing two additional locks and dams under contract on Licking river, so as to extend the navigation by Slackwater as high as Claysville.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Irwin moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be required to inquire into the expediency of putting under contract, during the next year, one lock and dam on Muddy river, and report by bill or otherwise.

Which being twice read was adopted.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion—1. A bill for the benefit of Rebecca Bromley.

By same—2. A bill for the benefit of Matilda A. Floyd.

By same—3. A bill for the benefit of Henry Trimble.

By Mr. Emerson—5. A bill to appoint an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Clinton county.

By Mr. Leavell—6. A bill to incorporate the Hopkinsville and Clarksville Turnpike Road Company.

By Mr. Morehead—7. A bill for the benefit of Elisha I. Winter.

By Mr. Bullock—8. A bill to amend the laws regulating the town of Jeffersonstown, in Jefferson county.

By Mr. Meriwether—9. A bill to amend the charter of the Oakland Turnpike Company.

By Mr. Parker—10. A bill more particularly to define the county line between the counties of Lewis and Greenup.

By Mr. McClure—11. A bill to improve the road from Greensburg, by the way of Columbia, Jamestown and Monticello, to the Tennessee State line, in a direction of Knoxville.

By Mr. Sprigg—12. A bill to authorize the Trustees of Shelbyville to change a street.

By Mr. Pratt—13. A bill to incorporate the Georgetown Lyceum.

By same—14. A bill to amend an act authorizing the county court of Scott to levy a tax on real estate in said county.

By Mr. Craig—15. A bill allowing Whitley county an additional Justice of the Peace.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth, were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; the sixth and eleventh were referred to the committee on Internal Improvement, and the seventh to the committee on the Sinking Fund.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred, a bill for the benefit of Lindsay Beaumont, deceased, reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,
Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Anderson, from the same committee, to whom was referred bills of the following titles, viz:

A bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth:

A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the law prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State, approved February 2d, 1833—reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred the petition of Gabriel and Judith Amos, praying to be divorced from each other, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be rejected. Which being twice read was concurred in.

Mr. Rodes, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Mary Staples for a divorce, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be rejected.

Mr. Alexander moved that the report of the committee be reversed. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Ordered, That said committee prepare and report a bill pursuant to the prayer of said petition.

Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee on Education, who were appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to establish a system of Common Schools, in the State of Kentucky.

Which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with—on motion,

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said bill for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Meriwether, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred, a bill to amend the act, entitled, an act to amend the several laws establishing a permanent revenue, approved January 31, 1814, and to amend an act requiring tavern keepers, peddlars of clocks, and the owners and keepers of covering horses and jacks, to pay taxes in advance, and obtain license, approved December 22, 1831, reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be amended to read, “an act to amend the revenue laws.”
Mr. Irwin then moved, at fifteen minutes of one o'clock, P. M., that the House do now adjourn.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Pratt and Alexander, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Bash, Evans, J. B., Evans, W. F., Feland, Goodson, Hayden, Hickman, Irwin, Johnston, J.

Those who voted in the negative were—


Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

1. An act for the relief of the Sheriffs of Campbell and Washington counties;
2. An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Marion and Estill counties;
3. An act for the benefit of Isaac Cox and children;

were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first and second were committed to the committee of Ways and Means, and the third ordered to be read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the third bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then took up for consideration the bill to authorize the sale of the public buildings in the town of Port William, in Gallatin county, and for other purposes.

And thereupon, the rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. Meriwether,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate asking leave to withdraw the report from this House, announcing the passage of a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Green county, and that the Clerk bear said message. And after some time the messenger returned with the bill aforesaid.

And then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1837.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the citizens of Floydsburg, in Oldham county.
An act for the benefit of Hardenia Allensworth.
An act to establish a State road from Sanders' old mill, to intersect the present State road leading from Brock's ford to the town of Warsaw, in Gallatin county.
An act establishing a State road from Shelbyville, via Floydsburg and Brownsboro' to Harmony Landing, on the Ohio river.
An act allowing to Bath county an additional Constable.
An act allowing Hiram Miller a change of venue.
An act for the benefit of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road Company.

With amendments to the two last named bills.

Messrs. H. Clay, Jr., Andrews, Hickman, Anthony, J. M. Johnson and Alexander, were appointed a committee on the part of this House to visit
and examine Transylvania University and the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, pursuant to a joint resolution for that purpose.

Mr. Sprigg moved to take up the joint resolutions concerning the Banks in this Commonwealth, heretofore read and laid on the table by him; and there not being a sufficient number of members present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, the Speaker decided that said motion was not in order, from which decision Mr. Wickliffe appealed to the House. The question was then put, is the decision of the Chair correct? and decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Wickliffe and Sprigg, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Anthony, Barbour, Bradley, Broadfoot, Coffey, Craig, Emerson, Field, Glenn, Gooding, Goodson, Haydon, Helm, Hickman, Hinde, Holloway, Hough, Irwin, Jasper, Johnston, J. Johnson, J. M. Kalfus, Lackey, Lane, Mitchell, Morehead, Morrow, O'Bannon, J. Patterson, Peak, Pitts, Rodes, Ruddle, Smith, Sprigg, Stewart, Stone, Thomas, Thompson, Thornsburg, Thornton, Vawter, Wade, Wickliffe, Woodson, Woolfolk.—48,

And then the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1837.

There not being a sufficient number of members present to form a quorum for the transaction of business, the House adjourned to meet on Tuesday the 2d day of January next, pursuant to a joint resolution for a recess until that time.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1838.

The House met pursuant to adjournment; and there not being a quorum present, the House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1838.

1. Mr. Anderson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Bryantsville, praying the passage of a law giving further powers to the Trustees of said town.

2. Mr. Vawter presented the petition of sundry citizens of Boone county, praying for a change in the law in relation to working roads.

3. Mr. Kalfus presented the petition of William M. Simmons, with others on his behalf, praying the passage of a law directing the Bullitt circuit court to cause a jury to be summoned to re-try the question of his being an idiot.

4. Mr. Field presented the petition of John C. Bucklin, praying the passage of a law changing his name to John Bucklin.

5. Also, the petition of sundry citizens of the city of Louisville, praying a repeal of all laws authorizing the sale of Lottery Tickets in this State.

6. Mr. Thornton presented the petition of Caroline Liter, praying to be divorced from her husband, David Liter.

7. Also, the petition of Joseph Porter, praying compensation for furnishing fires in the jail of Bourbon county for certain persons confined therein.

8. Mr. Haydon presented the petition of sundry citizens of Owen county, praying for an additional Justice of the Peace to said county.

9. Mr. Wade presented the petition of sundry citizens of Calloway county, praying the passage of a law establishing an election precinct at the town of Calloway, in said county.

10. Mr. Lane presented the petition of sundry citizens of Jefferson county, praying to be added to the county of Oldham.

11. Mr. Pratt presented the petition of sundry citizens of Scott county, praying the passage of a law reviving the act passed 13th January, 1837, for the benefit of Andrew McClune.

12. Mr. Peak presented the petition of sundry citizens of Gallatin county,
praying the passage of a law establishing an election precinct at Sanders' old mill, in said county.

13. Mr. Sprigg presented the petition of the Trustees of Shelby College, praying the passage of a law making an appropriation to said college.

14. Mr. Trimble presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Greenup county, against the boundary proposed in the application for a new county out of parts of said county and the county of Lawrence.

15. Mr. Emerson presented the petition of Eliza H. Bush, praying to be divorced from her husband, Elkanah B. Bush.

16. Also, the petition of sundry citizens of Cumberland county, praying the passage of a law allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to said county.

17. Mr. Coffey presented the petition of Jacob C. Shearer, administrator of George Vickory, deceased, praying a sale of the real estate of said deceased, for the purpose of paying his debts.

18. Mr. Langford presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pulaski county, praying to be added to Rockcastle county.

19. Mr. J. O'Bannon presented the petition of sundry citizens of Graves county, praying the passage of a law changing the place of voting in an election precinct in said county.

20. Mr. Wickliffe presented the petition of Stephen R. Pebworth, with other documents, praying to be divorced from his wife, Mary Jane Pebworth.

21. Mr. Parker presented the petition of Hannah Singleton, with other documents, praying the passage of a law allowing her compensation for a certain slave who committed suicide whilst confined in the jail of Lewis county, under a charge of murder.

Which petitions and remonstrance were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first, third, fifth and seventeenth, to the committee for Courts of Justice; the second to Messrs. Vawter, Goodson and Thompson; the fourth to Messrs. Field, Nicholas and Sprigg; the sixth, fifteenth and twentieth, to the committee on Religion; the seventh and twenty first to the committee on Claims; the eighth to Messrs. Haydon, Helm and Pratt; the ninth to Messrs. Wade, J. Johnston and Mitchell; the tenth, fourteenth and eighteenth to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the eleventh to Messrs. Pratt, Patterson and Beaseman; the twelfth and nineteenth to the committee on Privileges and Elections; the thirteenth to the committee on Education; and the sixteenth to Messrs. Emerson, McClure and Vawter.

Mr. Irwin moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the call of the roll on yesterday, be spread on the Journal.
And the question being taken upon the adoption thereof, it was decided
in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Hammond and
Irwin, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Bradley; Bullock, Bush, Coffey, Dohoney, Emerson, Field,
Gatewood, Glenn, Gooding, Hammond, Holloway,

Irwin, Jasper, Johnston, J., Kaffis, Lane, Linthicum, McClure,
McCloy, Moore, Pitts, Pratt,

Slaughter, Spalding, Sprigg, Stone,
Symson, Thomas, Thompson, Thornsburg,
Vawter, Wade, Wickliffe.—35.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Anderson,
Beaseman, Bledsoe, Brandon, Broadfoot, Brooks, Busby, Clay, C. M.
Craig, Goodson, Haydon,

Helm, Hough, Lackey, Langford, Leavell, Meriwether, Morrow,
Nicholas, O'Bannon, J., O'Bannon, J. W., Parker, Patterson,
Peak, Riff, Rodes, Ruddle, Smith, Stewart, Taylor, Thornton,
Trumbo, Waddle, Woodson, Woolfolk.—36.

Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred the
petition of Robert Fristoe, praying for a divorce, reported the same with the
following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be rejected.

Which being twice read was concurred in.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Irwin—1. A bill to extend the present term of the
General Court.

On motion of Mr. Pitts—2. A bill for the benefit of the Brownsville Seminary.

On motion of Mr. Emerson—3. A bill the better to secure the collection of taxes in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. Riffe—4. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of John Portman, deceased.
On motion of same—5. A bill to allow an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to the county of Casey.

On motion of Mr. Leavell—6. A bill to allow Samuel Grisham compensation for conveying Herndon Hill, a Lunatic, from Christian county to the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington.

On motion of Mr. Trimble—7. A bill giving further time to the Sheriff of Greenup county to return his delinquent list of militia fines.

On motion of Mr. Helm—8. A bill to authorize the Board of Internal Improvement to borrow of the Bank of Kentucky and Northern Bank, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

On motion of Mr. Hough—9. A bill to confirm the sales made by the Trustees of the Hardin Academy of lot No. 31, in Elizabethtown, and for other purposes.

On motion of same—10. A bill to allow an additional Justice of the Peace in Elizabethtown, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Woodson—11. A bill for the benefit of John P. Lowry, late Sheriff of Jessamine county.

On motion of Mr. Broadfoot—12. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Livingston county.

On motion of Mr. Spalding—13. A bill for the benefit of the Surveyor of Marion county.


On motion of Mr. Slaughter—15. A bill to authorize certain citizens of Nelson county, to build a dam on the south side of the Beech Fork to improve the navigation of said river, and for other purpose.

On motion of Mr. Haydon—16. A bill to provide for the publication of fifty thousand copies of the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, for the use of the people.

On motion of Mr. J. Johnston—17. A bill to amend the charter of the Hartford Bridge Company.

On motion of Mr. Langford—18. A bill for the benefit of Abraham Vandipool, of Rockcastle county.

On motion of Mr. Sprigg—19. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Jacob Myers and William Shannon.

Messrs. Irwin, Anderson and C. M. Clay, were appointed to prepare and bring in the first; Messrs. Pitts, Thompson and Wickliffe the second; Messrs. Emerson, Coffey and Vawter, the third; the committee for Courts of Justice, the fourth and nineteenth; Messrs. Riffe, Jasper, Dohoney and McClure, the fifth; the committee on Claims, the sixth; Messrs. Trimble, Irwin and McClure, the seventh; the committee on Internal Improvement, the eighth; Messrs. Hough, Helm and Thompson, the ninth; Messrs. Hough, Helm and Alexander, the tenth; Messrs. Woodson, Thompson and Rodes, the ele-
On motion of Mr. Wickliffe,

Ordered, That Mr. William Wallace be permitted to take a seat within the bar of the House, for the purpose of reporting the proceedings thereof.

Mr. Goodson moved the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Banks be, and they are hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of requiring, and so providing by bill, that before the several Banks in this Commonwealth shall be re-chartered, or be relieved from their present existing liability of forfeiture of their respective charters, that they be so amended as to prohibit the making or declaring a dividend to the stockholders of said Banks, when specie payments shall be suspended by them, or their notes shall be unredeemed with specie, as required by their charters.

Resolved, also, That said committee enquire into the expediency of further amending the charters of said Banks, so as to limit the amount of money which it shall be lawful for any individual, or set of individuals, company, or companies of the same individuals, to borrow from, or owe to any one of said Banks, at one and the same time.

Which being twice read was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of a bill which originated therein, entitled, an act to extend the present term of the General Court.

Mr. Helm read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky have witnessed with regret, the deranged state of the currency of the United States, the blasting and withering effects produced thereby, upon the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the community.

Resolved, That whatever may have tended to produce this ruinous state of things, it is our duty as a people, having common interests, to present an unbroken front in our efforts to remedy existing evils.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the General Assembly of Kentucky, that the system of sub-treasuries, proposed by the National Executive, is impolitic, unwise and calculated to augment executive power to an alarming extent—will neither satisfy the public mind, or tend to correct the deranged state of the currency.

Resolved, That it is all important to the preservation of this Union, so to conduct our national legislation, to unite and make our interests inseparable; studiously avoiding that which is calculated to array sectional feelings and interests. On the contrary, we should desire to promote social intercourse, facilitate intercommunication and trade, regulate upon terms of equality our domestic exchanges, and have a uniform and par value currency in every portion of the Union.
Resolved, In the opinion of this Legislature, that the best means of effecting this desirable object, is the charter of a National Bank, well guarded, blending public and private interests.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when we should forget our personal partialities and predilections, and look alone to the rescue of our country from the fangs which seem to threaten its destruction.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky entertain and cherish unabated confidence in the wisdom, purity and unbending integrity of her distinguished citizen, Henry Clay; she regards his name as standing identified with all the most prominent features of national policy, calculated in their effects and tendencies to bind this Union together. When the honor of this nation has been tarnished by foreign aggressions, his voice has been the first raised in defence of the rights of his country. He has extended a fostering hand to the great commercial and manufacturing interests of the nation: He has thrown himself in the breach and became the great pacificator to heal the discordant feelings which threatened, in bold terms, the durability of the Union: He is the great defender of the rights of man, and the advocate of the cause of liberty in every country. Kentucky feels that his name is dear to her—that it is destined to be among the brightest ornaments to decorate a page of the nation’s history—she presents his name to the American people for the office of Chief Magistrate of this nation. He is her choice, and under his banner the people of Kentucky will rally with pride and pleasure. But whilst we thus boldly make known our feelings, and present our choice to the individual who may be selected as most likely to carry out and maintain our principles. With this view, we concur in suggestions made, and now recommend to the Whigs everywhere, the propriety of fixing upon a time and place to assemble in National Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Lane moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the select committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting banking privileges to the several Rail and Turnpike Road Companies in this Commonwealth.

And the question being taken upon the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative; and so the said resolution was rejected.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Irwin—1. A bill to extend the present term of the General Court.

By Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion—2. A bill for the benefit of Emanuel Cox.

By same—3. A bill for the benefit of Thomas J. Oliver.

By Mr. Trimble—4. A bill allowing the Sheriff of Greenup further time to return his delinquent list of militia fines.

By Mr. J. O'Bannon—5. A bill to authorize the entry of fractional quarter sections of land west of the Tennessee river.
By Mr. Field—6. A bill to change the names of John C. Bucklin of the city of Louisville, and Chesterfield Dougherty of Ohio county.

By Mr. C. M. Clay—7. A bill for the benefit of A. Adams.

By Mr. Gatewood—8. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Montgomery county.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth bills having been dispensed with, the second, third, sixth and seventh, were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; the fourth and eighth were committed to the committee of Ways and Means; and the fifth to the committee for Courts of Justice.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the second, third, sixth and seventh bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to allow one additional magistrate to Muhlenburg county.

An act to change the Constable's district for the town of Monticello, and for other purposes.

An act for the benefit of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road Company.

An act allowing Hiram Miller a change of venue.

Were taken up, twice read and concurred in.

The following bills from the Senate, viz:

1. An act to extend the present term of the General Court.

2. An act giving further time to the Sheriff of Nicholas county to return his delinquent list.

3. An act to amend the law concerning writs of error and appeals.

4. An act to amend the law concerning ferries.

5. An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Bowlinggreen Bridge Company, approved February 28, 1835.

6. An act to incorporate the Kentucky Silk Manufacturing Company.

7. An act to change the mode of appointing trustees to the Cumberland Hospital.

8. An act for the relief of William B. Parker, late Sheriff of Lewis county.

9. An act for the benefit of George Morris, Jr. heir at law of George Morris, deceased.
10. An act to repeal all acts and parts of acts, declaring Little Barren river, from its mouth to Hamilton’s mill, a navigable stream.

11. An act to change the place of holding elections in the Lower Blue Lick precinct, in the county of Nicholas.

12. An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to the county of Wayne.

13. An act to amend the law in relation to the collection of the public revenue.


15. An act to change the name of the Caldwell County Seminary, to that of the Princeton Seminary, and for other purposes.

16. An act to authorize the Clerk of the Nelson county court, to make a general index to certain deeds and other papers of record in his office.

17. An act for the benefit of the heirs of James L. Gill, deceased.

18. An act to authorize the transcribing of certain entries and surveys by the surveyor of Green county.

19. An act for the benefit of Squire Griffin.

20. An act allowing one additional Constable to Shelby county.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, second, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth and twentieth, were severally ordered to be read the third time; the third, fourth, ninth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth, were committed to the committee for Courts of Justice; the fifth and tenth, to the committee on Internal Improvement; the sixth to the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures; the seventh and fifteenth, to the committee on Education; the eighth, thirteenth and nineteenth, to the committee of Ways and Means.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first, second, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth and twentieth bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

And then the House adjourned.
A message was received from the Senate announcing their disagreement to bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of William Palmeter.
An act allowing Whitley county an additional Justice of the Peace.
An act for the benefit of Matilda A. Floyd.

The passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act to appoint one additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Clinton county.
And the passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the law prohibiting the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors within one mile of any church, meeting house, or place of public worship, during divine service, approved January 15, 1829.
An act to authorize the recording of certain deeds in Greenup county.
An act for the benefit of the heir and creditors of John Robbins.
An act for the benefit of James Q. Kendrick.
An act to reduce the number of Justices of the Peace in the county of Spencer.

1. Mr. Thornsburg presented the petition of sundry citizens of Estill county, praying to be added to Morgan county.
2. Mr. Meriwether presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Jefferson county, against the extension of the limits of the city of Louisville.
3. Mr. Barbour presented the petition of John S. Lander and Charity Haggard, praying the passage of a law confirming an exchange of land made between said Lander and Dawson Haggard, now deceased, the husband of said Charity.
4. Mr. Morehead presented the remonstrance of the citizens of the town of Augusta, in Bracken county, against the removal of the seat of justice of said county.
5. Mr. Washington presented a copy of a decree of the Daviess circuit court as evidence in support of the petition of Nancy Lashbrooks, heretofore presented, praying for a divorce from her husband, John N. Lashbrooks.
6. Mr. Mitchell presented the petition of David Bailey, praying a change of venue from the county of Warren, in which he stands committed, under a charge of murder.
Mr. J. O'Bannon presented the petition of James G. Edens, jailer of Graves county, praying the passage of a law allowing compensation for guards, procured to guard the jail of said county.

Mr. Taylor presented the petition of the administrators and heirs of George Clay, deceased, praying the passage of a law authorizing the sale and conveyance of a certain tract of land descended to the widow and heirs of said deceased.

Also, the petition of Elizabeth Dye, praying to be divorced from her husband, Allen Dye.

Mr. Bradley presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Hopkins county, against the formation of a new county out of parts of said county, and the counties of Caldwell, Livingston and Union.

Mr. Wade presented the petition of sundry citizens of Calloway county, praying the passage of a law repealing the act of last session, establishing a State road from Paris to Paducah, and to establish a road from Paducah by Waidsworth to Paris.

Mr. Anderson presented the petition of Elisha Perkins, next friend of Charles N. Talbot and William H. Talbot, infants, praying the passage of a law authorizing a sale of certain real estate belonging to said infants.

Mr. Hickman presented the petition of Reuben Holeman, praying the passage of a law allowing him compensation for services rendered as a commissioner of tax in Anderson county, before notice of the change of the law upon that subject.

Mr. Jasper presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Pulaski county, against the annexation of a part of said county to Rockcastle county.

Mr. Lackey presented the petition of Peyton Justice, and others on his behalf, praying the passage of a law authorizing a change of the State road running through his land.

Mr. J. O'Bannon presented the petition of William F. Langdon, praying the passage of a law authorizing the county court of McCracken to hear an application on his part, to establish a ferry across the Mississippi river.

Mr. Emerson presented the petition of James Smith, praying the passage of a law allowing him to retail spirituous liquors without license.

Mr. J. M. Johnson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Muhlenburg county, praying the passage of a law changing the appropriation of fines and forfeitures in said county, from the Greenville Seminary to the improvement of the navigation of Pond river.

Mr. Linthicum presented the petition of sundry citizens of Bardstown, praying the passage of a law incorporating said town.
Which petitions, remonstrances, &c. were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first, fourth, tenth and fourteenth, to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the second, third, sixth, eighth, twelfth and nineteenth, to the committee for Courts of Justice; the fifth and ninth to the committee on Religion; the seventh and thirteenth to the committee on Claims; the eleventh and fifteenth to the committee on Internal Improvement; the sixteenth to Messrs. J. O'Bannon, McElroy and Morrow; the seventeenth to Messrs. Emerson, Rodes and Vawter, and the eighteenth to the committee on Education.

A message was received from the Senate asking leave to withdraw their report announcing their disagreement to a bill from this House, entitled, an act allowing Whitley county an additional Justice of the Peace, which was granted and the said bill accordingly withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Lane leave was given to withdraw the petitions heretofore presented, praying the establishment of a new county out of parts of Gallatin, Trimble and Henry counties.

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined an enrolled bill, which originated in the Senate, entitled, an act to extend the present term of the General Court. And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

 Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred the petitions of Mark Wallingford, William Strange, Matilda Applegate and Washington Vanmeter, praying for divorces, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

 Resolved, That the prayers of said petitions be rejected.

Which being twice read was concurred in.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, announcing that he had signed and approved sundry enrolled bills which originated in this House, of the following titles, viz:  
An act to incorporate the Covington Insurance Company.  
An act to change the place of voting from William McDowell's to Hiram Price's mill, in Caldwell county.  
An act to allow one additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to the county of Wayne.  
An act for the benefit of James H. Childers.  
An act to change the time of holding the Bracken county court.  
An act to incorporate the town of Caseyville, in Union county.  
An act to change the place of voting in the Otter Creek precinct, in Meade county.
An act to change the place of voting in the Burnt Tavern precinct, in Garrard county, and for other purposes.

An act to add an additional Justice of the Peace to Barren county.

An act for the benefit of the Jailers of Butler and Edmonson counties.

An act for the benefit of William Henry Russell.

An act to change the place of voting in the Troublesome precinct, in Perry county, and for other purposes.

An act to change the place of voting in the Cane Creek precinct, in Whitley county.

An act to amend an act to establish an election precinct at Chisley Grubbs' in Whitley county.

An act to establish an election precinct in the county of Allen, at the house of Anthony Travelstreet.

An act to establish an election precinct in the town of Skilesville, in Muhlenburg county.

An act to change the place of voting in the Scuffle Cane precinct in Rockcastle county.

An act to raise the price of Wolf scalps.

An act to allow an additional Constable to the county of Marion.

An act for the relief of the Sheriff of Logan county.

An act to authorize the Sheriff of Clinton county to remove David Jones, who stands committed for further trial, under a charge of murder, to the jail of Cumberland county.

An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Thomas A. Johnson, deceased.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Absolem Eversall, deceased.

Approved, Dec. 21, 1837.

A message, in writing, was received from his Excellency, the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, which together with the accompanying documents, is as follows, viz:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, Jan. 4, 1838.

Gentleman of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the request of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, therewith transmit to you the accompanying resolutions, adopted by the Legislature of that State, in relation to the admission of Texas into this Union, as a constituent member thereof.

JAS. CLARK.
Sir,—In obedience to the request of the General Assembly of this State, I have the honor herewith to transmit you a copy of the annexed resolutions.

I have the honor to be,

With sentiments of high respect,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN BROWN FRANCIS.

To his Excellency,
The Governor of Kentucky.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, October Session, A. D. 1837.

Whereas the compact of Union between these States was entered into by the people thereof in their respective States, "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity;" And, thereupon, a Representative Government was instituted by them, with certain limited powers, clearly specified and defined in the constitution: All other powers, not therein expressly relinquished, being "reserved to the States respectively or to the people." And whereas this limited government possesses no power to extend its jurisdiction over any foreign nation; and no foreign nation, country or people can be admitted into this Union, but by the sovereign will and act of the free people of all and each of these United States: nor without the formation of a new compact of Union; and another frame of government, radically different, in objects, principles and powers from that which was framed for our own self-government; and deemed to be adequate to all the exigencies of our own free Republic:

Therefore, resolved, That we have witnessed with deep concern, the indications of a disposition to bring into this Union, as a constituent member thereof, the foreign province or territory of Texas.

Resolved, That, although we are fully aware of the consequences which must follow the accomplishment of such a project, could it be accomplished: aware that it would lead speedily to the conquest and annexation of Mexico itself, and its fourteen remaining provinces or intendancies, which, together with the revolted province of Texas, would furnish foreign territories and foreign people for at least twenty members of the new Union. That it would load the nation with debt and taxes; and by involving it in perpetual wars and commotions, both foreign and internal, would furnish a pretence (which a state of war never fails to furnish) for the assumption and exercise of powers incompatible with our free republican institutions, and subversive to the liberties of the people. That the government of a nation so extended and so constructed, would soon become radically changed in character, if not in form; would unavoidably become a military government; and under the plea of necessity would free itself from the restraints of the constitution, and from its accountability to the people; That the ties of kindred, common origin and common interests, which have so long bound this people together, and would still continue to bind them;—these ties, which ought to be held sacred by all true Americans, would be angrily dissolved.
and sectional political combinations would be formed with the newly ad-
mittted foreign States, unnatural and adverse to the peace and prosperity of
the country: That the civil government, with all the arbitrary powers it
might assume, would be unable to control the storm: The usurper would
find himself in his proper element; and, after acting the patriot and hero for
a due season, as the only means for rescuing the country from the ruin
which he had chiefly contributed to bring upon it, would reluctantly and
modestly allow himself to be declared "Protector of the Commonwealth."
That we are fully aware of the deep degradation into which this young Re-
public would sink itself in the eyes of the whole world should it annex to its
own vast territories other and foreign territories of immense, though un-
known extent, for the purpose of encouraging the propagation of slavery,
and promoting the raising of slaves within its own bosom,—the very bosom
of freedom, to be exported and sold in those unhallowed regions. Al-
though we are fully aware of these fearful evils and numberless others which
would come in their train, yet we do not here dwell upon them, because
we are firmly convinced that the free people of most, and we trust of all
these States, will never suffer the admission of the foreign territory of Texas
into this Union as a constituent member thereof: will never suffer the in-
tegrity of this Republic to be violated either by the introduction, and addi-
tion to it of foreign nations or territories, one or many, or by the dismem-
berment of it by the transfer of any one or more of its members to a foreign
nation. The people will be aware that should one foreign State or country
be introduced, another and another may be, without end, whether situated
in South America, in the West India Islands, or in any other part of the
world: And that a single foreign State, thus admitted, might have it in its
power, by holding the balance between contending parties, to wrest their
own government from the hands and control of the people, by whom it
was established for their own benefit and self-government. We are firmly
convinced that the free people of these States will look upon any attempt
to introduce the foreign territory of Texas, or any other foreign territory
or nation, into this Union, as a constituent member or members thereof, as
manifesting a willingness to prostrate the Constitution and dissolve the
Union.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to forward a
copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representa-
tives in Congress, and to each of the Executives of the several States, with
a request that the same may be laid before the respective Legislatures of
said States.

A true copy—witness,
HENRY BOWEN,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was re-
ferred the petition of William Hammonds and wife, reported the same with
the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be rejected.
Which being twice read was concurred in.
Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Lane—1. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Gallatin county.

On motion of Mr. Moore—2. A bill to give further time to the Sheriff of Washington county to return his delinquent list, on the Auditor’s list, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Sprigg—3. A bill to amend the act establishing the Board of Internal Improvement, and for other other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Goodson—4. A bill to incorporate the Bark Lick Turnpike Road Company.

On motion of Mr. Morehead—5. A bill to define and extend the powers of the Trustees of South Frankfort.

On motion of same—6. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Anderson and Franklin counties.

Messrs. Lane, McElroy and Nicholas, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the first; Messrs. Moore, McElroy and Thornsburg, the second; Messrs. Sprigg, Irwin, Slaughter and Smith, the third; the committee on Internal Improvement, the fourth; Messrs. Morehead, Field and Buford, the fifth; and Messrs. Morehead, Hickman and Sprigg, the sixth.

On motion of Mr. Thornsburg,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate asking leave to withdraw the report from this House, announcing the passage of a bill, entitled, an act to regulate the time of holding the circuit courts of Bourbon and Estill counties, and for other purposes; and that Mr. Thornsburg bear said message. And after some time the messenger returned with the bill aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred, a bill to amend an act, and explain an act approved the 17th January, 1818, for the division of Knox county, reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been, dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice—1. A bill allowing Theophillus Cooksey a change of venue.

By Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion—2. A bill for the benefit of Lydia Elliott.

By Mr. Pitts—3. A bill for the benefit of the Brownsville Seminary.

By Mr. J. O’Bannon—4. A bill to authorize the county court of Mc-
Crackin', to hear an application from William F. Langdon, to establish a ferry across the Mississippi river.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed.

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred bills of the following titles, viz:

A bill to incorporate the Hopkinsville and Clarksville Turnpike Road Company:

A bill to incorporate the Kentucky Bridge Company—reported the same with amendments, which were concurred in.

Ordered, That said bills, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee on Education, to whom was referred a bill to appropriate the fines and forfeitures of Clarke county, to lessening the county levy in said county, reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Meriwether, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the relief of the Sheriffs of Campbell and Washington counties, reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Goodson then offered an amendment to said bill, which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Meriwether, from the same committee, to whom was referred, a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Estill and Marion counties, reported the same without amendment.

Messrs. Spalding and Thornsburg severally offered amendments thereto, which were concurred in.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read the third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be amended to read, "an act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Estill county."

Mr. Meriwether moved a reconsideration of the votes by which the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Green county was ordered to a third reading, dispensing with the rule as to the third reading and passed. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Ordered, That said bill be committed to the committee on Ways and Means.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:
1. An act for the benefit of James Q. Kendrick.
2. An act for the benefit of the heir and creditors of John Robbins.
3. An act to authorize the recording of certain deeds in Greenup county.
4. An act to reduce the number of Justices of the Peace in the county of Spencer.
5. An act to amend the law prohibiting the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors within one mile of any church, meeting house, or place of public worship, during divine service, approved January 15, 1820.
6. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Fayette.

Were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

The first was ordered to be read a third time; the second, third, fourth, and fifth, were committed to the committee for Courts of Justice; and the sixth to the committee on Ways and Means.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first, having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Bills of the following titles, viz:
A bill to amend the law of descents and the law of devises:
A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts or parts of acts, concerning limitations of actions:

Were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The joint resolutions concerning the Banks in this Commonwealth, were taken up for consideration.

Mr. Sprigg offered a substitute for said resolutions.

On motion of Mr. McElroy,

Ordered, That said resolutions and substitute, be laid on the table for the
present, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of the substitute, for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

The joint resolutions read and laid on the table on yesterday, by Mr. Helm, upon the subject of a National Bank, and a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, were taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Helm,

Ordered, That the same be referred to a select committee, consisting of five members. Whereupon, Messrs. Helm, Morehead, Woodson, Irwin and Emerson, were appointed such committee.

And then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1838.

1. Mr. Lane presented the petition of sundry citizens of Oldham county, praying the passage of a law authorizing the voters of said county to vote upon the location of their seat of justice.

2. Mr. Helm presented the petition of Martin Hardin, praying the passage of a law exempting him from paying tolls for passing the locks and dams on Green river.

3. Mr. Peak presented the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Warsaw, praying the passage of a law incorporating said town as a city.

4. Mr. Gatewood presented the petition of sundry practising lawyers and others, in the 11th Judicial Circuit, praying a change in the time of holding certain courts in said circuit.

5. Mr. Broadfoot presented the petition of sundry citizens of Caldwell county, praying to be attached to Livingston county.

6. Mr. Brandon presented the petition of sundry citizens of Harrison county, praying the passage of a law authorizing the county court of said county to levy an advalorem tax to pay for certain improvements.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first and fifth, to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the second to the committee on Internal Improvement; the third to Messrs. Peak, Helm, Beaseman and Meriwether; the fourth to Messrs. Gatewood, Trumbo, Elliott, Lackey and Andrews; and the sixth to the committee on Ways and Means.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of a bill which originated therein, entitled, an act concerning the Clerks of the several courts of this Commonwealth.
The passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the laws regulating the town of Jefferson county.

An act for the benefit of Mary Elizabeth Soph, an infant orphan of the city of Louisville.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish the county of Trimble, and for other purposes.

An act more particularly to define the line between the counties of Lewis and Greenup.

An act for the relief of the executor, widow and children of John J. Shelton, deceased.

An act authorizing the Trustees of Shelbyville to change a street.

With an amendment to the last named bill.

And that they had received official information from the Governor, that he had approved and signed enrolled bills which originated therein, of the following titles, viz:

An act to take the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth, as to the expediency and propriety of calling a convention to revise the constitution of this State.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Adair county.

Approved, December 21st, 1837.

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, which originated in this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to change the Constable's district for the town of Monticello, and to allow an additional Constable in Morgan county.

An act to add one additional Justice of the Peace to Muhlenburg county.

An act for the benefit of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road Company.

An act for the benefit of Hardenia Allensworth.

An act to appoint one additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Clinton county.

An act for the benefit of Isham Hardy.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Laurel county.

An act to change the mode of collecting the stock subscribed in the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike Road Company, by the county of Hardin.

An act allowing the commissioners of the revenue for Jefferson county, additional compensation.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend an act incorporating a company to make a Turnpike road from Franklin county, to the Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.
An act to legalize the proceedings of the Court of Assessment of the 24th Regiment of the Kentucky Militia, for the year 1837.

An act to amend the charters of the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville Turnpike Road Company.

An act authorizing the county court of Bath county, to affix the price of vacant lands in said county.

An act allowing to Bath county an additional Constable.

An act to repeal an act concerning the public roads in the county of Bath.

An act for the benefit of Susannah Hawthorn, and others.

An act for the benefit of Luther Garrison, alias Stamps, and others.

An act for the benefit of Reuben Mansfield.

An act for the benefit of the citizens of Floydsburg, in Oldham county.

An act to establish a State road from Sanders' old mill, to intersect the present State road leading from Brock's ford to the town of Warsaw, in Gallatin county.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Josiah Hutcheson, deceased.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Calloway county.

An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Steamport, in the county of Henderson.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Union and Henderson counties.

An act allowing Hiram Miller a change of venue.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

On motion of Mr. Rodes,

Ordered, That leave be granted to withdraw the petition of Gabriel and Judith Amos for a divorce, and the same was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred the petition of James Roark for a divorce, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be rejected. Which being twice read was concurred in.

Mr. Thornton moved a reconsideration of the votes on the passage and third reading of a bill to regulate the time of holding the circuit courts of Bourbon and Estill counties, and for other purposes. And the question being taken thereon it was decided in the affirmative.

Ordered, That said bill be committed to the committee for Courts of Justice.

Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion, who were directed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill for the benefit of Mary Staples. Which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.
Mr. Rodes then moved to lay said bill on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Rodes and Linthicum, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Bedsoe, Bruce, Buford, Bullock, Bush, Clay, H. Feland, Gatewood,
Glenn, Hammond, Hickman, Linthicum, McClung, McClure, Meriwether, Mitchell, Moore, Nicholas, Parker,
Pratt, Rodes, Ruddle, Slaughter, Smith, Sympson, Trimble, Waddle, Wicklifie, Woodson, Woolfolk.—33.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Anthony, Barbour, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Broadfoot, Brooks, Buckner, Busby, Coffey, Craig, Dohoney, Emerson, Evans, J. B., Evans, W. F., Field, Gooding,
Goodson, Green, Haydon, Helm, Hinde, Hough, Irwin, Jasper, Johnston, J., Johnson, J. M., Kalbus, Kincaid, Langford, Lane, Lawless, Leavell, McElroy, Morrow,

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as above-said.

Mr. Helm, from the committee on the Sinking Fund, to whom was referred, a bill for the benefit of Elisha I. Winter, reported the same with an amendment, which being twice read was concurred in.

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed and read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Nicholas—1. A bill to incorporate the Harlan Museum Company.

On motion of Mr. Brooks—2. A bill to authorize the county court of Bracken to lay the county levy, collectable in the present year, at their January or February term.

On motion of Mr. J. B. Evans—3. A bill to authorize the county court of Allen to subscribe stock in the Glasgow and Scottsville Turnpike Road Company, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Bledsoe—4. A bill to incorporate the Bourbon county Agricultural Society.


On motion of Mr. Emerson—6. A bill to amend the law authorizing the county courts to appoint commissioners to settle with executors, administrators, &c., and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Anthony—7. A bill to amend an act for the benefit of Warner Crow, late Sheriff of Daviess county, approved January 13, 1837.

On motion of Mr. Andrews—8. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Flemingsburg, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe—9. A bill for the benefit of Edward Oldham.

On motion of Mr. Lackey—10. A bill to change the place of holding the elections in the North Fork precinct, in Morgan county.

On motion of Mr. Trimble—11. A bill to amend the charter of the Greensburg Savings Institution.

On motion of Mr. Peak—12. A bill to establish a State road leading from Warsaw, in Gallatin county, to intersect the State road leading from Louisville to Cincinnati, at the Poplar Grove meeting house, in Owen county.

On motion of same—13. A bill changing the place of voting in the Corn and Mill creek precincts, in Trimble county.

On motion of Mr. Helm—14. A bill to prescribe the mode of ascertaining the number of qualified voters in Kentucky, entitled to vote for representatives.

On motion of Mr. Meriwether—15. A bill providing for draining the ponds in the county of Jefferson.

On motion of Mr. Bruce—16. A bill authorizing the election of Trustees for the town of Barboursville.
On motion of Mr. Broadfoot—17. A bill for the benefit of John Hitchcock.
On motion of Mr. Parker—18. A bill for the benefit of William P. Ball, late Sheriff of Lewis county.
On motion of Mr. Irwin—19. A bill to amend the law incorporating the town of Keasburg.
On motion of Spalding—20. A bill to incorporate the town of Raywick, in Marion county.
On motion same—21. A bill to explain and regulate proceedings in chancery on sums over five pounds.
On motion of Mr. Alexander—22. A bill for the benefit of Daniel S. Shacklett, of Meade county.
On motion of Mr. Gatewood—23. A bill allowing three county courts in Montgomery in addition to those now allowed by law, in said county.

The committee for Courts of Justice were directed to prepare and bring in the first, sixth, eleventh and twenty-first; Messrs. Brooks, Thornton and Bledsoe, the second; Messrs. J. B. Evans, Anderson and C. M. Clay, the third; Messrs. Bledsoe, Thornton and Brooks, the fourth; Messrs. Washington, McElroy and Barbour, the fifth; Messrs. Anthony, J. M. Johnson and Holloway, the seventh; Messrs. Andrews, Gooding and Parker, the eighth; the committee on Religion, the ninth and twenty second; the committee on Privileges and Elections, the tenth; Messrs. Peak, Haydon and Ruddle, the twelfth; Messrs. Peak, Lane and Haydon, the thirteenth; Messrs. Helm, Morehead, Anderson and McElroy, the fourteenth; Messrs. Meriwether, Bullock and Field, the fifteenth; Messrs. Bruce, Craig and Beaseman, the sixteenth; Messrs. Broadfoot, McElroy and Thornsburg, the seventeenth; Messrs. Parker, Wickliffe and Andrews, the eighteenth; Messrs. Irwin, Hammond and Kincaid, the nineteenth; Messrs. Spalding, Lithicium and Slaughter, the twentieth; and Messrs. Gatewood, Lawless, Bush and Trumbo, the twenty-third.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion—1. A bill for the benefit of Mary R. Price.
By Mr. Emerson—2. A bill to appropriate the fines and forfeitures of Clinton county, to lessening the county levy.
By same—3. A bill to add an additional Justice of the Peace to Cumberland county, and a Justice and Constable to Oldham county.
By Mr. Riffe—4. A bill allowing one additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Casey county.
By Mr. Morrow—5. A bill to increase the powers of the county court of Christian.
By Mr. Wade—6. A bill to allow an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable for Calloway county, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Morehead—7. A bill to confer banking powers on the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, on certain terms and conditions.

By Mr. J. O'Bannon—8. A bill for the benefit of C. C. Russell and John W. Lawton.

By Mr. Anderson—9. A bill to amend the charter of the Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville Turnpike Road Company.

By Mr. Hough—10. A bill for the benefit of the Trustees of the Hardin Academy.

By same—11. A bill to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to the counties of Hardin and Owen.

By Mr. Woodson—12. A bill for the benefit of John P. Lowry, late Sheriff of Jessamine county.

By Mr. Broadfoot—13. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Livingston county.

By same—14. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish a State road from Ford's Ferry, in Livingston county, to Princeton, in Caldwell county.

By Mr. Spalding—15. A bill for the benefit of William F. Scantland, Surveyor of Marion county.

Which were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, eleventh, fourteenth and fifteenth, were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; the fifth and thirteenth were committed to the committee of Ways and Means; the seventh to a committee of the whole House for Tuesday the 9th inst.; the ninth to the committee on Internal Improvement; and the twelfth to the committee on Claims.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, eleventh, fourteenth and fifteenth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Morehead moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating, by law, the proceeds of the fines and forfeitures in the several counties of this Commonwealth, for the purpose of establishing schools and promoting education in those counties respectively, in such manner as shall be equal and just; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Which being twice read was adopted.
On motion of Mr. Bullock,

Ordered, That the bill to establish a system of Common Schools in the State of Kentucky, be committed to the committee of the whole House, for Monday the 15th inst.

Mr. W. F. Evans moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee for Courts of Justice be requested to inquire into the propriety of so amending the law upon the subject of the salaries of the Commonwealth Attorneys as to increase the same, either by additional pay from the treasury, or attaching such perquisites to their office, in all successful prosecutions, as will be of sufficient importance to procure talents sufficient to the discharge of said office. That such increased salaries shall operate prospectively; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. C. M. Clay moved the following resolution, viz:

Whereas, it is represented to the House of Representatives, that a large quantity of salt now remains, and frequently remains, at the Goose Creek Salt Works, because of the Narrows in the South Fork of the Kentucky river, four miles below the mouth of Goose creek, which obstructs the passage of flat boats at ordinary tides: And whereas, salt is an article of necessary consumption, and has occasionally risen one hundred and twenty five per cent, in value, in consequence of the obstructions to its passage to a market in the lower counties, to the great detriment of the good citizens of the lower counties, as well as of the manufacturers: And whereas, it appears from the report of the Engineer that a lock and dam below said rapids, would obviate all the obstructions of the said Narrows, and form a permanent and useful link in that chain of slackwater improvement, which the State has pledged her faith to extend to the mountain region.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, directing the Board of Internal Improvement to put said lock and dam under immediate contract.

And then the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they recede from their amendment proposed to a bill from this House, entitled, an act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Rockcastle county.

The passage of bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish a State road from the mouth of Salt river, to the Ohio river, opposite Shawneetown.
An act to amend the charter of the Oakland Turnpike Road Company.

An act to authorize the construction of a lock for the passage of canoes, on the Kentucky river, opposite the mill dam of Major and Samuel King.

An act to establish a State road from Hopkinsville, in Christian county, to Morgantown, in Butler county.

With an amendment to the last named bill.

And the passage of a bill which originated therein, entitled, an act the better to provide against fraudulent purchases and fraudulent conveyances of property, to the prejudice of creditors.

1. Mr. Swope presented a notice and sundry depositions on behalf of Gabriel and Judith Amos, for divorces.

2. Mr. Sprigg presented the petition of John N. Lyle, guardian of Walker Daniel, praying the passage of a law authorizing a sale of a slave belonging to said infant.

3. Mr. W. F. Evans presented the petition of William Martin, Jr., praying the passage of a law authorizing him to bring into this State a negro man slave.

4. Mr. C. M. Clay presented the petition of William Bronston, praying to be divorced from his wife, Susan Bronston.

5. Mr. Bruce presented the petition of sundry citizens, residing on Yellow creek, in Harlan county, praying to be attached to Knox county.

6. Mr. Adams presented the petition of Alfred Brock, Sheriff of Caldwell county, praying the passage of a law allowing him further time to pay into the Public Treasury, the revenue tax due from said county, for the year 1837.

7. Mr. Meriwether presented the petition of Thomas Raridon, praying to be divorced from his wife, Eliza Jane Raridon.

8. Mr. Feland presented the petition of Harriet H. Shirley, administratrix of William A. Shirley, deceased, praying the passage of a law authorizing a sale of the real estate of said deceased.

9. Also, the petition of George Galloway, guardian for Thomas Goodwin, praying the passage of a law authorizing a sale of certain slaves belonging to his said ward.

10. Mr. Lackey presented the petition of sundry citizens of Lawrence county, praying the passage of a law changing the place of voting in an election precinct in said county.

11. Mr. Patterson presented the petition of the widow and heirs of John H. Bell, deceased, praying the passage of a law authorizing a sale of a tract of land descended to them from said decedent.

12. Mr. Lackey presented the petition of sundry citizens of Lawrence
county, praying the passage of a law declaring the Tug Fork of Sandy river, a navigable stream.

13. Mr. Lawless presented the petition of sundry citizens of Barren county, praying the passage of a law allowing William W. Burks, compensation for conveying Peter Ford, a lunatic, to the Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington.

Which petitions, &c. were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first, fourth and seventh, to the committee on Religion; the second, eighth and ninth, to the committee for Courts of Justice; the third and fifth to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the sixth to the committee on Ways and Means; the tenth to the committee on Privileges and Elections; the eleventh to Messrs. Patterson, Pratt and Irwin; the twelfth to the committee on Internal Improvement; and the thirteenth to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined enrolled bills which originated in this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the town of Saloma, in the county of Green.
An act to amend the laws regulating the town of Jeffersontown, in Jefferson county.
An act establishing a State road from Shelbyville, via Floydsburgh and Brownsboro' to Harmony Landing, on the Ohio river.
An act for the benefit of the mechanics of the town of Paducah.
An act for the relief of the executor, widow and children of John J. Shelton, deceased.
An act more particularly to define the county line between the counties of Lewis and Greenup.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish the county of Trimble, and for other purposes.
An act for the benefit of Mary Elizabeth Soph, an infant orphan of the city of Louisville.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred the petition of Jacob Shearer, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be rejected. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Thornsburg moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law which authorizes the im-
prisonment of a person for an assault and battery, as to exempt such persons who shall commit the assault and battery, where the same shall be committed in consequence of an insult.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Haydon moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Governor be requested to have a national salute fired on the public square at sunrise, on the 8th inst., in honor of the glorious victory obtained by American valor, over British invasion, at New Orleans, the 8th January, 1815.

And the question being taken upon the adoption thereof, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Pitts and Dohoney, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Boyd, asking leave to withdraw their report announcing their disagreement to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of Matilda A. Floyd—which was granted, and the said bill accordingly withdrawn.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice—A bill concerning free negroes and mulattoes.

By same—A bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Garrard county.

By same—A bill for the benefit of William Doolin’s wife and children.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed.

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred, bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

1. An act for the benefit of George Morris, Jr. heir at law of George Morris, deceased.

2. An act for the benefit of the heirs of James L. Gill, deceased.

3. An act to authorize the Clerk of the Nelson county court, to make a general index to certain deeds and other papers of record in his office—reported the same: the first and third without, and the second with, an amendment—which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bills be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred, a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to amend the law prohibiting the sale ofspirituous and fermented liquors, within one mile of any church, meeting house, or place of public worship, during divine service, approved January 15, 1820, reported the same without amendment.

And the question being taken on ordering said bill to be read a third time, it was decided in the negative, and so the said bill was disagreed to.

Mr. Nicholas, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill to authorize the entry of fractional quarter sections of land, west of the Tennessee river, reported the same without amendment.
Mr. McElroy moved that said bill be laid on the table until the first day of June next, and the question being taking thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Trimble, from the joint committee on Banks, made the following report, viz:

[For the Report—see Appendix.]

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 3000 copies of said report and documents for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Trimble, from the joint committee on Banks, reported a bill fixing a time when the Banks of Kentucky shall resume specie payments, and for other purposes—which was read the first time.

Mr. Sprigg moved to re-commit the report from the committee on Banks, and the said bill, to the committee on Banks, with the following instructions, viz:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the committee on Banks, raised on the part of this House, to inquire into the amount of bills of exchange which had been purchased by the principal Banks and by their respective Branches, and which were maturing and unpaid at the time they severally suspended specie payments; and to inquire at what places all such bills were payable, and at what rates of exchange they were purchased; and what amount of all such bills returned protested, and their proceeds put under accommodation.

Resolved further, That it shall be the duty of said committee to cause to be made out, by the respective Cashiers of the Bank of Kentucky and the Northern Bank of Kentucky, a complete memorandum, in alphabetical order, of all the debts due said Banks, above one thousand dollars, with the names of the principals, endorsers, and other security, liable for such debts, and stating how much of each of such description of debts was created by a direct loan, and how much resulted from bills of exchange that returned protested, and their proceeds put under accommodation. It shall be the duty, also, of said committee to require the Cashiers of the principal Banks aforesaid, to make a note against the names of those debtors who now are, or have been at any time previous, Directors of either of said Banks.

Be it further resolved, That said committee shall procure from the Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, a list of all debts that were purchased by that Bank from the United States Bank, setting out the amount due by each individual, at the time those debts were assumed by the Bank of Kentucky; and, also, state how much of each has been since paid by each debtor aforesaid; and, also, state whether those debts, or any of them, have been added to, and merged in, the general account of such of those individuals who, since their said debts to the United States Bank were so assumed by the Bank of Kentucky, have contracted other debts or accounts, by loan or otherwise, with said last named Bank.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Sprigg and Lane were as follows, viz:
Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Gooding, O'Bannon, J. W.
Barbour, Holloway, Parker,
Beaseman, Hough, Rifle,
Bradley, Irwin, Smith,
Brandon, Jasper, Sprigg,
Brashears, Johnston, J. Stone,
Bruce, Johnson, Swope,
Coffey, Langford, Symson,
Craig, Lane, Thomas,
Dohoney, McClure, Wade,
Emerson, Moore, Washington.—34.
Evans, J. B.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Green, O'Bannon, J.
Messrs. Adams, Hammond, Patterson,
Anderson, Helm, Pitts,
Andrews, Hickman, Rodes,
Anthony, Hinde, Ruddle,
Bledsoe, Kalfus, Slaughter,
Broadfoot, Kingaid, Spalding,
Brooks, Lawless, Stewart,
Browder, Leavell, Taylor,
Buckner, Linthicum, Thompson,
Bullock, McClung, Thombsburg,
Busby, McElroy, Thornton,
Bush, McLean, Trimble,
Clay, C. M. Meriwether, Trumbo,
Evans, W. F. Mitchell, Vawter,
Feland, Morehead, Waddle,
Field, Morrow, Woodson,
Glenn, Nicholas, Woolfolk.—54.

Ordered, That said bill be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said
bill having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That said bill be referred to the committee of the whole House,
for Wednesday the 17th instant.

And then the House adjourned.
MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing their concurrence in the amendment proposed by this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Marion and Estill counties.

And their disagreement to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of William Craycraft.

And the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to apply the fines and forfeitures hereafter accruing in Adair county, to lessening the county levy.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to encourage the general diffusion of education in this Commonwealth, by the establishment of a uniform system of public schools, approved 29th January, 1830.

An act for the benefit of John D. Martin, of the county of Monroe,

And the passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act limiting actions against sureties.

An act concerning the Court of Appeals.

An act to repeal the law authorizing the Judge of the Green circuit court to hold a chancery term of said court, in the month of December.

An act to change the place of voting in the Mount Eden precinct, in Spencer county.

The Speaker laid before the House, the annual report of the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, which is in the following words, viz:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

The Trustees of the Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb, respectfully report:

That they have good reason to be pleased with the present condition of the Institution. The pupils enjoy good health, and are well provided for, in whatever is necessary for their comfort. The Superintendent and Matron combine the quality of good discipline with kindness; and the Teachers are capable and attentive to their duties. There are now twenty five pupils, sixteen of whom are supported by the liberality of the State, and nine pay charges.

We are informed that all the lands granted to the Asylum, by Congress, have been disposed of; the bonds for payment are mostly in the hands of Col. Allen, our agent, who wrote to us, last spring, that he purposed visiting Kentucky in the course of the summer, and expected to be able to give a full account of his agency. He has not done so; nor are we advised of the
cause of his not coming. We suppose he believed, when he wrote, that the troubles with the Indians were at an end; in which however, unfortunately, his hopes have not been realized. We have received from him, as you will see in the enclosed account, two thousand dollars, sent without advice, by a private hand.

The Treasurer's report, marked A, will show, with tolerable accuracy, the financial condition of the Institution. Its expenses can be given with perfect accuracy; but its means we cannot confidently state, until Col. Allen has closed his agency. We suppose the bonds in his hands, bearing interest, cannot fall short of thirty thousand dollars. The buildings, and other improvements, are nearly completed, and paid for. The salaries of the Principal and Assistant Teachers have been increased, at their request, in consequence of the increased expense of living.

The enclosed paper marked B, is a list of the pupils, their ages, and residence.

Officers of the Asylum—J. A. Jacobs and Lady, Superintendent and Matron; J. A. Jacobs, Principal Teacher; W. D. Kerr, Assistant Teacher; Dr. J. Todd, Physician; J. Barbour, Treasurer; J. A. Jacobs, Secretary.

JOHN TODD,
P. G. RICE.

(A.)

Statement showing the situation of the funds of the Institution, 1st December, 1837.

By balance on hand, (see last annual report,) 3d Nov. 1836, $5,584 79
Cash received from State Treasury, 2,059 66
" for tuition fees, 25 00
" from Florida, 2,000 00

$9,699 45

To salary of Principal Teacher, 883 33
" Assistant Teacher, 633 33
" Board of pupils, 1,768 48
" Buildings, improvements, &c. 1,340 29
" Stationary, books, &c. 32 66
" Insurance, 37 00
" Physician's bill, 67 25
" Incidental expense, 83 15
" Salary of Secretary, 50 00
" Treasurer, 50 00

4,945 49

Notes on hand, $4,753 96
Pupils in the Asylum, December 1, 1837.

NAMES.  AGE.  RESIDENCE.

*Jacob Todhunter, 17  Jessamine county, Ky.
*Lewis Hudson, 15  Tuscaloosa, Ala.
*Nancy Hudson, 10  do. do.
*Elizabeth Graves, 10  Scott county, Ky.
Elizabeth Kelly, 12  do. do.
Moses Bledsoe, 13  Danville, Ky.
George Adams, 16  Rockcastle county, Ky.
William Hicks, 14  Bracken county, Ky.
George W. Blackford, 13  Warren county, Ky.
Margaret Swope, 16  Garrard county, Ky.
Maston Gore, 9  Caldwell county, Ky.
George Beatty, 17  Owen county, Ky.
Artemesia S. Black, 13  Boone county, Ky.
Elizabeth Cooper, 15  Nelson county, Ky.
Margaret Bodkin, 15  Henry county, Ky.
Osco D. Grissom, 16  Adair county, Ky.
Evelina Sherrell, 24  Greensburg, Ky.
Lucinda Phillips, 19  Garrard county, Ky.
Lucy Jane Fitzpatrick, 12  Adair county, Ky.
Andrew Orr, 21  Garrard county, Ky.
*George W. West, 22  Giles county, Tenn.
*Elizabeth Noel, 16  Anderson county, Tenn.
*Samuel Ray, 12  Howard county, Mo.
*John Dickson, 12  East Felicita.
*Atwell Beatty, 12  Shelby county, Ky.

Those marked thus (*) are pay pupils.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the Governor, which is in the following words, viz:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

January 8, 1838.

Sir—I regret that owing to accidental causes, it was not in my power to comply with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th instant, by having a national salute fired, on the public square, at sunrise this morning.

In consequence of the indisposition of the Quarter Master General, the firing is necessarily postponed until 1 o'clock, to-day. Please assure the honorable body over whom you preside, that this postponement has not been occasioned by the slightest disrespect to their wishes, expressed in said resolution.

I have the honor to be,
With respect &c.
Your obedient servant,

JAS. CLARK.

Hon. Robert P. Letcher,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, and a resolution, of the following titles, viz:

- An act for the benefit of Isaac Cox and children.
- An act allowing one additional Constable to Shelby county.
- An act to change the place of holding elections in the Lower Blue Lick precinct, in the county of Nicholas.
- An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to the county of Wayne.
- An act for the benefit of the Clerks of the circuit and county courts of Gallatin county.
- An act giving further time to the Sheriff of Nicholas county to return his delinquent list.
- An act for the benefit of James Q. Kendrick.
- An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Rockcastle county.
- An act to authorize the construction of a lock for the passage of canoes, on the Kentucky river, opposite the mill dam of Major and Samuel King.
- An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish a State road from the mouth of Salt river, to the Ohio river, opposite Shawneetown.
- An act to amend the charter of the Oakland Turnpike Road Company.
- A resolution to appoint a joint committee to visit Transylvania University and Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

1. Mr. Anderson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Garrard county, praying to be exempted from paying toll at the gate and bridge at Bellows' mill, on Dix river.

2. Mr. Brooks presented the petition of the Trustees of the Augusta College, praying an amendment to their charter.

3. Also, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Bracken county, praying for a removal of the seat of justice of said county.

4. Mr. Hough presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hardin county, praying for an act of incorporation of the town of West Point, in said county.

5. Mr. Trumbo presented the petition of Rezin R. Rice, praying the passage of a law directing the Register to receive and register the copy of a survey for land, in Muhlenburg county, the original thereof being lost.

6. Mr. Field presented the petition of sundry citizens of the city of Louis.
ville, praying an amendment of the charter of said city, so as to reduce the license required of the retailers of liquors to a uniform sum.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first, to the committee on Internal Improvement; the second, fifth and sixth, to the committee for Courts of Justice; and the third and fourth, to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred, the petition of Messrs. Runyon and Barnes, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That said petition be rejected. Which being twice read, was concurred in.

Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred the petition of Amos Smith, for a divorce, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the said petition be rejected. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee on Education, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Muhlenburg county, praying that the fines and forfeitures of said county be applied to the improvement of the navigation of Pond river, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be rejected. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Lane moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be directed forthwith to tender the Hall of the House of Representatives to the Rev. H. Bascom, for divine worship, on Sunday the 14th inst.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Thornsburg moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on the Penitentiary be instructed to inquire what amount of revenue is now due from said institution, accruing in the years 1835, 1836 and 1837; and the aggregate amount of revenue due from said institution, accruing during the time that the institution has been under the superintendance of the present Keeper; and what amount of revenue has been paid over by him, when and where said payment has been made, whether to the Public Treasury, or to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Which being twice read was adopted.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By the committee on Internal Improvement—1. A bill for the benefit of James G. Pitts.

By the committee on Religion—2. A bill for the benefit of Jane M. Cooper.

By same—3. A bill for the benefit of Nancy Ann Lashbrooks.
By Mr. Sprigg—A bill to change the time of holding the Shelby circuit court.
Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

**Resolved**, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee on Education, to whom was referred bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act to change the name of the Caldwell County Seminary, to that of the Princeton Seminary, and for other purposes.
An act to change the mode of appointing trustees to the Cumberland Hospital—reported the same without amendment.

**Ordered**, That said bills be read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

**Resolved**, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred bills of the following titles, viz:

1. A bill to amend the act further to amend the Wilderness Turnpike road.
2. A bill to make an appropriation to build a bridge across Eagle creek—reported the first without, and the second with, an amendment—which was concurred in.

**Ordered**, That said bills be engrossed and read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

**Resolved**, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The yeas and nays being required on the passage of the second bill, by Messrs. Adams and Emerson, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Parker,
Messrs. Anderson, Mr. Gooding, Mr. Patterson,
Andrews, Mr. Goodson, Mr. Fitts,
Anthony, Mr. Green, Mr. Rodes,
Barbour, Mr. Haydon, Mr. Rudder,
Beaseman, Mr. Helm, Mr. Slaughter,
Bradley, Mr. Hickman, Mr. Spalding,
Brandon, Mr. Hinde, Mr. Stone,
Broadfoot, Mr. Johnston, J. Mr. Swope,
Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Bledsoe, Brashears, Browder, Buford, Busby, Bush, Colley, Emerson, Evans, J. B. Hammond,

Holloway, Hough, Irwin, Jasper, Kalfus, McClung, McClure, McElroy, McLean, Meriwether, Mitchell,


Mr. Morehead, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the Falmouth and Lexington Railroad Company, reported the same with amendments—which were concurred in.

Mr. Beaseman then offered a further amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill and amendment be re-committed to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Meriwether, from the committee of Ways and Means, made a report, which is in the following words, viz:

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the revenue and financial condition of the State, begs leave to submit for the consideration of the House of Representatives, the following Report:

Inasmuch as another committee has been appointed to take charge of that part of the subject of revenue connected with Internal Improvements and the Sinking Fund, the committee of Ways and Means has confined itself exclusively to that part of the subject connected with, and belonging to, the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the government.

On examination it will be found, that the actual balance against the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year ending on the 10th day of Oct. 1837, was not so great as reported by the Treasurer in his last annual report. By reference to the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, made during the session of the preceding Legislature, it will be found that the balance existing against the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year ending on the 10th day of October, 1836, was $97,500; and this too, was an apparent and not an actual balance. The Treasurer had, from time to time, drawn out of the Commonwealth's Bank, such sums of money as was neces-
sary to defray the ordinary expenses of his department of our government, at the same time depositing in the same Bank this revenue, as it was paid over to him by the collecting officers, and his indebtedness to that institution at the close of the year 1836, amounted, as above stated, to the sum of $97,500. Now, the State, it will be recollected, owned the entire stock of this Bank, and hence there could have existed no actual indebtedness whatever. But even this apparent debt has been entirely liquidated by the passage of an act of the last Legislature, giving to the Treasurer a credit in the above institution for the amount of whatever debt existed against the Treasury at the close of the year 1836. (See session acts 1837, page 63.) This credit appears not to have been claimed by our Treasurer, as provided for by law, and hence it is that this deficit is again reported.

Although your committee cannot agree with the fiscal officers of our government as to the actual condition of the Treasury, as shown by their late annual reports, yet they feel constrained to admit, that our financial condition is such as imperiously to demand some amendment at the hands of this Legislature. By reference to the annual reports of the Auditor and Treasurer of the State, for the last twenty years, it will be found, (with but one exception,) the receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue has not been sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures of government, and that it has most generally fallen far short of the necessary amount to accomplish that object. How does this happen? Why is it, that whilst the Treasuries of other States are overflowing, ours alone remains empty? It is, in the opinion of your committee, owing to an over sensitiveness on the part of former legislators on this subject, who have taken it for granted that their constituents were opposed to any increase of taxation, and forgetting that they represented a highminded and patriotic people, who would look more to the necessity of a tax than the hardship of paying it, and that it was only necessary to convince them of the necessity of such a measure, in order to procure their acquiescence.

Your committee trusts that it will require no argument to convince the House of the absolute necessity of raising, at this time, such additional amount of revenue, from the ordinary sources, as may be amply sufficient to discharge all the claims against the Treasury for ordinary purposes of government in future.

The report of the Auditor of Public Accounts for the year 1837, shows a deficit of $5,083 16 in that year, and he estimates the deficit for the year 1838, at $15,093 15; and thus it is that our Treasury continues to fall behindhand, year after year, until the deficit becomes so enormous as to require a resort to extraordinary means for its liquidation. Such was the case in 1833 and 1836, and fortunate was it that we then had a Commonwealth’s Bank to extricate us. Now that institution has ceased to exist, and all its funds are appropriated to another purpose, (viz: the Sinking Fund,) and our Treasurer has no longer access to them, hence the government creditors must go unpaid unless some means be devised to replenish the Treasury immediately; and your committee feel no hesitation in recommending to the House an immediate increase of our revenue to an amount sufficient to defray all the demands against the Treasury, for ordinary purposes, as fast as they may fall due.

If the House concur with the committee in the conclusions to which they have been drawn, it then becomes necessary to adopt some specific measure calculated to accomplish the proposed end. There is little doubt entertained by the committee but that the law of last session, to equalize taxation, would increase the revenue to a sufficient amount for the purposes of an economical administration of our government; but the committee think the continuance of this law should not be persisted in, contrary to the known will of a majority of the people of the State, and at the imminent risk of producing discontent and dissatisfaction in the country; and, believing as the committee does, that the above law would and should be
repeated, they have felt themselves called on to devise some plan by which our end might be accomplished by less objectionable means.

Your committee are aware that it would be unreasonable to expect unanimity of opinion on a subject of this character in the House, for among themselves they have found a diversity of opinion; but believing as they do, (and as they trust the House will,) that nothing can be done in this matter without a compromise of individual opinions, they have, after mature deliberation, come to the conclusion to recommend to the House the passage of the accompanying law, as calculated to replenish the treasury by the least objectionable means.

D. MERIWETHER, Chairman.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 2,000 copies thereof, for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. Meriwether, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the revenue laws, which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Mr. Bledsoe offered a substitute for said bill, and Mr. W. F. Evans also offered a substitute for said bill.

Ordered, That said bill and substitutes be re-committed to the committee on Ways and Means, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said bill and substitutes, for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to establish the county of ——, reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be re-committed to the same committee.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. J. B. Evans—1. A bill for the benefit of the late Sheriff of Alien county.

On motion of Mr. W. F. Evans—2. A bill to incorporate a company to build a bridge across Green river, in the county of Green, at or near the place where the Nashville and Lexington road crosses the same.

Ordered, That Messrs. J. B. Evans, Anderson and Helm, be a committee to prepare and bring in the first; and the committee on Internal Improvement the second.

Mr. Meriwether, from the committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Green county.
An act for the relief of William B. Parker, late Sheriff of Lewis county.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Fayette.
An act to amend the law in relation to the public revenue—reported the same without amendment.
Ordered, That the said bills be read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,
Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Meriwether, from the same committee, to whom was referred bills of the following titles, viz:
A bill allowing the Sheriff of Greenup further time to return his delinquent list of Militia fines.
A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Montgomery county—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bills be engrossed and read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,
Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:
An act to repeal the law authorizing the Judge of the Green circuit court to hold a chancery term of said court, in the month of December.
An act to change the place of voting in the Mount Eden precinct, in Spencer county.
Were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,
Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

And then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had concurred in the amendments proposed by this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Campbell and Washington counties.
And the passage of a resolution fixing a day for the election of Public Officers, and a bill, entitled, an act for the benefit of Edward Oldham and Mary Oldham.
The Speaker laid before the House a memorial of sundry citizens of Mercer county, upon the subject of educating slaves in this Commonwealth, which is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in General Assembly convened.

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of Mercer county, in the Commonwealth aforesaid, respectfully represents:—That they view with great and increasing concern and dissatisfaction, the attempts made and put into practice, in various parts of the State, to Educate the slaves of the country in Sunday Schools and otherwise; as a practice fraught with much evil, and calculated more than any other, to engender discontent, insubordination, and mischief, on the part of said slaves, and a consequent loss of value, as well as uncertainty of personal safety on the part of their owners, and other free white persons residing in their vicinity. They are aware, that many of their fellow citizens think differently from them on this momentous question; but calm, and serious reflection, ought to convince every one of the fallacy of that mode of reasoning, which would inculcate the belief, that instructing the slaves of the country in Literature, is calculated to make them read the Bible exclusively, or to make them better and more obedient servants. The first part of the proposition would suppose them to be better, more wise, or more devotional by nature, than it is common for people in general to be, who are educated—and the second, would suppose them incapable in that condition, of reflecting upon, or understanding any thing beyond their duty of obedience, in the sphere in which the constitution and laws of the country have placed them—positions alike inconsistent with reason or experience. We hold these truths to be self-evident—that knowledge is power; and that knowledge and slavery are incompatible—utterly incapable of being compounded together—that in proportion as the mind of a slave is enlightened, it raises him above the sphere which he at present occupies—becomes to him a source of discontent, restlessness and misery—causes him to be idle, unprofitable and desperate,—and furnishes him with resources for opposing the will of his owner, and the means of accomplishing bad purposes—formidable in this State only in proportion to the amount of intelligence which can be rendered available, in the event of such opposition becoming preconcerted and general.

Your memorialists are not, all of them, advocates of perpetual or unmixed slavery. They view it in many respects, as an evil in the country, entailed upon us by our ancestors, and one which many would gladly get rid of, if proper and effective measures could be adopted for that purpose. But while they believe, that no general system of emancipation can or ought to be framed, without involving equal sacrifice, or equal participation in the expense attending it, by every member of the community,—and that no equitable mode can be devised, short of applying a portion of the surplus revenue (arising from the sales of the public domain) to that object, in aid of the American Colonization Society,—they are equally clear in their opinion of the inexpediency, inutility, and mischief, growing out of the practice of educating slaves, until they are gradually set at liberty, and are ready for immediate or speedy migration.

Let it not be supposed that in maintaining these views, we would deprive this people of religious instruction—far from it; but we conceive religious
and literary instruction to be very different from each other, and that while the former can be imparted in a more direct manner, and without hazarding the peace and safety of the community—the latter is fraught with all the evil consequences that we have already suggested. The mode of giving religious instruction, by reading to them at stated periods, the Bible and religious Tracts, is sufficient for those who are desirous of attending to their future welfare, and would, in our opinion, be much the most appropriate, so long as they remain with us in a state of bondage.

While on this subject let us pause and reflect. Can it be right to educate the slaves of the country, while the children of the poor are famishing for lack of knowledge, and that class of our fellow citizens is becoming every year more deeply sunk in ignorance, and more and more degraded? Is it proper to elevate the slaves above the level of any portion of the free-born citizens of this Commonwealth? And does not every one perceive the evident tendency of the almost total, we might say criminal neglect, of that class of our population, and the misguided zeal of certain self-styled philanthropists, in favor of the slave population, to sink the one, and elevate the other, in the scale of society? Already do we find some instances, in which the slave assumes and maintains that superiority! But we leave this mortifying part of our subject, to the further investigation of the people's representatives—convinced that some plan of common school education will shortly be devised, that will pervade every part of our State, and carry its blessings down to the remotest posterity.

There is another view of this subject, which we deem it our duty to present to the consideration of your honorable body:—The instructed or educated slaves, by being elevated above their appropriate sphere, generally become so idle, dissatisfied, and insubordinate, that they are sold by their owners, and carried off by traders in great numbers to other States, where they already, perhaps, out-number the white population. These discontented slaves, thus prepared by education, are thereby rendered more formidable and more dangerous, (in a country where they are so numerous) than they otherwise would have been, by their proneness to excite opposition among the uneducated, and by their increased capacity to head a successful or bloody rebellion. Thus we are recklessly scattering firebrands among our Southern brethren, and perhaps thus, inconsiderately, preparing the way for their future destruction!! The crying injustice on our part, of being in anywise instrumental in producing a result so shocking, ought, as we believe, to engage the serious reflection of every patriot and friend of our common country.

These and other reasons, too numerous to mention, induce us to believe, that the practice which is becoming common, of educating or instructing in literature, the slaves of the country, under the disguised or misguided object of giving them religious instruction, is, as at present conducted, highly impolitic, unjust, and improper, and one which if persisted in, is destined in its tendency, to be a curse upon the country. We, therefore, pray your honorable body, to give to this subject such consideration as its importance demands, and to enact such a law as, in your wisdom, may seem most advisable, to remedy the grievance complained of, by preventing in future any persons from instructing slaves in reading and writing, unless it may be those who are preparing for immediate Colonization abroad. All which is respectfully submitted.
Mr. Lane moved that said memorial be laid on the table for the present.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Leavell and Lane, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Anthony, Bledsoe, Brooks, Buford, Bush, Coffey, Craig, Evans, J. B., Evans, W. F., Green, Hammond, Haydon, Helm, Hinde,
Holloway, Hough, Irwin, Irwin, Johnston, J., Lackey, Lane, Lawless, Linthicum, McClung, McClure, McElroy, Nicholas, O'Bannon, J.
Patterson, Pratt, Riffe, Ruddle, Spalding, Stewart, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Thornton, Trumbo, Waddle, Wade, Woodson.—46.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Adams, Andrews, Barbour, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Broadfoot, Bruce, Browder, Buckner, Bullock, Busby, Clay, C. M., Clay, H.
Dohoney, Emerson, Feland, Gatewood, Glenn, Gooding, Goodson, Hickman, Johnson, J. M., Kallus, Kincaid, Leavell, Murwether, Mitchell,
Moore, Morrow, O'Bannon, J. W., Peak, Pitts, Rodes, Smith, Stone, Thornsburg, Trimble, Vawter, Washington, Wickliffe, Woolfolk.—43.

1. Mr. Bullock presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Jefferson county, against being added to the county of Oldham.

2. Mr. Stone presented the petition of Catharine Froman, praying the passage of a law making her an appropriation for taking care of Joseph Froman, a person of unsound mind.

3. Mr. Sprigg presented the petition of Benjamin Humphreys, and other on his behalf, praying the passage of a law allowing him compensation for taking care of a man by the name of William Stogden, a stranger, who came to his house sick, and there remained for seven months.
4. Also, the petition of sundry citizens of Shelby county, praying a change in the place of voting in an election precinct in said county.

5. Mr. McLean presented the petition of the widow and heirs of John A. Huston, deceased, praying the passage of a law authorizing a sale of the real estate of said deceased.

6. Mr. Edmonson presented the petition of James Hunter, praying to be divorced from his wife, Eliza Hunter.

Which remonstrance and petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the second and third to the committee on Claims; the fourth to Messrs. Sprigg, Smith and McClung; the fifth to the committee for Courts of Justice, and the sixth to the committee on Religion.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the President of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is as follows viz:

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
January 8th, 1838.

Sir—I have the honor of communicating herewith, a statement showing the situation of this Institution on the 31st day of December, 1837.

In obedience to the provisions of "an act to provide for balancing the account of the Treasury with the Commonwealth’s Bank, and for other purposes," approved January 23, 1837, the Treasurer has been credited by the sum of $58,024.55, paid upon his checks in aid of works of Internal Improvement, and $22,430.09, in aid of the Revenue.

Since my last report, I have collected and paid into the Treasury, to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the sum of $33,750; and the further sum of $3,403.37 of the notes of the Bank has been cancelled and burnt, leaving the sum of $5,310.76 yet unredeemed.

The Supreme Court of the United States, having decided the Bank to be constitutional, most of the causes taken to that tribunal are now in a train of collection; and those that remain will be disposed of at the present term of the court.

No exertions will be spared on my part to wind up the whole concerns of the Institution as speedily as possible.

Very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,

HON. ROBERT P. LETCHER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A Statement of the situation of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 31st December, 1837.

**DEBITS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock (including Literary Fund,)</td>
<td>$450,759.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes payable,</td>
<td>5,310.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest,</td>
<td>4,089.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual depositors,</td>
<td>9,423.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to other Banks,</td>
<td>200.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Debits</strong></td>
<td><strong>$469,784.30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CREDITS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills receivable,</td>
<td>$314,670.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses,</td>
<td>4,105.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioners Sinking Fund,</td>
<td>33,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and loss,</td>
<td>47,095.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Waggener's administrator,</td>
<td>162.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delinquent Cashiers,</td>
<td>29,989.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorneys,</td>
<td>3,245.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Sheriff of Jefferson county,</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers' Bank, Harrodsburg,</td>
<td>1,671.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky Exporting Company,</td>
<td>507.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Tickets,</td>
<td>31,737.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnpike Stock,</td>
<td>908.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate,</td>
<td>1,182.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Credits</strong></td>
<td><strong>$469,784.30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ordered, That said report be referred to the committee on the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on the Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement, made a report, with sundry documents accompanying the same, which are as follows, viz:

[For the Report, &c.—see Appendix.]

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 1,500 copies of said report and documents for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Waddle—1. A bill allowing an additional Constable to the town of Dover, in the county of Mason.

On motion of Mr. Moore—2. A bill to establish a State road from Perryville, in Mercer county, to Bloomfield, in Nelson county, and for other purposes.
On motion of Mr. Wade—3. A bill for the benefit of Absolem Copeland, and others, of Calloway county.

Ordered, That Messrs. Waddle, McClung and Parker, prepare and bring in the first; Messrs. Moore, McElroy and Brashears, the second, and Messrs. Wade, J. O'Bannon and J. Johnston, the third.

Mr. Waddle, from the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to incorporate the Kentucky Silk Manufacturing Company—reported the same without amendment; the said bill was then amended.

Ordered, That the same, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill, as amended, do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Swope, from the committee on Privileges and Elections—A bill to change the place of voting in the Crittenden precinct, in Grant county.

By same—A bill to establish an election precinct in Gallatin county.

By same—A bill to establish an election precinct at the house of John Carter, to be called the Sympsonia precinct.

By Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice—A bill further to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Augusta College, approved December 7, 1822.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed.

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. J. O'Banon moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Ladies of Frankfort be permitted to use the Representatives Hall on Thursday evening the 11th inst., for the purpose of having a Concert.

Which being twice read was adopted.

A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of Edward Oldham and Mary Oldham, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with, the same was referred to the committee on Religion.
Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Anderson—1. A bill to extend the time to wind up the concerns of the Farmers' Bank of Somerset.

On motion of Mr. Thomas—2. A bill to amend the charter of the town of Newport.

On motion of Mr. Trimble—3. A bill to reduce into one the several acts concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the representatives of deceased persons.

On motion of Mr. W. F. Evans—4. A bill to regulate the sale of vacant lands in the county of Monroe, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Edmonson—5. A bill for the benefit of Charles Murray.

On motion of Mr. Coffey—6. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Wayne county.

Messrs. Anderson, Jasper, Coffey and Kincaid were appointed a committee to prepare and bring the first; Messrs. Thomas, Goodson and Leavell, the second; Messrs. Trimble, Kincaid and Thompson, the third; Messrs. W. F. Evans, Riffe and Jasper, the fourth; Messrs. Edmonson, Helm and Bush, the fifth; and Messrs. Coffey, Wade and Riffe, the sixth.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville, reported the same with amendments—which were concurred in.

A further amendment was then offered to said bill, and the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the House proceeded to the consideration of the orders of the day.

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole House upon the bill to confer Banking powers on the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, on certain terms and conditions, Mr. Nicholas in the Chair; and after some time spent therein the Speaker resumed the Chair, when Mr. Nicholas reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the bill aforesaid, had made some progress therein, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again. Which was granted.

And then the House adjourned.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1833.

1. Mr. Kincard presented the petition of Amanda Hiatt, with other documents, praying to be divorced from her husband, Jerome G. Hiatt, and to be restored to her maiden name of Amanda Miller.

2. Mr. Anderson presented the petition of James D. Hill, guardian for the infant heirs of William Hogan, deceased, praying the passage of a law authorizing a sale of some lands belonging to said infants.

3. Mr. Peak presented the petition of J. Barbour & Co. contractors for the construction of Lock and Dam No. 1, on the Kentucky river, praying the passage of a law authorizing the payment of such sum by the State as may be allowed by a jury to be empanelled to condemn the lands necessary for said Lock and Dam, not exceeding $6,000, to them, and for other purposes.

4. Mr. Linthicum presented the petition of Achilles Easley, committee for Joseph Froman, a person of unsound mind, praying that a law may pass allowing him to institute a suit for the recovery of a tract of land belonging to said Froman.

5. Mr. Patterson presented the petition of Lewis C. Suggett, Stephen H. Jackson and Manlius V. Thompson, praying the passage of a law incorporating a Mining company, in this State.

6. Mr. Kalfus presented the petition of H. H. Samuel, praying the passage of a law allowing him compensation for conveying a lunatic to the Asylum at Lexington.

7. Mr. Feland presented the petition of John Pitchford, and others on his behalf, representing that he is unable to perform any labour, and very poor, and praying that a law may pass making him an allowance out of the Treasury, for his support.

8. Mr. Morehead presented the petition of the Board of Internal Improvement for Franklin county, praying that a law may pass providing for the completion of that part of the Franklin and Crab Orchard Turnpike road, in said county.

9. Mr. Meriwether presented the petition of Jacob Geiger, and others, in opposition to being included within the city of Louisville.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof, except the fifth and ninth, dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee on Religion; the second and fourth to the committee for Courts of Justice; the third and eighth, to the committee on Internal Improvement; the fifth to the
committee on Agriculture and Manufactures; the sixth and seventh to the
class committee on Claims; and the ninth laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Agent of the Old
Bank of Kentucky, which is as follows, viz:

OLD BANK OF KENTUCKY,
December 14th, 1837.

Hon. R. P. Letcher,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR—I herewith enclose the annual statement of the situation of this In­
stitutions.

Since my last annual report two distributions of stock have been made,
the first on the 1st of February last, and the second the present month,
which entitled the State to the sum of $5,967 at each period, making $11,-
934, and which has been paid over to the Treasurer.

At the session of 1834, the chairman of the committee of Finance of
the Senate, required to be informed what would be the probable amount
which would be realized by the State upon her stock then remaining in the
institution; upon an examination made by then the President and Cashier,
he was informed that the further sum of $35,082 50 would probably be real-
ized.

I am gratified to say, that that sum has now been more than paid as fol­
lows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>14,917 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>8,950 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>5,967 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>5,967 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$35,802 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to close the institution within the time prescribed by the charter,
I caused a notice to be inserted in the public papers, that those debts which
could not be collected by law, would be sold at public auction during the last
summer.

In consequence of the pressure which was then supposed to exist, and
under the belief, also, that from the disposition manifested by the debtors,
a larger amount could be secured by compromises, than could be by a public
sale, I considered it more expedient, for the present, to postpone it. I have,
therefore, made an exertion to compromise all cases where practicable, and have so far succeeded as to secure about $3,000 heretofore considered entirely insolvent. Other negotiations are now pending, which it is expected will shortly be closed.

The amount of sales of the real estate made during the present year, is $4,600. Very little more can be expected from that source, the remainder consisting of unproductive, poor lands, some of which are covered by other claims.

Of the notes in circulation, the sum of $341 50, has been redeemed and cancelled, by burning in the presence of the Auditor and Treasurer.

In my former report, I stated to the Legislature that it was believed that a final close of the debts due to the Institution, would probably be effected during the present year. I regret to say that circumstances, not within my control, has prevented it. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining several decrees in chancery for the sale of mortgaged property, and the necessity, also, of giving time upon the sale of the real property sold, and the debts compromised, a final close of the Institution could not be made without great sacrifices of the interest of the stockholders. It was, therefore, thought advisable to ask an extension of the charter. This course was also considered as less objectionable, as there was no officer in the Institution receiving a regular annual salary.

Very respectfully,

H. BLANTON, Agent.

Statement of the situation of the Old Bank of Kentucky, December 9th, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Due to other Banks,</td>
<td>1,295 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes issued,</td>
<td>30,475 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus profits,</td>
<td>246,906 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current profits,</td>
<td>1,168 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock,</td>
<td>212,864 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to individuals,</td>
<td>68,141 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$560,856 51</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current expenses,</td>
<td>429 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from other Banks,</td>
<td>21,682 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate,</td>
<td>130,435 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on real estate,</td>
<td>56,195 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defalcation at Branches,</td>
<td>20,678 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from individuals,</td>
<td>330,130 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$559,560 50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Amount carried forward,)
184 JOURNAL OF THE

(Amount brought forward,)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash on hand</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silver,</td>
<td>6 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth's Notes,</td>
<td>94 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Notes,</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of other Banks,</td>
<td>1,095 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,296 21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$560,856 51

On motion of Mr. Trimble,

Ordered, That said report be referred to the committee on the Sinking Fund.

A message, in writing, was received from his Excellency, the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, which together with the accompanying documents, is as follows, viz:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, Jan. 10, 1838.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:
I herewith transmit to you the report of the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky, exhibiting the condition of the principal Bank and its Branches on the first of January, 1838.
And also, the report of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, exhibiting the condition of the principal Bank and its Branches on the 30th December, 1837.

JAS. CLARK.

BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, January 9, 1838.

J. M. BULLOCK, Esq.,
Secretary of State:
Sir—I herewith beg leave to hand you for the use of the Legislature, a statement of the condition of the Bank of Kentucky and Branches, as it existed on the first instant, and am,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. C. GWATHMEY, Cashier.
STATEMENT A—Showing the condition of the Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, December 31st, 1837.

**LIABILITIES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Stock, viz:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned by the State, original subscription,</td>
<td>1,000,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. accruing from dividends,</td>
<td>50,097 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. from Surplus Fund,</td>
<td>583,598 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned by individuals,</td>
<td>2,963,715 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes in circulation payable at Louisville,</td>
<td>1,159,725 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount owing to Bank of United States,</td>
<td>825,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due other Banks, in account current,</td>
<td>140,194 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due Treasury of United States,</td>
<td>536,459 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due individual depositors,</td>
<td>271,116 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent Fund,</td>
<td>86,416 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and loss, deducting expenses from 1st July,</td>
<td>207,348 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclaimed dividends,</td>
<td>14,335 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total LIABILITIES</td>
<td>4,597,410 76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESOURCES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills discounted,</td>
<td>2,296,492 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills of exchange,</td>
<td>510,626 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended debt,</td>
<td>25,993 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bonds bearing 5 per cent interest,</td>
<td>1,000,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. do.</td>
<td>250,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds of city of Louisville, 6 per cent interest,</td>
<td>190,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital of Branches,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate for Banking house,</td>
<td>1,440,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,150,000 00</td>
<td>29,099 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspect account,</td>
<td>766 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due by Branches, in account current,</td>
<td>365,130 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. in account current,</td>
<td>419,342 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand, viz: gold and silver,</td>
<td>369,786 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of other Banks,</td>
<td>98,895 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank checks on N. Orleans &amp; S. Carolina unpaid,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total RESOURCES</td>
<td>87,751,591 54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24
STATEMENT B—Showing the condition of the Branch at Frankfort, December 31st, 1837

**LIABILITIES.**

- Capital Stock, 300,000 00
- Notes in circulation, 253,655 00
- Amount of individual deposits, 54,858 42
- Amount due Treasurer of the State, 56,318 33
- Amount due Commissioners of Sinking Fund, 58,904 54
- Amount due Treas'r. of Internal Improvement, 60,782 87
- Amount due other Banks, 105,644 80
- Balance of profit and loss, for last six months, 336,508 96

**RESOURCES.**

- Bills of exchange, 151,703 87
- Notes discounted, 497,887 16
- Real estate, 649,591 03
- Amount due by other Banks, 3,000 00
- Bank Checks unpaid, 20,589 90
- Cash on hand, in gold and silver, 31,561 96
- Notes of other Banks, 94,033 06
- Balance of profit and loss, last six months, 206,777 06

**STATEMENT C—Showing the condition of the Branch at Lexington, December 31st, 1837.**

**LIABILITIES.**

- Capital Stock, 650,000 00
- Notes in circulation, 338,625 00
- Amount of individual deposits, 143,212 09
- Amount due to other Banks, 70,492 05
- Balance of profit and loss, last six months, 213,704 14

**RESOURCES.**

- Amount due by other Banks, 44,159 12
- Balance of profit and loss, last six months, 1,306,488 26
### Statement D—Showing the condition of the Branch at Maysville, on the 31st December, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills of exchange</td>
<td>392,577 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes discounted</td>
<td>659,674 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended debt</td>
<td>19,642 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate</td>
<td>1,072,198 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due by other Banks</td>
<td>20,073 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand, in gold and silver</td>
<td>120,650 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of other Banks</td>
<td>76,126 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17,443 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>93,570 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,306,488 26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Stock</td>
<td>550,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes in circulation</td>
<td>183,720 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due individual depositors</td>
<td>76,992 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due to other Banks</td>
<td>34,613 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of profit and loss, last six months</td>
<td>111,606 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24,299 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$869,625 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills of exchange</td>
<td>154,356 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes discounted</td>
<td>606,959 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended debt</td>
<td>11,142 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate</td>
<td>772,458 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due by other Banks</td>
<td>3,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand, in gold and silver</td>
<td>27,713 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of other Banks</td>
<td>31,928 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34,525 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66,453 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$869,625 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**STATEMENT E—Showing the condition of the Branch at Danville on the 31st December, 1837.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Stock</td>
<td>150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes in circulation</td>
<td>121,195 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due individual depositors</td>
<td>24,686 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due to other Banks</td>
<td>12,275 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of profit and loss, last six months</td>
<td>36,961 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>816 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$308,973 03</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills of exchange</td>
<td>12,100 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes discounted</td>
<td>147,597 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due by other Banks</td>
<td>159,698 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand, in gold and silver</td>
<td>16,445 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of other Banks</td>
<td>51,154 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81,675 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>308,973 03</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATEMENT F—Showing the condition of the Branch at Greensburg on the 31st December, 1837.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Stock</td>
<td>125,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes in circulation</td>
<td>40,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due individual depositors</td>
<td>19,745 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due to other Banks</td>
<td>84,777 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of profit and loss, last six months</td>
<td>104,522 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,723 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$275,746 46</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statement G—Showing the condition of the Branch at Bowlinggreen on the 31st December, 1837.

#### Resources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills of exchange</td>
<td>16,681 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes discounted</td>
<td>205,894 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended debt</td>
<td>8,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due by other Banks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand, in gold and silver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of other Banks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>230,776 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,862 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,862 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$275,746 46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Liabilities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Stock</td>
<td>125,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes in circulation</td>
<td>86,340 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due individual depositors</td>
<td>22,372 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due to other Banks</td>
<td>14,396 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of profit and loss, last six months,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36,668 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,621 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$252,629 97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statement G—Showing the condition of the Branch at Bowlinggreen on the 31st December, 1837.

#### Resources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills of exchange</td>
<td>12,883 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes discounted</td>
<td>177,731 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended debt</td>
<td>3,080 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due by other Banks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand, in gold and silver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of other Banks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>193,694 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,212 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$252,629 97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statement II. Showing the condition of the Branch at Hopkinsville, Dec. 31, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Stock</td>
<td>250,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes in circulation</td>
<td>86,940 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due individual depositors</td>
<td>18,854 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due other Banks</td>
<td>6,237 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of profit and loss, last six months</td>
<td>25,093 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,581 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$369,614 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESOURCES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills of Exchange</td>
<td>16,646 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes discounted</td>
<td>258,981 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended debt</td>
<td>3,670 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due by other Banks</td>
<td>279,927 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand in gold and silver</td>
<td>25,024 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of other Banks</td>
<td>55,729 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,563 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$369,614 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statement I. Showing the condition of the Principal Bank and Branches, on the 31st December, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Stock of Principal Bank, Branches</td>
<td>2,447,410 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes in circulation at Principal Bank, Branches</td>
<td>4,597,410 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due other Banks by Principal Bank</td>
<td>140,194 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by Branches</td>
<td>328,437 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due individual depositors, by Pr. Bank,</td>
<td>631,737 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by Branches</td>
<td>271,116 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>360,621 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent Fund, July 1, 1837</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclaimed dividends</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Amount carried forward,)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$8,129,233 08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Amount brought forward,)  
\[ \text{Amount due Bank of United States, } \] $825,000 00  
\[ \text{Amount due Treasurer of United States, } \] $536,459 78  
\[ \text{Amount due Commissioners Sinking Fund, } \] $58,904 54  
\[ \text{Amount due Treasurer of the State, } \] $56,318 33  
\[ \text{Amount due Treasurer of Internal Improvement, } \] $60,782 87  
\[ \text{Profit and Loss, viz: } \]
\[ \text{Net Profit & of Principal Bank, } \] $120,932 36  
\[ \text{Branch at Frankfort, } \] $21,355 99  
\[ \text{Lexington, } \] $44,139 12  
\[ \text{Maysville, } \] $24,299 19  
\[ \text{Danville, } \] $816 04  
\[ \text{Greensburg, } \] $5,723 77  
\[ \text{Bowling Green, } \] $4,621 81  
\[ \text{Hopkinsville, } \] $7,581 75  
\[ \text{RESOURCES. } \]
\[ \text{Notes discounted at Principal Bank, } \] $2,226,422 64  
\[ \text{at Branches, } \] $2,554,726 59  
\[ \text{Bills of Exchange at Principal Bank, } \] $510,626 00  
\[ \text{at Branches, } \] $737,250 04  
\[ \text{Suspended debt at Principal Bank, } \] $25,093 19  
\[ \text{at Branches, } \] $45,334 58  
\[ \text{Bonds of State of Kentucky, } \] $1,250,000 00  
\[ \text{Bonds of city of Louisville, } \] $190,000 00  
\[ \text{Real Estate for Banking houses, } \] $784,473 65  
\[ \text{Am't. due by other Banks to Principal Bank, } \] $216,964 93  
\[ \text{Branches, } \] $1,000,738 58  
\[ \text{Cash on hand, viz: } \]
\[ \text{Gold and Silver at Principal Bank, } \] $369,756 58  
\[ \text{at Branches, } \] $377,347 50  
\[ \text{Notes of other Banks at Principal Bank, } \] $98,895 00  
\[ \text{at Branches, } \] $286,404 63  
\[ \text{Bank checks on N. Orleans & South Carolina, } \] $355,299 63  
\[ \text{NOTE. } \]
\[ \text{Total, } \] $9,896,188 63  
\[ \text{Amount due Bank of United States, } \] $825,000 00  
\[ \text{Amount due Treasurer of United States, } \] $536,459 78  
\[ \text{Amount due Commissioners Sinking Fund, } \] $58,904 54  
\[ \text{Amount due Treasurer of the State, } \] $56,318 33  
\[ \text{Amount due Treasurer of Internal Improvement, } \] $60,782 87  
\[ \text{Profit and Loss, viz: } \]
\[ \text{Net Profit & of Principal Bank, } \] $120,932 36  
\[ \text{Branch at Frankfort, } \] $21,355 99  
\[ \text{Lexington, } \] $44,139 12  
\[ \text{Maysville, } \] $24,299 19  
\[ \text{Danville, } \] $816 04  
\[ \text{Greensburg, } \] $5,723 77  
\[ \text{Bowling Green, } \] $4,621 81  
\[ \text{Hopkinsville, } \] $7,581 75  
\[ \text{RESOURCES. } \]
\[ \text{Notes discounted at Principal Bank, } \] $2,226,422 64  
\[ \text{at Branches, } \] $2,554,726 59  
\[ \text{Bills of Exchange at Principal Bank, } \] $510,626 00  
\[ \text{at Branches, } \] $737,250 04  
\[ \text{Suspended debt at Principal Bank, } \] $25,093 19  
\[ \text{at Branches, } \] $45,334 58  
\[ \text{Bonds of State of Kentucky, } \] $1,250,000 00  
\[ \text{Bonds of city of Louisville, } \] $190,000 00  
\[ \text{Real Estate for Banking houses, } \] $784,473 65  
\[ \text{Am't. due by other Banks to Principal Bank, } \] $216,964 93  
\[ \text{Branches, } \] $1,000,738 58  
\[ \text{Cash on hand, viz: } \]
\[ \text{Gold and Silver at Principal Bank, } \] $369,756 58  
\[ \text{at Branches, } \] $377,347 50  
\[ \text{Notes of other Banks at Principal Bank, } \] $98,895 00  
\[ \text{at Branches, } \] $286,404 63  
\[ \text{Bank checks on N. Orleans & South Carolina, } \] $355,299 63  
\[ \text{NOTE. } \]
\[ \text{Total, } \] $9,896,188 63
JOURNAL OF THE

Notes in circulation, by within statement,
Deduct notes on hand,
Leaves in actual circulation,

$2,330,700 00
$314,660 00
$2,016,040 00

Profit and Loss account, from 30th June, to 31st December, 1837.
Balance, July 1st, 1837, 27,052 72
Discounts received since 30th June, 60,996 49
Premiums on Exchange, 23,312 35
Interest account, 4,591 16
Interest on State Bonds, $1,000,000, 25,000 00
do. do. 250,000, 6,250 00
Interest on city Bonds, 4,250 00

$151,482 72

Deduct—
Interest paid Bank United States, $20,625 00
Expenses from 30 June to 31 Dec. 9,925 36

30,550 36

Net Profits at Principal Bank, 120,932 36
Net Profits of Branches, as exhibited in preceding statements, 108,557 67

Total Profits, $229,490 03

Deduct—
Dividend of 4 per cent. declared Jan. 1, 1838, viz:
On original State Stock, $40,000 00
Stock from dividends, 2,003 88
do. from Surplus Fund, 23,343 96
Private Stock, 120,000 00

155,347 84

Amount set apart for Contingent Fund, 13,583 40

188,931 24

Surplus to credit of profit and loss, 30,558 79
Contingent Fund, 1st July, 86,416 60
Am’t. added thereto, 1st Jan. 1838, 13,583 40

100,000 00

The State Stock arising from dividends on the 1st July, $50,097 40
Add balance of dividends, declared on State Stock, January 1st 1838, after deducting 25,000 interest on State Bonds, 40,347 84

Making amount of State Stock arising from dividends this day, $90,445 24

GEO. C. GWATHMEY, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Jan. 8, 1838.
Sir—I have the honor of enclosing to you a report of the situation of this Bank, and its Branches, made in conformity to the laws establishing this Bank.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. BULLOCK, Esq.
Secretary of State, Frankfort.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEANS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills discounted,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills of Exchange,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended debt, viz:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On bills discounted,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bills of Exchange,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds of the State of Kentucky, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office at Louisville, for Stock,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris, &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington, &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from other Banks,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate in Lexington and Louisville,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Kentucky, for interest on State Bonds,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand, viz:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Gold and Silver,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Notes of other Banks,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$4,115,111 96

LIABILITIES.

| Capital Stock, paid in by the State of Ky.,                   | 1,000,000 00 |
| paid in by individuals,                                      | 1,647,400 00 |
| Notes in circulation,                                         | 2,647,400 00 |
| Due to Gen. Government officers, Pension Fund, &c.,          | 518,270 00   |
| Due to Bank United States, in 1 & 2 years from 6th Dec. 1837, | 117,565 43   |
| with interest at 5 per cent. per annum,                      | 368,761 80   |
| (Amount carried forward,)                                    | $3,651,997 23 |
JOURNAL OF THE

(Amount brought forward.)

Due to other Banks,
Due to individual depositors,
Contingent Fund, 1st July,
added, 30th December,

Unclaimed dividends, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
Profit and Loss, viz:

Surplus on 1st July,
Interest on $440,000, State Bonds,
Interest on $100,000, Int. Improvement Bonds,
Discounts received last six months,
Premiums on Exchange, last six months,
Interest account, last six months,
Rents received from real estate, last six months,

Deduct—
Interest on $94,000, Internal Improvement Bonds, sold Secretary War,
Amount added to Contingent Fund,
Contingent expenses, last 6 months,
Law expenses, last 6 months,
Interest paid to Bank United States,

STATEMENT No. 2.—State of the Office at Louisville, 30th Dec., 1837.

Means.

Bills discounted,
Bills of Exchange,

Bonds of the State of Kentucky, bearing interest
at 5 per cent. per annum,

Due from other Banks,
Unmatured Checks on other Banks,

Real estate, Banking house, &c.,
Cash on hand, viz:

In Gold and Silver,

Notes of other Banks,

$1,172,780 75
**STATEMENT No. 3. — State of the Office at Covington, Dec. 30, 1837.**

**MEANS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills discounted</td>
<td>281,171.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills of Exchange</td>
<td>37,191.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds of the State of Kentucky, bearing interest</td>
<td>381,363.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 5 per cent. per annum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from other Banks</td>
<td>75,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate, Banking house</td>
<td>3,961.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand, viz:</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Gold and Silver</td>
<td>95,448.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of other Banks</td>
<td>7,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>102,548.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>512,874.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIABILITIES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Stock furnished by Principal Bank</td>
<td>300,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes in circulation</td>
<td>145,450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to other Banks</td>
<td>45,604.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to individual depositors,</td>
<td>11,537.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and Loss, viz:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discounts received, last six months,</td>
<td>8,770.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prem's on Exchange, &quot; 6 &quot;</td>
<td>1,801.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on $75,000, State Bonds,</td>
<td>1,875.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,446.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct contingent expenses, last six months,</td>
<td>2,163.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,253.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>512,874.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**STATEMENT No. 4—State of the Office at Paris, December 30, 1837.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills discounted</td>
<td>328,369 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills of Exchange</td>
<td>151,554 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended debt on Bills discounted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds of the State of Kentucky, bearing interest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 5 per cent. per annum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from other Banks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate, Banking house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand, viz:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Gold and Silver</td>
<td>122,648 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of other Banks</td>
<td>16,965 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUSPENDED DEBT ON BILLS DISCOUNTED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BONDS OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, BEARING INTEREST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUE FROM OTHER BANKS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL ESTATE, BANKING HOUSE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASH ON HAND, VIZ:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN GOLD AND SILVER</td>
<td>139,613 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTES OF OTHER BANKS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIABILITIES,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Stock furnished by Principal Bank</td>
<td>400,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes in circulation</td>
<td>315,943 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to other Banks</td>
<td>9,703 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to individual depositors</td>
<td>45,198 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and Loss, Viz:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discounts received, last six months</td>
<td>10,146 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prem's on Exchange &quot;6&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>10,131 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on $90,000, State Bonds</td>
<td>2,250 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDUCT CONTINGENT EXPENSES, LAST SIX MONTHS</td>
<td>1,969 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROFIT AND LOSS, VIZ:</td>
<td>20,558 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIABILITIES</td>
<td>791,403 88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATEMENT No. 5—State of the Office at Richmond, December 30, 1837.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills discounted</td>
<td>131,273 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills of Exchange</td>
<td>35,629 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds of the State of Kentucky, bearing interest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 5 per cent. per annum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from other Banks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand, viz:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Gold and Silver</td>
<td>96,615 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of other Banks</td>
<td>5,740 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIABILITIES,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Stock furnished by Principal Bank</td>
<td>400,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes in circulation</td>
<td>315,943 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to other Banks</td>
<td>9,703 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to individual depositors</td>
<td>45,198 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and Loss, Viz:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discounts received, last six months</td>
<td>10,146 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prem's on Exchange &quot;6&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>10,131 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on $90,000, State Bonds</td>
<td>2,250 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDUCT CONTINGENT EXPENSES, LAST SIX MONTHS</td>
<td>1,969 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROFIT AND LOSS, VIZ:</td>
<td>20,558 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIABILITIES</td>
<td>791,403 88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock furnished by the Principal Bank, 180,000 00
Notes in circulation, 112,005 00
Due to other banks, 16,462 80
Due to individual depositors, 18,396 75

Profit and Loss, viz:
Discounts received, last six months, 3,959 04
Prem's on Exchange " 6 " 2,698 47
Interest on $50,000, State Bonds, 1,250 00

Deduct contingent expenses, last 6 months, 7,907 51

$332,953 95

STATEMENT No. 6—Showing the condition of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, collectively, December 30, 1837.

MEANS.

Bills discounted at Principal Bank, 1,019,207 11
" Offices, 1,379,350 54

Bills of Exchange at Principal Bank, 291,204 88
" Offices, 312,705 53

Suspense debt at Principal Bank, 17,150 00
" Office, Paris 4,900 00

Bonds of the State of Ky. at Principal Bank, 446,000 00
" Offices, 310,000 00

Due from other Banks to Principal Bank, 241,219 78
" Offices, 240,186 47

Real estate in Lexington, Louisville, Covington and Paris, 481,406 25
State of Kentucky, for interest on State Bonds, 98,546 94
Cash on hand, viz:
In Gold and Silver, 757,608 81
Notes of other Banks, 201,985 00

$5,345,125 06
JOURNAL OF THE

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock at Principal Bank, 1,067,400 00  

at Offices, 1,580,000 00  

2,647,400 00

Notes in circulation at Principal Bank, 518,270 00  

" Offices, 876,110 00  

1,394,380 00

Due to other Banks by Principal Bank, 88,183 28  

" Offices, 142,300 55  

230,483 83

Due to Treasurer of the U. States by Office, Louisville, 3,873 78  

Due to Gen'l. Government Officers by Principal Bank, viz:

Post Office Department, 112,711 65  

John Tiford, Pension Agent, 980 00  

C. A. Harris, Com'r., &c. 980 00  

117,565 43

Due to individual depositors by Principal Bank, 252,234 22  

" Offices, 122,412 61  

374,646 83

Due to Bank U. S. in 1 and 2 years, from 6th December, 1837, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, 368,761 80

Contingent Fund, 1st July, 1837, 51,000 00  

Added, 30th Dec., " 2,000 00  

53,000 00

Unclaimed dividends, No. 1, 2 and 3, 30,721 43

Profit and Loss, viz:

Surplus, 1st July, 36,008 18

Net profits, last 6 mo. at Principal Bank, 19,488 62  

" Office, Louisville, 20,558 33  

" Paris, 10,283 05  

" Covington, 6,089 37  

123,143 98

$5,345,125 06

Jan. 1st, 1838—Balance as above to Credit, Profit and Loss, 123,143 98

" " Dividend of 4 per cent. declared this day, by the President and Directors, 106,000 00

Surplus, to Credit, Profit and Loss, 1st Jan., 1838, 17,143 98
Notes in circulation, and their several denominations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>100</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At Lexington,</td>
<td>112,700</td>
<td>93,050</td>
<td>116,640</td>
<td>105,660</td>
<td>90,220</td>
<td>518,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Richmond,</td>
<td>11,150</td>
<td>24,150</td>
<td>37,210</td>
<td>28,910</td>
<td>10,585</td>
<td>112,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Paris,</td>
<td>81,560</td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>84,020</td>
<td>72,530</td>
<td>50,395</td>
<td>315,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Covington,</td>
<td>8,200</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>34,230</td>
<td>60,390</td>
<td>32,730</td>
<td>145,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Louisville,</td>
<td>71,000</td>
<td>83,150</td>
<td>69,680</td>
<td>43,150</td>
<td>36,330</td>
<td>302,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>284,550</td>
<td>237,750</td>
<td>341,180</td>
<td>310,640</td>
<td>220,260</td>
<td>1,394,380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Bank, since it went into operation, has made four divisions of profits, at the following rates, viz:

No. 1, on 1st July, 1836, at 4 per cent.

" 2, " 1st Jan., 1837, at 5 " "

" 3, " 1st July, " at 4 " "

" 4, " 1st Jan. 1838, at 4 " "

Amount of Capital Stock paid in, $2,647,400 00

" " " " not paid, 252,600 00

$3,000,000 00

NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Dec. 30th, 1837.

M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, announcing that he had signed and approved sundry enrolled bills which originated in this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend an act incorporating a company to make a Turnpike road from Franklin county, to the Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.

An act to legalize the proceedings of the Court of Assessment of the 24th Regiment of the Kentucky Militia, for the year 1837.

An act to amend the charter of the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville Turnpike Road Company.

An act authorizing the county court of Bath county, to affix the price of vacant lands in said county.

An act for the benefit of the Sherrifs of Union and Henderson counties.

An act for the benefit of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road Company.

An act for the benefit of Hardenia Alleasworth.

An act to appoint one additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Clinton county.
An act allowing to Bath county an additional Constable.

An act to repeal an act concerning the public roads in the county of Bath.

An act to amend the laws regulating the town of Jeffersontown, in Jefferson county.

An act for the benefit of Mary Elizabeth Soph, an infant orphan of the city of Louisville.

An act more particularly to define the county line between the counties of Lewis and Greenup.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish the county of Trimble, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of the executor, widow and children of John J. Shelton, deceased.

An act establishing a State road from Shelbyville, via Floydsburg and Brownsville to Harmony Landing, on the Ohio river.

An act to incorporate the town of Saloma, in the county of Green.

An act for the benefit of the mechanics of the town of Paducah.

An act allowing Hiram Miller a change of venue.

An act for the benefit of Susannah Hawthorn, and others.

An act to change the mode of collecting the stock subscribed in the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike Road Company, by the county of Hardin.

An act allowing the commissioners of the revenue for Jefferson county, additional compensation.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Josiah Hutcheson, deceased.

An act for the benefit of Reuben Mansfield.

An act to change the Constable's district for the town of Monticello, and to allow an additional Constable in Morgan county.

An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to Muhlenburg county.

An act to amend an act incorporating the town of Steamport, in the county of Henderson.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Calloway county.

An act for the benefit of the citizens of Floydsburg, in Oldham county.

An act to establish a State road from Sanders' old mill, to intersect the present State road leading from Brock's ford to the town of Warsaw, in Gallatin county.

An act for the benefit of Isham Hardy.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Laurel county.

Approved, January 8, 1838.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish a State road from the mouth of Salt river, to the Ohio river, opposite Shawnetown.

An act to authorize the construction of a lock for the passage of canoes, on the Kentucky river, opposite the mill dam of Major and Samuel King.
An act to amend the charter of the Oakland Turnpike Road Company.
An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Rockcastle county.

Approved, January 10, 1838.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Trimble—1. A bill to repeal the present road law in Greenup county, and to revise all other road laws in force elsewhere, in the Commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. Brooks—2. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bracken county.

On motion of Mr. McLean—3. A bill to incorporate the town of Ballardsville, in Oldham county.

On motion of Mr. Glenn—4. A bill in relation to ferries on Licking river.

On motion of Mr. Barbour—5. A bill regulating ferries on the Cumberland river, in Trigg county.

On motion of same—6. A bill to incorporate the Hopkinsville and Canton Turnpike Road Company.

On motion of Mr. Pitts—7. A bill to incorporate, regulate and establish the town of Suffolk, in Butler county.

On motion of Mr. McClure—8. A bill allowing one additional week to the spring term of the Russell circuit court.

On motion of Mr. Hough—9. A bill to legalize the acts of the county court of Hardin, in regard to surveys and sales of vacant lands made in said county.

On motion of Mr. Kalfus—10. A bill allowing further time to the 32d Regiment Kentucky Militia, to hold their court of Assessment.

On motion of Mr. Feland—11. A bill to add the county of Clinton to the eleventh judicial district.

On motion of Mr. Leavell—12. A bill to establish the town of Oak Grove, at the farm of Samuel Gordon, in Christian county.

Messrs. Trimble, Kincaid and Bush, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the first; Messrs. Brooks, Swope and Browder, the second; Messrs. Lane, Linthicum and Stone, the third; Messrs. Glenn, Benseman, Andrews and Swope, the fourth; Messrs. Barbour, McElroy and Edmonson, the fifth; Messrs. Barbour, McElroy and Leavell, the sixth; Messrs. Pitts, Morehead and Irwin, the seventh; Messrs. McClure, Riffe, Dohoney and Kincaid, the eighth; Messrs. Hough, Helm and Thompson, the ninth; Messrs. Kalfus, Spalding and Stone, the tenth; the committee for Courts of Justice, the eleventh; and Messrs. Leavell, McLean and Barbour, the twelfth.
The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Coffey—1. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Wayne county.

By Mr. Goodson—2. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the road law in Campbell county, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Morrow—3. A bill for the benefit of Michael Martz.

By Mr. Moore—4. A bill to establish a State road from Perryville, in Mercer county, to Bloomfield, in Nelson county, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Bradley—5. A bill to provide for the improvement of Pond river and Tradewater river.

By Mr. W. F. Evans—6. A bill to regulate the sale of vacant lands in the county of Monroe.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, second, third, fourth and sixth, were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and the fifth was referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first, second, third, fourth and sixth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville; the fourteenth section of which reads as follows, viz:

§14. Be it further enacted, That no person shall sell any spirituous, malt or fermented liquor in said city, by retail, that is, in any quantity less than a quart, without license of the Council, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence. (Persons obtaining such license shall be classed by the Council, first, second and third; those of the first class shall pay therefor, three hundred dollars; those of the second, two hundred dollars, and those of the third, one hundred dollars.) No person shall sell groceries by the retail, that is, by the single pound, or in quantities less than a gallon, without the license of the Council, under the penalty of one hundred dollars. Persons obtaining such license shall also be classed first, second and third; those of the first class shall pay therefor, fifty dollars; those of the second, thirty dollars, and those of the third, fifteen dollars. The said penalties shall be recovered by presentment of a grand jury. No such license shall be granted for a longer or shorter period than one year; nor shall any license be granted to retail liquor in any theatre, circus, or any other place of public amusement.

Mr. Sprigg moved to amend said section by striking out all the words af-
ter the word offence, in the seventh line of the fourteenth section, down to
the word dollars, in the thirteenth line inclusive, and insert the following:

"No such license shall be granted to any person until he, she or they,
shall have first paid into the hands of the Clerk of the city, the sum of one
hundred and fifty dollars."

And the question being taken upon said amendment, it was decided in the
negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Adams and Sprigg,
were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Anderson, Brandon, Bruce, Buford, Coffey,
Craig, Edmonson, Gooding, Goodson, Irwin, Leavell, Moore,
Pitts, Smith, Sprigg, Stewart, Stone, Wade.—20.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Andrews, Anderson, Anthony, Barbour, Beaseman,
Bledsoe, Bradley, Brashears, Broadfoot, Brooks, Browder, Buckner,
Bush, Clay, C. M., Clay, H., Dohoney, Emerson, Evans, J. B., Evans, W. F.,
Feland, Field, Gatewood, Glenn, Hammond,
Haydon, Helm, Hickman, Hinde, Holloway, Hough, Jasper, Johnson, J.,
Johnson, J. M., Kalfus, Kincaid, Lackey, Langford, Lane, Lawless,
Linthicum, McClung, McClure, McElroy, McLean, Meriwether, Mitchell,
Morehead, Nicholas, O'Bannon, J., Parker, Patterson, Peak, Pratt, Rifle,
Rudd, Rodel, Spalding, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thornt, Trimble, Trumbo,
Vawter, Waddle, Washington, Wickliffe, Woodson, Woolfolk.—70.

The House then, according to order, resolved itself into a committee
of the whole House upon the bill to confer Banking powers on the Stock-
holders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company,
on certain terms and conditions—Mr. Helm in the Chair; and after some
time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, when Mr. Helm re-
ported that the committee had had under consideration the bill aforesaid, had made some progress therein, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again. Which was granted.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1838.

1. Mr. Swope presented the petition of Leroy and John H. Lewis, and others on their behalf, praying that a law may pass allowing them compensation for services as musicians in Capt. Coleman's company of Volunteers for Camp Sabine.

2. Mr. Meriwether presented the petition of sundry citizens of Middletown, in Jefferson county, praying the passage of a law amending the several acts concerning said town.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee on Claims, and the second to Messrs. Meriwether, Bullock and Field.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had concurred in the amendment proposed by this House to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to incorporate the Kentucky Silk Manufacturing Company.

The passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act to authorize a division of the estate of Richard Morris, deceased, with an amendment.

Their disagreement to the passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of Rebecca Bromley.

And that they had received official information from the Governor, that he had approved and signed enrolled bills which originated therein, of the following titles, viz:

An act to extend the present term of the General Court.  
Approved, January 4, 1838.

An act for the benefit of Isaac Cox and children.

An act giving further time to the Sheriff of Nicholas county to return his delinquent list.

An act to change the place of holding elections in the Lower Blue Lick precinct, in the county of Nicholas.

An act for the benefit of the Clerks of the circuit and county courts of Gallatin county.
An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to the county of Wayne.

An act allowing one additional Constable to Shelby county.

An act for the benefit of James Q. Kendrick.

A resolution to appoint a joint committee to visit Transylvania University and Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington.

Approved, January 10, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate asking leave to withdraw their report announcing their disagreement to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of Rebecca Bromley, which was granted, and the bill withdrawn.

And the passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act to alter the mode of listing property for taxation, with an amendment.

Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred the petitions of Caroline Liter, Isabella Penn and Mary A. Key, each praying for a divorce—reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petitions be rejected. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Rodes, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of Edward Oldham and Mary Oldham—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. Trimble,

Ordered, That the message of the Governor presented on yesterday, and the documents accompanying the same, be referred to the committee on Banks.

Mr. Beaseman, from the committee on the Penitentiary, made the following report, accompanied by a resolution, viz:

The committee on the Penitentiary, to whom was referred the resolution of the House, with instructions to "enquire what amount of revenue is now due from said Institution, accruing in the years 1835, 1836 and 1837, and the aggregate amount of revenue due from said Institution, accruing during the time that the Institution has been under the superintendence of the present Keeper, and what amount of revenue has been paid over by him; when and where said payment has been made, whether to the Public Treasury or to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise," have to report, that in discharging the duty assigned to them, they made a searching examination into the accounts of the Penitentiary, and offer the following statement of the result of their investigation.
It appears from the books, that the sum due to the Penitentiary on the first day of December last, was

- From the Commonwealth, on account, $16,356.26
- From sundry individuals, on account, $43,275.13
- From sundry individuals, on bond, $2,647.88

$62,279.27

And the amount of manufactured articles and raw materials on hand, as per inventory and estimate of the Keeper, of their value,

$40,470.42

Making an aggregate of debts, manufactured articles and raw materials on hand, of $102,749.69

Of the “net profits,” of which sum, by the act of February 15, 1834, “one equal moiety,” when collected and realized, will belong to the State. The amount which, serving to form a part of this aggregate sum, accrued in the years “1835, 1836 and 1837,” is $92,275.98; and the amount which accrued in 1834, the first year of the present Keeper’s administration, is $10,473.71—making, as before stated, the aggregate sum of $102,749.69 up to the first day of December last. Of the sum of $16,356.26 charged to the account of the Commonwealth, the committee find that a large amount of it was for buildings and other workshops erected within the walls of the prison, under authority of the act of February 15, 1834; a portion of it under the act of January 29, 1829, appropriating $250 per annum, for ministerial labors and Sunday school teaching; a part of it for improvements in and about the Governor’s mansion; a part for cash advanced to each prisoner on liberation, under the act of February 15, 1834; and a part for furniture, &c. for the two Houses of Assembly, and for work done in and about the State House and Public Offices, from the 10th of March, 1834, to the 1st of Dec. 1837. No revenue has been paid into the Public Treasury, or to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by the present Keeper of the Penitentiary. The foregoing report embraces all the objects to which the resolution of the House called the attention of the committee, and in conclusion they offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The said resolution was adopted.

Ordered, That said report be referred to the committee on the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Linthicum moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the law in relation to circuit and county court Clerks, so as to prohibit them from practising as attorneys at law in their respective counties, and report by bill or otherwise.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Swope moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee for Courts of Justice be requested to inquire into the propriety of allowing appeals to the circuit courts from the
decisions of the county courts, affirming or rejecting the reports of commissioners of accounts, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Sprigg moved the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That his Excellency, James Clark, Governor of this Commonwealth, be, and he is hereby requested to inform this House, at what place it was agreed that the interest on the Internal Improvement Bonds, sold by him to the War Department, should be paid, and at what place it was agreed that the interest upon the Bonds sold to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, should be paid; and if the interest on the Bonds referred to, is, by the terms of the sale of them, made payable in the city of New York, his Excellency is respectfully requested to assign the motives for agreeing to pay the interest on said Bonds out of the State.

Resolved further, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to report to this House, as soon as practicable, the names of the persons from whom they purchased the shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Louisville, in April last, together with the names of the persons from whom they purchased the shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky, in October last, and also to state the residence of the persons from whom said purchases were made.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Hammond read and laid on the table the following joint resolution, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That when they adjourn on the first day of February, 1838, they will adjourn without day.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, who were appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to incorporate the Bank Lick Turnpike Road Company—which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Mr. Irwin moved to amend said bill by way of engrossed ryder, which was concurred in.

Resolved, That said bill, as amended, do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The yeas and nays being required on the passage thereof, by Messrs. Hammond and Alexander, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hough, Riffe,
Messrs. Anderson, Johnston, J. Rodes,
Andrews, Johnson, J. M. Ruddle,
Beaseman, Kallis, Spalding,
Bledsoe, Kincaid, Sprigg,
Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams,
Alexander,
Anthony,
Barbour,
Broadfoot,
Buckner,
Coffey,
Dohoney,

Lackey,
Langford,
Lane,
Lawless,
Leavell,
Linthicum,
McClure,
McLean,
Meriwether,
Moore,
Morehead,
Morrow,
Nicholas,
Parker,
Patterson,
Peak,
Pratt,

Stewart,
Stone,
Swope,
Simpson,
Taylor,
Thomas,
Thompson,
Thornsburg,
Thornton,
Trimble,
Trumbo,
Vawter,
Waddie,
Washington,
Wickliffe,
Woodson,
Woolfolk.—67.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Linthicum—1. A bill to legalize the proceedings of the 62nd Regiment Kentucky Militia.

On motion of same—2. A bill to amend the law in relation to keeping the public highways in repair, in Nelson county.

On motion of Mr. Jasper—3. A bill to authorize the Register to receive and register certain surveys made in Pulaski county.

On motion of Mr. Langford—4. A bill for the benefit of the Clerk of Rockcastle county.

On motion of Mr. Hammond—5. A bill for the benefit of the heirs at law of John Gray, deceased.

On motion of Mr. McLean—6. A bill to legalize certain proceedings of the county court of Shelby.

On motion of Mr. McElroy—7. A bill for the benefit of Watkins W. Winn, and others.

On motion of Mr. Coffey—8. A bill to prohibit Clerks in this Commonwealth from being security on bonds filed in their offices.
On motion of Mr. Craig—9. A bill to amend an act establishing the Whitley Turnpike road.

On motion of same—10. A bill authorizing the county court of Whitley, to open a wagon road to the Great Falls of Cumberland.

Messrs. Linthicum, Spalding and Stone, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the first; Messrs. Linthicum, Slaughter and Stone, the second; Messrs. Jasper, Kincaid and Langford, the third; the committee for Courts of Justice, the fourth, seventh and eighth; Messrs. Hammond, Morehead, Anderson and McLean, the fifth; Messrs. McLean, Sprigg and Smith, the sixth; Messrs. Craig, Langford and Bruce, the ninth; and Messrs. Craig, Langford and Jasper, the tenth.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Anderson, from the committee for Courts of Justice—1. A bill for the benefit of William H. Stephens.

By Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement—2. A bill for the benefit of McRery, Fleming and Tomb.

By same—3. A bill to establish a State road from Hartford to Russellville.

By same—4. A bill to prevent the obstruction of Turnpike roads.

By Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion—5. A bill for the benefit of Gabriel Amos.

By Mr. J. Johnston—6. A bill for the benefit of William Smith.

By Mr. McClure—7. A bill to build a bridge at or near the mouth of Greasy creek, in Russell county.

By Mr. Sprigg—8. A bill to amend the act, entitled, an act for the benefit of Shelby college.

By Mr. Pratt—9. A bill for the benefit of Andrew McLean.

By same—10. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of William T. Smith, deceased.

By Mr. Barbour—11. A bill to amend the act approved 28th February, 1835, appropriating the vacant lands of this Commonwealth, north and east of the Tennessee river.

By Mr. J. B. Evans—12. A bill for the benefit of the late Sheriff of Allen county.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth and twelfth, were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; the third and seventh, were committed to the committee on Internal Improvement; and the eleventh to the committee for Courts of Justice.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the
first, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth and twelfth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to confer Banking powers on the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, on certain terms and conditions—Mr. Helm in the Chair; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, when Mr. Helm reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the bill aforesaid, but not having time to go through the same, had instructed him to ask leave to sit again. Which was granted.

And then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1838.

1. Mr. Broadfoot presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hopkins county, praying the establishment of a new county out of part of said county and the counties of Caldwell, Livingston and Union.

2. Mr. Kincaid presented the petition of Golson Stapp and wife, praying the passage of a law authorizing them to convey certain real estate.

3. Mr. Beaseman presented the petition of William Smith, and others on his behalf, praying the passage of a law authorizing the county court of Harrison, to levy a tax on the citizens of said county for his support.

4. Mr. J. O'Bannon presented the petition of Andrew C. Lovelace, praying to be divorced from his wife, Sarah Lovelace.

5. Mr. Beaseman presented the petition of sundry citizens of Cynthiana, praying the passage of a law extending the powers of the Trustees of said town.

6. Mr. Peak presented the petition of Jacob Brenham, administrator of Edward Kelly, deceased, praying the passage of a law authorizing a sale of the real estate of said deceased, for the purpose of paying his debts.

7. Mr. Craig presented the petition of Hariah Shepherd, praying to be divorced from her husband, William Shepherd; also, the remonstrance of the said William against the same.

8. Mr. Nicholas presented the petition of the Pastor, Trustees, Elders and Members of the First Presbyterian Church and Congregation, in the
city of Louisville, praying the passage of a law enlarging the powers and jurisdiction of the Chancellor, to decree a sale of a certain lot of ground owned by said church in said city.

9. Mr. Pratt presented sundry petitions, praying that certain points in the charter of the Covington and Georgetown Turnpike Road Company may be stricken out; also, sundry remonstrances against the same.

10. Mr. W. F. Evans presented the petition of John Waters, praying to be divorced from his wife, Mary Waters.

11. Mr. J. O'Bannon presented the petition of sundry citizens of McCracken county, praying the passage of a law establishing an election precinct in said county.

Which petitions and remonstrances were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the second, third, sixth and eighth, to the committee for Courts of Justice; the fourth, seventh and tenth, to the committee on Religion; the fifth to Messrs. Beaseman, Brandon, Thornton and Haydon; the ninth to the committee on Internal Improvement, and the eleventh to Messrs. J. O'Bannon, Emerson and McLean.

A message was received from the Senate announcing their concurrence in the amendments proposed by this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville.

And the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Lindsey Beaumont, deceased.

An act further to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Trustees of Augusta College, approved December 7, 1822.

The Speaker laid before the House, the annual report of the President and Directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, which is as follows, viz:

[For the Report—see Appendix.]

On motion of Mr. Adams, leave was given to withdraw the petition of Jeremiah Rucker, and the same was withdrawn.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to authorize a division of the estate of Richard Morris, deceased, were twice read and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. W. F. Evans, leave was given to withdraw the petitions of sundry citizens of Mercer and Lincoln counties, praying the formation of a new county out of said counties, and the same were withdrawn.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred, the petition of sundry citizens of Bracken county, praying for a sale of some real estate, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:
Resolved, That said petition is reasonable. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred the petitions of William Branston and James Hunter, each praying for a divorce, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petitions be rejected. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act to reduce the number of Justices of the Peace in the county of Spencer.
An act for the benefit of the heir and creditors of John Robbins—reported the first without, and the second with, an amendment, which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bills be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as afore-said.

Mr. Washington moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to enquire into the expediency of an appropriation to build a bridge across Rough creek, at a suitable point, where the State road from Bowlinggreen to Cloverport crosses said stream.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Morehead moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the Board of Internal Improvement be requested to report to this House, his reasons for discharging the debts due to the Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, for money borrowed by the said Board for purposes of Internal Improvement. And, also, whether the President of the said Board has, since said debts were discharged, applied to said Banks, or any of them, for new loans; and if so, to report to this House the result of the said applications, and any correspondence that may exist on the subject.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Meriwether moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the propriety of extending the jurisdiction of the courts of chancery, to the attaching of the chattels of non-residents, for injuries done by their steamboats, and other craft, navigating the waters of this State.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. W. F. Evans moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to place a section in each bill, which they may report to this House, in order to
incorporate a company to construct a road, or build a bridge, where appropriations are required from the State, making such appropriations discretionary with the Board of Internal Improvement; and that only where said Board shall be of opinion that the construction of said road, or bridge, will be of public utility, affording to the State a fair dividend.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. W. F. Evans read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions, viz:

Whereas, it is regarded as a matter of great importance that the people of this government should, at all times, have it in their power to examine into the votes given in Congress by their representatives:

Therefore, resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their exertions to obtain the passage of a law directing a copy of the journals of each session of Congress to be printed and distributed to the different counties in each State, as well as in all Territories belonging to this government, to be deposited in the county court Clerk's office, of each county, for the use of public inspection when required.

Be it further resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby politely requested to transmit a copy thereof, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress; and, also, one to the Executive of each State in this Union, who are hereby respectfully solicited to lay the same before their respective Legislatures.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Pitts—1. A bill to subject the lands of non-residents lying in Butler and Edmonson counties, to a tax for the improvement of roads in said counties.

On motion of Mr. Kalfus—2. A bill to appropriate the fines and forfeitures accruing from riots, routs and unlawful assemblies, in the town of Shepherdsville, to the improvement of the streets in said town.

On motion of Mr. Trumbo—3. A bill to legalize the acts of the Trustees of the town of Owingsville.

On motion of same—4. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bath county.

On motion of Mr. Brashears—5. A bill further to regulate the commissioners appointed by the county court of Perry, to make sale of land warrants, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Emerson—6. A bill appropriating the small portion of the vacant lands in Clinton county to lessening the county levy.

On motion of Mr. Morehead—7. A bill for the benefit of Robert Arberry.

On motion of Mr. Rodes—8. A bill for the benefit of Lloyd Warfield.

On motion of Edmonson—10. A bill to establish a State road from Litchfield, in Grayson county, to Munfordsville, in Hart county.

On motion of Mr. Bradley—11. A bill to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to Hopkins county, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Field—12. A bill for the benefit of the Clerks of the Louisville Chancery Court, and the City Court of Louisville.

On motion of Waddle—13. A bill to amend the law in relation to working the public highways in the county of Mason.

On motion of Mr. Hickman—14. A bill to amend the act incorporating a company to make a turnpike road from Franklin county, to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.

On motion of Mr. Dohoney—15. A bill to authorize the county court of Adair county to license coffee houses, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Haydon—16. A bill to incorporate a company to construct a turnpike road from Georgetown, by way of Beatty's mill in Scott county and Lee's mill in Owen county, to Covington.

Messrs. Pitts, Green and J. M. Johnson, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the first; Messrs. Kaltus, J. M. Johnson and Anthony, the second; Messrs. Trumbo, Gatewood, Bledsoe and Lawless, the third; Messrs. Trumbo, Ruddle, Gatewood and Alexander, the fourth; Messrs. Brashears, McElroy and Moore, the fifth; the committee on Ways and Means, the sixth; the committee on Internal Improvement, the seventh; the committee on Claims, the eighth; Messrs. Beaseman, Brandon and Swope, the ninth; Messrs. Edmonson, Green and Barbour, the tenth; the committee for Courts of Justice, the eleventh and fifteenth; Messrs. Field, Nicholas and Meriwether, the twelfth; Messrs. Waddle, McClung, Bledsoe and Parker, the thirteenth; Messrs. Hickman, Kincaid and Taylor, the fourteenth; Messrs. Haydon, Pratt, Patterson, Anderson and Ruddle, the sixteenth.

Mr. Adams asked leave to introduce a bill more effectually to suppress the education of slaves. And the question being taken on granting the leave, it was decided in the negative.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. J. B. Evans—1. A bill to authorize the county courts of Allen and Barren counties, to subscribe stock in the Glasgow and Scottsville Turnpike Road Company.

By same—2. A bill applying the fines and forfeitures of Allen county to the benefit of the county seminary.

By Mr. Brooks—3. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bracken county.
By same—4. A bill concerning the laying and collecting the county levy for the year 1838, in Breckinridge county.

By Mr. Kaltus—5. A bill allowing further time to the 33d Regiment Kentucky Militia to hold their court of Assessment.

By Mr. Feland—6. A bill to legalize the proceedings of the Trustees of the town of Glasgow, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Washington—7. A bill for the benefit of James H. Coleman, of the county of Breckinridge.

By Mr. Emerson—8. A bill to incorporate the town of Albany, in Clinton county, and Ballardsville, in Oldham county.

By Mr. Anthony—9. A bill to amend the act for the benefit of Warner Crow, late Sheriff of Daviess county, approved January 13th, 1837.

By Mr. Andrews—10. A bill to repeal an act, entitled, an act to allow the county court of Fleming to take stock in turnpike roads.

By Mr. Morehead—11. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Anderson and Franklin counties.

By Mr. Trimble—12. A bill to reduce into one the several acts concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the representatives of deceased persons.

By same—13. A bill to repeal the present road laws in Greenup county, and to revive all other road laws.

By Mr. J. O'Bannon—14. A bill to establish an election precinct at the house of Charlton B. Davidson, to be known and styled the Exchange Precinct, in the county of McCracken.

By Mr. Edmonson—15. A bill for the benefit of Charles Murray.

By Mr. Broadfoot—16. A bill to change the name of John Hitchcock, of Livingston county.

By Mr. Parker—17. A bill for the benefit of William P. Ball, late Sheriff of Lewis county.

By Mr. Irwin—18. A bill to increase the powers of the Trustees of the town of Keasburg.

By Mr. Waddle—19. A bill allowing additional Constables to the counties of Mason and Bath, and an additional Justice of the Peace to Morgan county.

By Mr. Spalding—20. A bill to incorporate the town of Raywick, in Marion county.

By Mr. Gatewood—21. A bill to allow three additional terms to the county court of Montgomery county.

By Mr. Langford—22. A bill for the benefit of Abraham Vandepool, of Rockcastle county.

By the committee for Courts of Justice—23. A bill for the benefit of William M. Simmons.
Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty first, were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; the seventh, fifteenth and twenty second, were referred to the committee on Claims; and the twelfth and twenty third, to the committee for Courts of Justice.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty first bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House upon the bill to confer Banking powers on the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, on certain terms and conditions—Mr. Helm in the Chair; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, when Mr. Helm reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the bill aforesaid, had made some progress therein, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again. Which was granted.

And then the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1838.

1. Mr. Barbour presented the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Canton, in Trigg county, praying the passage of a law abolishing a street in said town.

2. Mr. Peak presented the petition of sundry citizens of Grant county, praying that they may be attached to the county of Gallatin.

3. Mr. Nicholas presented the memorial, or petition, of Josephus Turnham upon the subject of certain indictments in the Shelby circuit court, which were discontinued by the Commonwealth’s Attorney, for said court.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed
with, and referred—the first and second to the committee on Propositions and Grievances, and the third to the committee for Courts of Justice.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills, which originated therein, of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the Union Literary Society of Boone county.
An act for the benefit of Joel Herndon, Sheriff of Owen county.
An act for the benefit of Eliza B. Langborne and William Orr.
An act to appropriate the fines and forfeitures accruing in the town of Harlinsburg to the improvements of the streets of the same.
An act to incorporate the Bowling-green Library Company.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend an act approved 28th February, 1835, entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Frankfort, approved February 12th, 1837.
An act for the benefit of the jailer of McCracken county,
An act to amend the law establishing the Police Court of Louisville.
An act concerning the Frankfort and Louisville, and the Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike roads.
An act for the benefit of the 36th Regiment of Kentucky Militia.
An act for the benefit of Joseph McGuire.
An act to establish two additional election precincts in the county of Green.

Joint resolutions in relation to the currency, and the administration of the General Government.

And their concurrence in the amendments proposed by this House, to a bill from that, entitled, an act for the benefit of the heirs of James L. Gill, deceased.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, upon the subject of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, which is in the following words, viz:

Exposition of the claims of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company to the support of the Legislature and people of the State of Kentucky.

At a meeting of the stockholders of this company, held at Flat Rock, North Carolina, in October last, the President was appointed a commissioner to the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky, with instructions to ask "their concurrence in the act passed by the Legislatures of North and South Carolina granting banking privileges, and also to solicit such pecuniary aid as these states might be willing to grant." In compliance with these instructions, the President repaired to Nashville early in November last, and submitted to the Legislature of Tennessee these claims of the company. His
attendance upon that body detained him at Nashville until the 1st day of December, when he was compelled, by advice received from home, instantly to repair to Columbia, to meet the Legislature of South Carolina, in order to press the application of the company for a loan of the credit of the state, a measure deemed indispensable to the successful prosecution of the great enterprise. Having arrived barely in time to effect this important object, the President has since been constantly employed in completing the arrangements for the purchase of the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad; negotiating loans, and increasing the subscriptions to the amount of eight millions, which was necessary to be effected by the 1st January, 1838, in order to secure the "bank charter." The efforts made on all of these matters have been crowned with success. The guarantee of the State of South Carolina for loans to the amount of two millions has been obtained; a contract has been entered into for the purchase of the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad, and arrangements have been made for obtaining the sums necessary to make the first payment to that company, and to commence, forthwith, a branch leading from that road towards the mountains, through Columbia. To complete these arrangements and commence operations will require the constant presence of the President for several weeks to come, and he is thus prevented, by circumstances entirely beyond his control, from appearing in person before the Legislature of Kentucky. Nothing could have afforded him greater satisfaction than to have been able to repair to Frankfort on the honorable mission with which he was charged—but the fate of the road seemed to be suspended on the measures in progress in South Carolina, the success of which, he has reason to believe, has been greatly aided, if not secured, by his presence and personal exertions. Placed in the situation in which he now is, the President has no alternative but to commit the charge of the petitions, heretofore presented in behalf of the company to the Legislature of Kentucky, to the directors resident in that state, and to ask the privilege of submitting, in writing, a brief exposition of the present condition and prospects of the company, and their just claims to the support of the Legislature and people of that state.

The Legislature are aware that the grand project of uniting the waters of the Ohio with the Atlantic at Charleston, by a railroad passing through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, originated in the west, and that South Carolina has merely responded to the earnest appeal which called upon her, "by every consideration of patriotism and duty, to set an example to her younger sisters," by coming forward in a liberal spirit, to further an enterprise which was intended to break down the mountain barriers which now separate two entire sections of our common country, making their inhabitants strangers to each other; to throw open to the south the commerce of the great west, and to open to the west, by the shortest, cheapest, and most convenient route, an unrestricted intercourse with all the world. The people of South Carolina never for one moment supposed that so stupendous a work could be accomplished by their unaided strength. The Knoxville Convention, which gave the first great impulse to the undertaking, (and at which nine states, including Kentucky, were represented by near 400 delegates,) while they unanimously pronounced the work to be practical, and entirely within the means of the states chiefly interested therein—added, that it could only be accomplished by "the united efforts of all the states interested therein." Carrying out these suggestions, the citizens
of South Carolina have subscribed, on their own account, upwards of three and a half millions of dollars for carrying on the work. The state has subscribed one million, and given her credit for a loan of two millions; and the city council of Charleston, in addition to a loan and subscription of $200,000, has determined to save the bank charter by subscribing for whatever number of shares may be necessary to make up the sum of eight millions of dollars by the 1st day of January, A. D. 1838. South Carolina has also conferred upon the stockholders banking privileges, and has by these measures manifested her disposition to redeem her pledges and to draw closer the bonds which connect her with her western brethren. She now comes before you and respectfully solicits your concurrence in the measures which are deemed indispensable to secure success. These measures embrace 1st, the Grant of Banking Privileges, and 2nd, pecuniary aid, on the part of the state.

We shall consider these in their order.

1st. Banking Privileges.—The object of this measure is to hold out to the stockholders the prospect of obtaining, within a reasonable time, a moderate profit on their investment, without which it is believed sufficient means could not be obtained to carry on the work. Without entering into any argument on this subject, we shall state that when it was ascertained, on the closing of the first subscription, after every possible appeal had been made to the liberality and public spirit of the people in the southern and western states, that only $4,000,000 (four million) had been subscribed to a work, the cost of which was estimated at $10,000,000, (ten millions,)—the stockholders met together, and though, up to that moment, no idea had existed of asking for banking privileges, yet after a full consideration, they came unanimously to the conclusion that this measure was indispensable to induce capitalists to subscribe to the road, and that without this the work would inevitably fail. Convinced of the correctness of this conclusion, South Carolina, though one of the most jealous and cautious states in the union in relation to all banking operations, came forward and set the example of granting to the company banking privileges.—North Carolina and Tennessee have followed that example, and it only remains to obtain the concurrence of the State of Kentucky to unite in this important and salutary measure all the states which have granted charters to the company. It cannot be doubted that the increase of the subscription to eight millions, has been chiefly produced by the grant of banking privileges. The concurrence of the State of Kentucky would doubtless enlarge the subscription still further, and with a reasonable subscription on the part of the state make up the amount necessary to insure the completion of the road. On examining the provisions of the bill, it will be seen that it has been drawn with much care; is surrounded with ample guards against any possible abuses, and is so carefully restricted as to make the bank not only perfectly safe, but entirely subservient to the road. It is in fact what it purports to be, a Railroad Bank—deriving its existence from the road; progressing with it, and holding its life by no other tenure than the regular extension and final completion of the road. The following provisions of the bill will illustrate these positions:

The subscription to the Railroad Bank is to be thrown open to the community at large, and none but stockholders in the road are to be permitted to hold shares in the bank.—[See sec. 1, 2, and 19.] The capital of the bank is to be paid in in gold and silver, or the bills of
specie paying banks. This capital is to be created by calling, in the first in-
stance, for $12. 50 on each share subscribed to the road, and can only be
enlarged pari passu with the actual expenditures on the road—the amount
of the capital in the bank, as well as the duration of its charter, being thus
made to depend on the progress and final completion of the road.—[See sec.
3 and 7, 28, 30.] While the bank is thus made entirely subse-
quent to the
road, the greatest care has been taken to give ample security to the pub-
lic.

The bank cannot go into operation without the concurrence of at least
three states, and is subjected to the legal control of each state, through her
judicial tribunals. Shares in the Railroad are made liable for the debts of
the bank, and annual statements are required to be submitted to the Gov-
ernor and Legislatures of the states granting the charter.—[See sec. 1, 8,
and 9.]

No bills can be issued under $5, nor, when the road is completed, under
$10; loans on pledges of stock are greatly restricted; the notes of the bank
are never to exceed double the capital paid in, and stockjobbing is prohib-
ited.—[See sec. 11 and 12.]

And finally, the operations of the bank are subjected to the control of lo-
cal boards, in the several states, and made subject to taxation by the state,
to the same extent as their own state banks.—[See sec. 13 and 25.]

We will now proceed to advert briefly to some of the objections which
have been urged against this measure—noticing at the same time a few of
the advantages that will be derived from it.

1st. It has been objected that the banking capital of the country is alrea-
dy too large, and that while we are suffering the evils of a depreciated cur-
rency, it would be unwise to increase them by incorporating new banks.
To this objection we answer, that ours will be a specie paying bank, and as
its whole capital must be paid in in gold and silver, or the bills of specie
paying banks, it cannot go into operation until specie payments are resumed
and a sound currency restored. When this shall take place, our bank will
commence operations on a specie basis, and can never cease to be a specie
paying bank, as it would, in that case, be liable to pay an interest of 12 per-
cent. on all its issues—a penalty, which if extended to all the banks, would
effectually prevent suspensions in future. The currency to be furnished by
our bank must always therefore be a sound one, and would thus serve to cor-
rect and not to increase the evils now so justly complained of. But our bank
would not tend to enlarge the general bank circulation throughout the coun-
try, but would merely supply the increased demand created by the road it-
self. Indeed it may be doubted whether, without this aid, a sufficient cir-
culating medium could be furnished for the purposes of the road, without
producing a heavy pressure upon the capital and circulating medium of the
surrounding states. Ten or twelve millions will have to be expended in the
construction of the road. Double that amount will be required to give full
scope to the labor and enterprise which will be called into action, and the
various manufactures which will at once spring up along the line of the
road—and though much of this capital will doubtless come in from abroad,
it is unquestionable, that all the operations connected with the road will be
greatly hampered, unless some provision is made by which a currency can
be created capable of being so expended as to meet these constantly increas-
ing demands. The machinery of our bank is so contrived as exactly to meet
this necessity. It is exactly adapted to this purpose, and is incapable of be-
ing directed to any other, which could be, in the slightest degree, injurious to the community. In the absence of a Bank of the United States, it might indeed, by means of a mother bank in Charleston, and branches in the western states, supply to the southern and western states, by drafts and bills, the means of transferring funds from place to place, and thus afford great facilities for carrying on the exchanges between the south and the west: but this, so far from being an evil, would be a very great advantage to the people of those states. As every stockholder in the bank must be a stockholder in the road, and as the enlargement of the capital of the bank depends upon the actual construction of the road, it cannot be doubted that the operations of the bank must be chiefly confined to furnishing the capital required by the road. The bank, in one word, will make the road; will afford during the progress of its construction, a moderate profit on the capital invested, and furnish, to some extent at least, a common currency among the states, all of which are objects certainly most desirable, and capable of being obtained without the smallest injury to any state institution or any public interest whatsoever. Our Railroad Bank will not interfere with a United States Bank, if established hereafter, nor with the state banks. We shall move in a different sphere, leaving ample room for others.

2nd. It has been objected that the Railroad Bank, pervading several states, will be invested with a power inconsistent with the proper control which every state ought to retain and exert over all corporations within their respective limits.

To this objection we answer, that this bank derives its existence in any state, from the Legislature of that state, and is, in all its operations, within each state, as much under its control as any of its own institutions. The State of Kentucky may impose what conditions it pleases on the establishment or operations of a bank within her limits. It will be perceived that North Carolina and Tennessee have reserved the right of taxation, and of proceeding by "sede facias" in their own courts, to effect a forfeiture of the charter, in the event of a violation of any of its provisions. The Railroad Bank, so far as the branch in Kentucky is concerned, will be a state institution, created and regulated by her, and subject to her laws—and it is surely no objection, that her sister states, for a common object equally interesting to all, should think proper to confer similar privileges within their respective limits. This example of a cordial union and co-operation among several states, for the purpose of carrying on a great scheme of internal improvement, which no state could separately execute, and which could not possibly be effected by the general government—cannot fail to be productive of the happiest consequences. It will cultivate a spirit of mutual good will; tend to bind the states together in the bonds of generous sympathies and common interests, and engage them in the noble rivalry of seeking who can do most for the honor and welfare of their common country. We cannot here notice the other objections which have been, or which may be urged, and will merely ask that they may be examined in a spirit of candor, and a sincere desire rather to overcome than to create obstacles to the success of our enterprise—and we are confident that when thus examined it will be found that there exists no substantial objection to the grant of the privileges which are now requested. The State of Kentucky will not, it is hoped, deem insuperable any objections which have not been found sufficient, in her sister states, to deter either of them from adopting a measure, without which it was not
believed our great enterprise could be carried through. We trust that Kentucky will not withhold her assent to a measure, which comes thus recommended to her favor and support. But in addition to the grant of banking privileges, we are instructed to solicit of the Legislature of Kentucky “such pecuniary aid as they may think proper to afford.”

The great magnitude and extent of the proposed work would seem to require the combined action of all the states through which the road will pass, to insure its completion. Should South Carolina be enabled, with such assistance as may be obtained from North Carolina, to extend the road to the Tennessee line, she will have performed all that could reasonably be expected of her. Tennessee, whose interest in the object to be accomplished is at least as great as that of any other state, will most assuredly feel it to be her duty to extend it at least as far as Knoxville, which is at the head of steamboat navigation on the Tennessee river. And surely the State of Kentucky would not be so unmindful of her own best interests as to suffer it to stop there. Our charters, as amended, provide for the extension of the road to Lexington, from whence a Railroad is already in a course of construction to Louisville, and from whence also, branches can easily be extended by Paris to Covington, Newport, and Maysville. There can hardly be any hope, however, that the pecuniary resources of the company will be sufficient to enable them to extend the road even to Lexington, without the aid of Kentucky. In extending such aid, the obligation might be imposed upon the company of commencing immediately that part of the road which would extend from Lexington to the Kentucky river, which would be put at once into successful operation, and be rendered useful and profitable long before the other sections of the road could be finished. It is not doubted that in making liberal appropriations for that part of the road which will pass through the State of Kentucky, the best interests of the people of that state will be greatly promoted. There is no state in the union which needs a free and direct intercourse with the Atlantic, through the southern states, in a greater degree than the State of Kentucky. All her productions find their best, and almost their only market, in the cotton growing regions of the south. Her hemp and cotton bagging, provisions of every description, salt, iron, and coal, &c. as well as the various manufactures which would spring up everywhere, the moment a good market was provided for them, would soon change the face of the country, and give a new impulse to the wealth and prosperity of the people—the beneficial effects of which would exceed all calculation. A Railroad from Charleston to Lexington would not much exceed 500 miles in extent. The time necessary for the transportation of the heaviest articles on such a road would be 3 or 4 days. The charges of transportation would not exceed $1.75 per 100 pounds. Doubts have been expressed whether our domestic productions will afford to pay the expenses of transportation for so great a distance on a Railroad. These doubts have arisen from a want of knowledge as to the usual rates of freight on Railroads. Now the highest amount which our Railroad, or any other we believe either in England or America, are permitted to charge, under their charters, is 35 cents per 100 lbs. per hundred miles—a little more than one-third of a cent per pound for a hundred miles. Now if any one who is acquainted with the present rates of freight, actually paid in the State of Kentucky on either domestic or foreign goods, will compare the existing rates with the maximum charges on our Railroad, we think they will be sat-
satisfied that there is hardly an article which could not be transported on the Railroad at lower rates than are now actually paid. Bacon, on an average, sells in Charleston for four cents more per pound than it costs in Kentucky. Rice and cotton sell on the Ohio for from 3 to 6 cents more than they do in South Carolina. Now the freight on these articles between Lexington and Charleston would not exceed one cent and three-quarters per pound; a freight which they could surely afford to pay, and yet leave a handsome profit to the producer as well as the merchant. But whatever doubts might exist as to these and similar productions, there can be none as to foreign goods or domestic manufactures. The mutual exchanges of these productions and the transportation of passengers would, of themselves, establish an intercourse of vast extent and inestimable value. The port of Charleston, open as it is to the broad Atlantic, when brought within three days journey of the centre of Kentucky, would give to the people of that state all the advantages of a free and direct intercourse with the whole world. With so fertile a soil and such an industrious and enterprising population, what more could Kentucky desire, to insure her citizens a state of unrivalled prosperity? We cannot enlarge upon these topics, nor stop to compare such an intercourse with the tedious, difficult and embarrassed communications now carried on through canals, frozen up during one period of the year, and streams run dry at another; or across mountains and roads often impassable; or down the mighty Mississippi, with 650 miles of dangerous gulfs navigation, and around that grave of commerce, the capes of Florida. Let this comparison, however, be made, and it must be seen at once that our road offers to Kentucky emancipation from a commercial thraldom, which has hitherto cramped her energies and shut her out from the rich blessings of commercial freedom. We feel ourselves restrained by the character of this communication, from entering into any details. We shall merely therefore here allude to the inestimable advantages that will be derived from the proposed connection between the south and the west; in bringing the inhabitants of these states together in a daily social intercourse—that adding strength to our political institutions, and drawing closer the bonds of our federal union. For all the purposes of the mails; of personal communication and commercial relations; for succour and support in cases of foreign invasion or domestic insurrection; for every thing, in short, which should constitute us one people, in peace and in war, the proposed connection between the south and west is indispensable.

It is a vain apprehension, that such a connection would be injurious to any class in the community. All experience has shown that the increase in the value of lands, in every place where Railroads have yet been built has exceeded the entire cost of these works. The expenditure in the construction of the road: the demand which it will create for labor and capital; the villages; the manufactories; the workshops which it will call into existence—these are sources of wealth which will exceed, ten fold, any which now exist. In these, all classes will participate—the farmer, in the enhanced value of his land; in having opened to him new markets for all his productions, and being able to obtain his supplies on better terms. The merchant, in the extension of his commercial operations; increased facilities in obtaining his supplies, and an enlarged demand for every description of goods, will participate largely in the benefits of the road. The capitalist will be furnished with abundant means of profitable investment. The professional man,
and all who are employed in the cultivation of literature and science, or the arts—all will participate in the advantages to be derived from the general improvement of the country—while the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian will have cause to rejoice in the triumphs of civilization and virtue, and amelioration of the condition of the human race.

With these brief and hurried suggestions, we submit to the Legislature of Kentucky the claims of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad to their support. We do so, with entire confidence that they will give to this application a favorable consideration, and that they will be influenced in their decision by the most liberal and enlightened views.

All which is most respectfully submitted in behalf of the company.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE,
President Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Co.

On motion—

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 2,000 copies of said communication for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, containing his response to certain resolutions adopted by this House, which is follows, viz:

FRANKFORT, January 13, 1838.

Hon. R. P. Letcher,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Dear Sir—Please present the enclosed response to a resolution of the House of yesterday.

Respectfully,

CHILTON ALLAN.

The President of the Board of Internal Improvement, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th inst., which directs him to report to the House his "reasons for discharging the debts due the Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, for money borrowed by the said Board for purposes of Internal Improvement; and, also, whether said President has, since said debts were discharged, applied to said Banks, or any of them, for new loans, and if so, to report the result of the said applications, and any correspondence that may exist on this subject," has the honor to report—that on the 17th of May last, when the sum of $500,000 was placed at the disposal of the Board, he was advised by the Governor, that it would be proper to discharge the debts due said Banks, as we then had more funds than we had immediate use for—that the Banks had given him a pledge that if the debts were then paid that they would renew the loans whenever the State should stand in need of them. In this view of the subject the President of the Board concurred with the Governor in the propriety of paying these debts, to stop the running of the interest; and they were accordingly discharged.

In consequence of the money on hand being nearly exhausted, the President of the Board lately made a proposition in writing, to the Northern Bank, (a copy of which he did not keep,) which was substantially this—that during the present year the said Bank should agree to loan the Board as
much as the State Bank and the Bank of Louisville would agree to lend, in proportion to their respective capitals, to be divided between the four quarters of the year, and to be paid only so fast as the contractors should earn it. To this proposition the President of said Bank returned the answer herewith transmitted marked A. Upon the receipt of which, the President of the Board addressed a letter to the Bank urging the propriety of reconsidering the subject—showing the obligations the Bank was under to the State, and reminding the Bank of the pledge which had been made to the Governor, to renew the loan when required. To this letter the President of said Bank returned the answer marked B, herewith exhibited.

The President of the Board applied to the Bank of Kentucky on the 6th of this instant for a loan; the Bank promptly responded to the application by making a loan of $100,000. No application has as yet been made to the Bank of Louisville.

All which is respectfully submitted,

CHILTON ALLAN.

(A.)

NORTHEN BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, December 27, 1837.

CHILTON ALLAN, Esq.

Chairman of the Board of Internal Improvement:

Sir—I submitted your letter of the 24th inst. to our Board of Directors at their meeting on yesterday.

It is not now in the power of the Board to give a definite answer to your inquiries in regard to a loan for Internal Improvement purposes, some months in advance.

You are aware that the charter of the Bank is in the hands of the Legislature, what they may do with it, and what may be the action of the Stockholders consequent thereon, is unknown to our Directory.

There are many considerations operating at this time to prevent an extension of our liabilities. The Board, in common with the whole country, look with great anxiety to the resumption of specie payments, and they cannot doubt that their duty is to keep the Bank in the situation of opening her vaults simultaneously with the Banks of the neighboring States. To this end all her exertions, consistent with her duty to the country, have been given. The suspension of specie payments has already subjected the Bank to the exaction of 12 per cent. damages, to a considerable amount, this penalty continues, and the Board are convinced the exaction will increase with the extension of her circulation.

The liabilities of the Bank at this time, are as heavy as they should be, with a due consideration of the penalties under which we labor, and with the end we have in view, and if the loan you desire is made, it must produce a corresponding call upon the individual debtors of the Institution. The duties imposed on the Directory of affording aid and protection to the exporters of our live stock, to our manufactures, and other objects of commerce and industry, are deemed imperative. That every branch of industry and commerce has been and is now laboring under a severe pressure, is well known to you, and the Directory would feel extremely unwilling to increase it by reducing the facilities now afforded.
Being unable to predict the situation of the country at the time a loan may be desired, how far its pecuniary embarrassments may be removed, and what the effect of the resumption of specie payments, the Board are prevented giving to your communication the full answer you desire.

I am, sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. TILFORD, President.

(B.)

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, January 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—I have your letter of the 30th ult. and agreeably to your request proceed to answer it.

In my letter to you of the 27th ult. I considered it my duty to give you the views of our Board fully, in regard to your application. I now send you a copy of the resolution on which the letter was framed.

I did not intend to convey the idea that this Bank would not make the loan to the State, under any circumstances, as your letter would seem to infer. My object was to give a candid and free development of the situation and condition of the Institution, and what the Board believed to be their duty to the country and to the Stockholders. This Bank, you are aware, ever since she commenced business, has contributed her capital largely to Internal Improvement uses; her loans, you will find on examination, have been far beyond her proportion, nor have we any doubt of her continued willingness to aid these objects, provided her situation and condition would enable her to do so, and we feel assured the State authorities would not desire the Institution to hazard her standing, nor even to press those classes of the community, viz. the live stock traders and manufacturers, which we consider the Institution mostly intended to foster and sustain, for any purpose. The letter which I wrote was intended to convey these ideas, and no more.

In regard to the promise which his Excellency, the Governor, seems to have understood as given at the time the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund advised the payment of the loans made from the Bank, to reloan the amount when wanted, I remember a conversation did take place in regard to a new loan; but you are aware that since then great and unforeseen events have occurred, affecting not only the Banks but the whole country. Our situation is entirely changed. I therefore repeat, that our charter being now in the hands of the Legislature, and the Institution being liable to heavy penalties, we cannot venture to predict what this Bank may be enabled to do when you may make the application. This is what I intended to say in my letter to you, and I feel assured you would not insist on the Institution’s doing more, nor can I imagine that you desire to prevent those who are charged with the management of the Institution, and who are responsible to the Stockholders and to the country, from being the judges of what may be safely done.

With this explanation we would prefer our letter of the 27th being read to your Board.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. TILFORD, President.

C. ALLAN, Esq. Chairman Board of Internal Improvement.
"At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the President read a letter from Chilton Allan, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Internal Improvement, asking for a loan to the State of Kentucky, in the event it shall be wanted next spring and summer, to carry on the public works.

"Whereupon, the President was requested to answer said letter, stating that at this time, and under existing circumstances, this Board does not think they can come under an engagement to make the loan required; but that it must depend on the ability of the Bank and of its debtors to return a portion of what may be due from them at the time the loan may be asked for."

Extract from the minutes, M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, communicating his response to certain resolutions adopted by this House, which is as follows, viz:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, January 13, 1838.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Your resolutions asking for information as to the place at which the interest on the Internal Improvement Bonds sold to the War Department and to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is payable, with the reasons inducing the Governor to agree to pay the interest out of the State, together with the names and residence of the persons from whom the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund purchased the shares of capital stock in the Bank of Kentucky in October last, and in the Bank of Louisville in April last, were on yesterday laid before me.

In response to the first part of the first resolution, permit me to refer you to the seventh page of the last report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to the present Legislature, where the information desired is given in detail. The second part of the resolution requests a development of my motives for agreeing to pay the interest on the Bonds sold to the War Department and to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, out of the State. In the sale to the War Department, I agreed to pay the interest in the city of New York, because the sale could not be effected without such a stipulation in the contract. In regard to the agreement with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in making the interest on the Bonds purchased by them payable in New York, permit me to refer you to the views of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as expressed on pages five and six of their late report. The Commissioners intending to dispose of these Bonds whenever an advantageous sale can be effected, and to invest the proceeds of the sale in stocks yielding a greater amount of interest, insisted that the interest should be made payable in the city of New York, because of the impracticability of selling Bonds beyond the limits of the State, the interest upon which is payable in Kentucky.

The second resolution desires the information from whom the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund purchased the stock, held by them in the Bank of Louisville, and in the Bank of Kentucky.
Fifty shares of the capital stock in the Bank of Louisville was purchased of John S. Snead, and one hundred and twenty five of Robert J. Ward, residents of the city of Louisville. The capital stock in the Bank of Kentucky, was purchased eastward by an agent in Philadelphia. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are not informed from whom the purchase was made.

JAS. CLARK

A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of Joel Herndon, Sheriff of Owen county, was taken up, read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Meriwether, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to amend the revenue laws—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Swope then moved a reconsideration of the vote by which said bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

And after some discussion had thereon, the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the House proceeded to the consideration of the orders of the day.

On motion of Mr. Lane,

The House then, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, on the bill to confer Banking powers on the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, on certain terms and conditions—Mr. Helm in the Chair; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, when Mr. Helm reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the bill aforesaid, but not having time to go through the same, had instructed him to ask leave to sit again. Which was granted.

And then the House adjourned,
A message was received from the Senate, announcing their concurrence in the amendment proposed by this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of the heir and creditors of John Robbins.

And the passage of bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

- An act to amend the law concerning free negroes and mulattoes.
- An act to increase the powers of the Trustees of the town of Keasburg.
- An act for the benefit of James Steers.
- With an amendment to the last named bill.
- And the passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:
  - An act to amend the several acts to suppress the practice of duelling.
  - An act to incorporate the town of Union, in Boone county.
  - Joint resolutions for the President of the Board of Internal Improvement to furnish information in relation to Turnpike roads, and rivers, in the different sections of the State.

And asked leave to withdraw their report announcing their disagreement to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of William Palmer.

1. Mr. Green presented the petition of James M. Layman, praying the passage of law allowing him a change of venue from the county of Butler, (in which he stands indicted,) to some other county.

2. Mr. H. Clay, Jr. presented the petition of the Kentucky Association for the improvement of Breeds of Stock, praying the passage of a law incorporating said Association.

3. Mr. Rodes presented the remonstrance of Mary Jane Peabworth, against granting a divorce to her husband, Stephen R. Peabworth.

4. Mr. Hough presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of the town of West Point, in Hardin county, against the passage of a law enabling the citizens of said town to elect Trustees, &c.

5. Mr. Payne presented the petition of Edmund H. Powell, praying the passage of a law authorizing a sale of the interest of his infant son in certain lands in Warren county, in this State.

6. Mr. Bullock presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Jefferson county, against being attached to the county of Oldham.

7. Mr. Lawless presented the petitions of sundry citizens of Green and Hart counties, praying the establishment of a new county out of parts of said counties.
8. Mr. Bradley presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Hopkins county, against the establishment of a new county out of parts of said county and the counties of Caldwell, Livingston and Union.

9. Mr. Woolfolk presented the petition of Matilda Jones, praying to be divorced from her husband, Bennet Jones.

Which petitions and remonstrances were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first and fifth to the committee for Courts of Justice; the second to the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures; the third and ninth to the committee on Religion; the fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth, to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The House took up for consideration the joint resolution fixing a day for the election of public officers—which was amended.

The said resolution, as amended, was then twice read and concurred in.

Mr. Beaseman, from the committee on the Penitentiary, made the following report, viz:

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Penitentiary, having examined its affairs, offer the following report:

The operation of the peculiar system of discipline, recognised by repeated enactments of the Legislature, engaged the earnest attention of the committee. This system, of which solitary isolation by night and silent labor by day, connected with a course of moral and mental instruction, is the chief feature, has now been in practical operation more than eight years in this state, and for a much longer period in others: and its results are every way perfectly satisfactory—answering all the reasonable expectations of those whose wisdom originated it. It has been found to promote the health and bodily comfort of the prisoners, and to improve the finances of the institution; while at the same time going as far, to say the least, as any other system, in effecting the important and benevolent objects of establishing a mode of Penitentiary punishment, in aid of the administration of criminal justice of the state; the protection of community, and the reformation of the convict. It will be remembered, that under the former system of administering the affairs of this institution, the state was subjected to a heavy annual tax; the prisoners were sunk in mental, moral and physical wretchedness, and all the objects which should have been sought in the policy of a wise and benevolent state, were wholly lost. Now, the condition of the unfortunate criminal is comparatively happy. His personal comfort and health are promoted by every appropriate means; and his moral and mental faculties are brought under the salutary discipline of assiduous and well-directed education. The confinement for a term of years to solitary isolation by night and silent labor by day, is punishment enough for his crimes; while the very isolation and labor afford him the opportunity and materials for that wholesome reflection, tending to produce a reformation at heart. It is one of the most important and philosophical truths, that when men are placed in circumstances to think, and think seriously, action, and virtuous action is the result. But it is not merely in the peculiar circumstances in which this system of discipline places the convict, that its benefits are made mani-
It is true, they render its influences more applicable and its available results more appreciable: but still there is much more than a negative benefit in its operation. The direct agency of moral and mental instruction is uneasingly and energetically exerted. The convicts are taught the precepts of virtue; and his present punishment for a former violation of those precepts, renders such teaching powerfully and practically impressive; and it is highly gratifying to know, that the moral reformation of many liberated prisoners, is attributable to this system. The health, cleanliness, and physical comfort of the prisoners, as well as their moral and mental improvement, is a distinguishing operation of the system—for to say nothing of the promptings of benevolence and humanity, the attention to so important a matter is enforced by the adequate incentive—the interest of the State and the Keeper. The workshops are so constructed, as to admit the indispensable advantages of light, ventilation, and heat; the cells are thoroughly cleansed every day, and the prisoners are required regularly to wash and put on clean clothing.

Their food is abundant and of the plainest and most wholesome description. The multifarious operations of the workshops present the gratifying spectacle of a thrifty and vigorously conducted manufacturing establishment.

The committee inspected the books of accounts, and found them neatly kept, upon the approved system of book keeping, by a competent clerk.—They examined the general account of the Penitentiary, and those of the Commonwealth and Keeper, and found them to correspond with his report.

In reference to the delay in erecting the new cells and office, provided for in the act of January 23d, 1837, the committee refer to the reasons assigned by the Keeper as not only satisfactory, but imperative. It is hoped, however, that these buildings, so important to the successful operations, as well as the security of the institution, will be completed during the ensuing year, as considerable preparations have already been made for that object.

The term of the present Keeper's office will expire on the 10th of March, 1839; and whether he is re-elected or another is chosen in his place, it will be equally important to both, and not less so to the state, that the appointee, if another, should have the benefit of a year's preparation, and, in that case, to allow the present Keeper time to wind up his agency.

The committee, in conclusion, offer the subjoined resolutions:

Resolved, That the affairs of the Penitentiary are in a prosperous condition; that the system of discipline, recognized by law, is wisely and faithfully enforced, and answers the important and benevolent designs in the administration of the criminal justice of the state; the protection of the community and the reformation of the convict, and that the system ought to be perpetuated.

Resolved, That a day ought to be appointed, by joint resolution, for the election, this session, of an Agent and Keeper of the Penitentiary, to serve from and after the 10th of March, 1839.

Ordered, That said report be referred to the committee on the Sinking Fund.

Ordered, That the message of the Governor made to this House on Saturday last, containing his response in relation to the Sinking Fund, be also referred to the committee on the Sinking Fund.

On motion of Mr. Kincaid, leave was given to withdraw the remon-
strances, petitions, &c. on the subject of the formation of a new county out of parts of the counties of Lincoln and Mercer—and the same were withdrawn.

A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of Joseph McGuire, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with, the same was referred to the committee for Courts of Justice.

The amendments proposed by the Senate, to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to alter the mode of listing property for taxation, were twice read and concurred in.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing their concurrence in the amendment proposed by this House, to the joint resolution of the Senate, fixing a day for the election of public officers, with an amendment to the amendment.

Ordered, That the bill to amend the revenue laws be referred to a committee of the whole House, for this day.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Anderson—1. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Washington county.

On motion of Mr. Coffey—2. A bill to provide for the improvement of Cumberland river, and for other purposes.

The committee on Ways and Means were directed to prepare and bring in the first, and the committee on Internal Improvement, the second.

Mr. Trimble moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Public Printer be directed to print the reports made by the Bank of Kentucky, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky, on the first of January, 1838, with, and as a part of, the documents accompanying the report of the joint committee on Banks, and attach the same thereto.

Which being twice read was adopted.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the amendment proposed by this House, to the joint resolution from the Senate, fixing a day for the election of public officers, was twice read and concurred in.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill to amend the revenue laws—Mr. Morehead in the Chair—and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, when Mr. Morehead reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the bill aforesaid, and had instructed him to report the same to the House without amendment.

And then the House adjourned.
A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to appropriate the fines and forfeitures of Clinton county, to lessen the county levy.

An act allowing one additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Casey county.

An act for the benefit of William F. Scantland, Surveyor of Marion county.

An act to change the place of voting in the Crittenden precinct in Grant county.

An act to establish an election precinct in Gallatin county.

An act to establish an election precinct at the house of John Carter to be called the Symsonia precinct.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Wayne county.

An act for the benefit of John Black and Pamela Black.

An act to extend the limits of the town of Munfordsville.

An act for the benefit of Elisha I. Winter.

An act to incorporate the Georgetown Lyceum.

An act allowing Whitley county an additional Justice of the Peace.

With amendments to the four last named bills.

And the passage of bills which originated therein, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the Louisville Savings Institution.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the law as to proceedings against non-resident and absent defendants, and unknown heirs.

1. Mr. Lane presented the petition of the Trustees of the town of Bedford, in Oldham county, praying the passage of a law authorizing them to convey certain lots in said town.

2. Mr. J. M. Johnson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Muhlenburg, Ohio and Butler counties, praying the passage of a law authorizing the Board of Green river commissioners to cause certain roads to be improved.

3. Mr. Slaughter presented the petition of sundry citizens of Bloomfield, in Nelson county, praying the passage of a law extending the limits of said town.

4. Mr. W. F. Evans presented the petition of Abraham Miller, praying to be divorced from his wife, Barbara Miller.
Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first, to Messrs. Lane, Field and Slaughter; the second to the committee on Internal Improvement; the third to Messrs. Slaughter, Linthicum and Stone; and the fourth to the committee on Religion.

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollment, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, which originated in this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to apply the fines and forfeitures hereafter accruing in Adair county, to lessening the county levy.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to encourage the general diffusion of education in this Commonwealth, by the establishment of a uniform system of public schools, approved 29th January, 1830.

An act for the benefit of John D. Martin, of the county of Monroe.

Also, bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville.

An act for the relief of the Sheriffs of Campbell and Washington counties.

An act to change the place of voting in the Mount Eden precinct, in Spencer county.

An act to repeal the law authorizing the Judge of the Green circuit court to hold a chancery term of said court, in the month of December.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Green county.

An act to change the name of the Caldwell County Seminary, to that of the Princeton Seminary, and for other purposes.

An act to amend the law in relation to the collection of the public revenue.

An act to change the mode of appointing trustees to the Cumberland Hospital.

An act for the relief of William B. Parker, late Sheriff of Lewis county.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Fayette.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Estill county.

An act to authorize the Clerk of the Nelson county court, to make a general index to certain deeds and other papers of record in his office.

An act for the benefit of George Morris, Jr., heir at law of George Morris, deceased.

An act to incorporate the Kentucky Silk Manufacturing Company.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of James L. Gill, deceased.

A resolution fixing a day for the election of public officers.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.
The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, which is in the following words and figures, viz:

To the Hon. the General Assembly
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

The Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum beg leave to submit their annual report—

The accompanying document marked A, exhibits a list of patients who have received the benefits of the Institution during the past year, the time of their admission, disease, age, the county or State from whence they came, with remarks—from which it appears that 65 have been received during the year, which with 100 remaining 31st December, 1836, makes 165; of whom have died 21, eloped 11, and 20 have been discharged, leaving 113 in the house on the 1st January, 1838—45 males and 68 females. Since the opening of the house in 1824, 624 have been received, viz: 415 males and 209 females, of whom have died 236, eloped 48, and been discharged 227.

Your Commissioners would refer you to document marked B, which exhibits the financial accounts of the Institution for the past year, the receipts, together with the balance remaining in the hands of the Chairman at our last annual report, (being $2,356 3½,) amount to $10,697 09½—viz: $5000 from the State; $3,279 9½ from boarders; $55 08 received for sundries; and the expenditures during the same period, $9,849 02, leaving a balance in the Chairman's hands of $842 07½.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. HUNT, Chairman.
R. HIGGINS,
JOHN BRAND,
S. CHIPLEY,
THO. P. HART,

{Commissioners.
A list of Patients who have received the benefits of the Lunatic Asylum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date, when received</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>County or State</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1824.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>Idiocy</td>
<td>Breckinridge</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 26</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 23</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 25</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 25</td>
<td>Idiocy</td>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1826.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 4</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 25</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Jessamine</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 29</td>
<td>Puerperal</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 7</td>
<td>Idiocy</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 6</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 2</td>
<td>Idiocy</td>
<td>Breckinridge</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>157</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 23</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 15</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Barren</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 7</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Laurel</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 4</td>
<td>Idiocy</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Barren</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>193</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>Aputia</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 30</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>1837, June 16, died of Atrophia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 23</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Simpson</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 5</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>234</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 21</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 24</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Spencer</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 2</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Spencer</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>261</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 3</td>
<td>Idiocy</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>263</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 25</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>268</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 23</td>
<td>Idiocy</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>1837, August 26, died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 11</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>311</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>323</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 21</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>332</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 19</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Woodford</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>343</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 19</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>349</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 11</td>
<td>Idiocy</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>354</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>County or State</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Idocy</td>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>368</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>374</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>388</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>Idocy</td>
<td>Rockcastle</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>392</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Hart</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>398</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Backen</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>406</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Jessamine</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>407</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Idocy</td>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>408</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Owens</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>410</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>Idocy</td>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>419</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>420</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>420</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>Idocy</td>
<td>Simpson</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>422</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>433</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Fleming</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>434</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>437</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Bourbon</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>451</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr.</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Nicholas</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Idocy</td>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>469</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Jessamine</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>463</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>466</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Hopkins</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>467</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>474</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>480</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>491</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>504</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>Apoth</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>505</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Idocy</td>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>506</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>509</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>510</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>511</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>512</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Idocy</td>
<td>Jessamine</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>516</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>519</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>520</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Hancock</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>527</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>532</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1837, August 5, died.
1837, March 2, died.
1837, March 1, eloped.
1837, Nov. 18, eloped.
1837, Nov. 26, died.
1837, Feb. 7, died.
1837, September 27, eloped.
1837, March 8, discharged.
1837, July 7, died.
1837, January 17, eloped.
1837, August 3, discharged.
1837, May 4, do.
1837, June 29, died.
1837, Sept. 13, discharged.
1837, January 17, eloped.
1837, November 22, died.
1837, April 10, discharged.
1837, August 20, do.
1837, Sept. 27, eloped.
### JOURNAL OF THE

**A.—Continued.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>County or State</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Grayson</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>1837, January 26, died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 17</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>&quot; June 6, died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 24</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>&quot; March 13, discharged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 26</td>
<td>Melancholia</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>&quot; January 29, eloped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 28</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>&quot; April 13, discharged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 2</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Bourbon</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>&quot; February 21, eloped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 9</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Breckinridge</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>&quot; March 14, discharged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 15</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>&quot; March 8, discharged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 19</td>
<td>Catamania</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>&quot; February 4, taken away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 25</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>&quot; June 12, died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 10</td>
<td>Apotheca</td>
<td>Daviess</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>&quot; March 14, died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 6</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>&quot; March 31, taken away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 9</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Ohio (State)</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>&quot; March 21, died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 24</td>
<td>Apotheca</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>&quot; July 19, discharged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 26</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>&quot; June 19, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 28</td>
<td>Catamania</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>&quot; June 14, taken home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>&quot; December 29, died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 4</td>
<td>Catamania</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>&quot; July, 31, died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 13</td>
<td>Apotheca</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>&quot; September 15, discharged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Garrard</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>&quot; July 15, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 2</td>
<td>Idocy</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>&quot; September 20, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 6</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Trigg</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>&quot; December 22, died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 18</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>&quot; November 19, died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 23</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>&quot; do. 8, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 27</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Barren</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>&quot; do. 9, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 7</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Calloway</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>&quot; do. 10, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 11</td>
<td>Apotheca</td>
<td>Muhlenburg</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>&quot; do. 11, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 13</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Muhlenburg</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>&quot; do. 12, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 29</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>&quot; do. 13, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 30</td>
<td>Idocy</td>
<td>Meade</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>&quot; do. 14, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 5</td>
<td>Idocy</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>&quot; do. 15, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 8</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Spencer</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>&quot; do. 16, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 10</td>
<td>Idocy</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>&quot; do. 17, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 13</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>&quot; do. 18, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 18</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>&quot; do. 19, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 21</td>
<td>Melancholia</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>&quot; do. 20, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 30</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Hopkins</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>&quot; do. 21, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 3</td>
<td>Apotheca</td>
<td>Hopkins</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>&quot; do. 22, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 5</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Hopkins</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>&quot; do. 23, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 13</td>
<td>Apotheca</td>
<td>Jessamine</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>&quot; do. 25, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 10</td>
<td>Apotheca</td>
<td>Nicholas</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>&quot; do. 27, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 13</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>&quot; do. 28, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 18</td>
<td>Apotheca</td>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>&quot; do. 29, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>&quot; do. 30, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 24</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>&quot; do. 31, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Garrard</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>&quot; do. 32, do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 16</td>
<td>Idocy</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>&quot; do. 33, do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. — Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>County or State</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 20</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Hart</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>603</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 18</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>604</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 5</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Casey</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>605</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 5</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>606</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 12</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>607</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 17</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>608</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 19</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>609</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 6</td>
<td>A. pot.</td>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>610</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 19</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Henderson</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>611</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 21</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>612</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 23</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Hardin</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>613</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 22</td>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>Perry</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>614</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>615</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 22</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Bracken</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>616</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>618</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 25</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>619</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 27</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>618</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 5</td>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 11</td>
<td>Rel. mar.</td>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>621</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 14</td>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>622</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 25</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>624</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A table showing the number of Patients from each county or State.

| Hardin  | 1 | Henderson, 1 | Casey, 1 |
| Breckinridge | 3 | Mercer, 7 | Bath, 1 |
| Clark, 2 | Spencer, 2 | Fleming, 2 |
| Madison, 4 | Ohio, 1 | Bourbon, 3 |
| Fayette, 21 | Allen, 4 | Warren, 3 |
| Shelby, 6 | Tennessee, 4 | Montgomery, 4 |
| Jefferson, 9 | Mason, 4 | Harrison, 2 |
| Jessamine, 5 | Woodford, 1 | Hopkins, 3 |
| Washington, 1 | Nelson, 1 | Scott, 5 |
| Christian, 3 | Rockcastle, 1 | Henry, 8 |
| Logan, 4 | Hart, 2 | Ohio, 2 |
| McCracken, 1 | Bracken, 3 | Hancock, 1 |
| Mississippi, 4 | Livingston, 1 | Louisiana, 1 |
| Barren, 4 | Campbell, 1 | Grayson, 1 |
| Laurel, 1 | Owen, 1 | Green, 2 |
| Wayne, 2 | Franklin, 1 | Grant, 2 |
| Simpson, 2 | Nicholas, 3 | Cumberland, 1 |
| Illinois, 2 | Daviess, 1 | Indiana, 1 |
| Garrard, 2 | Trigg, 1 | Muhlenburg, 1 |
| Calloway, 1 | Meade, 1 | Alabama, 3 |
| Perry, 1 | Brought forward, 79 | Brought forward, 122 |

| Total | 79 | 122 | 165 |
Remained 31st December, 1836, 44 56 100
Received since, to 1st January, 1838, 43 22 65

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.</th>
<th>F.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of whom have died,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eloped,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged,</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42 10 52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Received since 1824, 415 209 624

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.</th>
<th>F.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of whom have died,</td>
<td>236</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eloped,</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged,</td>
<td>227</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remaining, 113

(B)

Means and Expenditures for the year 1837.

Means.

Balance in hands of Chairman, January 13th 1837, 2,356 03½
Amount of draft on Auditor, March 11th, 1837, 5,000 00
Amount received of pay patients, 3,279 98½
Amount received for sundries, 55 08

Total, $10,691 09½

Expenditures.

For provisions, 3,072 68½
Repairs, $256 71½
Building fence, 1,442 69
Salaries, 1,699 40½
Fuel, 1,242 34
Clothing, 1,315 40
Conveyance, 888 78½
Furniture and bedding, 694 25
Extras, 411 28½
Medicine, 505 49½

9,849 02
Balance in hands Chairman, 1st January 1838, $842 07½
On motion of Mr. W. F. Evans, leave was given him to withdraw the petition of Mary Hays, for a divorce—which was accordingly withdrawn.

The amendment proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of James Steers, was taken up, twice read and concurred in.

A bill from the Senate, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Union, in Boone county, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Meriwether, from the committee on Ways and Means, who were directed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Washington county, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill, as amended, do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Washington county.

An act for the benefit of the late Sheriff of Allen county.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred the memorial of Josephus Turnham, in relation to the conduct of M. D. McHenry, Commonwealth’s Attorney of the 4th Judicial Circuit, asked leave to be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that the same be referred to a select committee, which was granted.

Mr. Meriwether, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Livingston county, reported the same with amendments, which were concurred in.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be amended to read, “an act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Livingston, Ohio and Gallatin counties.”

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:
By Mr. Meriwether, from the committee of Ways and Means—1. A bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Caldwell county.

By Mr. Hough—2. A bill to legalize the proceedings of the county court of Hardin, in regard to surveys and sales of vacant lands made in said county.

By Mr. J. O'Bannon—3. A bill to extend the limits of the town of Paducah.

By Mr. Kincaid—4. A bill to add the county of Lincoln to the 9th Judicial District, in this Commonwealth.

By Mr. Linthicum—5. A bill to legalize the proceedings of the 62d Regiment of Kentucky Militia.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. C. M. Clay presented the petition of William Reynolds, praying permission to build a dam across the Kentucky river, at the mouth of Paint Lick creek.

Which was received and referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Alexander—1. A bill for the benefit of the heirs and administrators of George Goodridge.

On motion of Mr. Anderson—2. A bill to incorporate the Deinologian Society of Centre College.

Messrs. Alexander, Adams, Anthony and C. M. Clay were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the first, and Messrs. Anderson, Taylor and Thompson the second.

After interchanging nominations between the two Houses, this House proceeded to the election of public officers.

Mr. Meriwether was appointed a committee on the part of this House to compare the joint vote of both Houses, and report the result; and after a short time, Mr. Meriwether returned and reported that James Davidson had received the unanimous vote of both Houses as Treasurer of this Commonwealth.

Albert G. Hodges, the unanimous vote of both Houses as Public Printer.

George A. Robertson, the unanimous vote of both Houses as State Librarian.

Henry Wingate, the unanimous vote of both Houses as President of the
Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and James Davidson and Austin P. Cox, the unanimous vote of both Houses as Directors of said Bank.

Wherupon the said persons were declared duly elected to the offices aforesaid, for the present year.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the revenue laws.

Messrs. Irwin and Leavell offered amendments thereto. Mr. Meiwether then moved the previous question.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Sprigg and J. O'Bannon, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

- Messrs. Adams, Goodson, Goodson,
- Barbour, Hammond, O'Bannon, J.
- Brashears, Haydon, O'Bannon, J. W.
- Brashears, Helm, Parker,
- Broadfoot, Hinde, Payne,
- Bruce, Hough, Pratt,
- Browder, Johnston, J.
- Buckner, Kalfus, Rifle,
- Bullock, Kincaid, Ruddle,
- Busby, Lackey, Slaughter,
- Bush, Langford, Stewart,
- Clay, H. Linthicum, Thornsburg,
- Dohoney, McElroy, Trimble,
- Emerson, McLean, Vawter,
- Evans, J. B. Meriwether, Wade,
- Felton, Mitchell, Wickliffe,
- Glenn, Gooding, Woolfolk.

Those who voted in the negative were:

- Mr. Speaker, Evans, W. F.
- Messrs. Alexander, Field, Nicholas,
- Andrews, Gatewood, Rodes,
- Anthony, Green, Smith,
- Beaseman, Hickman, Spalding,
- Bledsoe, Holloway, Spigg,
- Bradley, Irwin, Stone,
- Brandon, Jasper, Swope,
- Brooks, Lawless, Symson,
- Buford, Leavell, Taylor,
- Clay, C. M. McClung, Thompson,
- Coffey, McClure, Thornton,
- Edmonson, Morrow, Trumbo,
- Edmonson, Waddle.

The main question was then put—Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time? and decided in the affirmative.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed, Mr. Irwin then offered an amendment by way of engrossed ryder to said bill.

Mr. Leavell then moved the previous question. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Irwin and Green, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mr. Speaker,</th>
<th>Helm,</th>
<th>Payne,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. Adams,</td>
<td>Hough,</td>
<td>Pratt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander,</td>
<td>Johnstone,</td>
<td>Riffe,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbour,</td>
<td>Kelps,</td>
<td>Ruddle,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaseman,</td>
<td>Kincaid,</td>
<td>Slaughter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadfoot,</td>
<td>Lackey,</td>
<td>Spalding,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks,</td>
<td>Lane,</td>
<td>Stewart,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busby,</td>
<td>Leavell,</td>
<td>Stone,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay, H.</td>
<td>Linthicum,</td>
<td>Swope,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dohoney,</td>
<td>McLean,</td>
<td>Taylor,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerson,</td>
<td>Meriwether,</td>
<td>Thomas,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, J. B.</td>
<td>Mitchell,</td>
<td>Thorsburg,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feland,</td>
<td>Moore,</td>
<td>Trimble,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenn,</td>
<td>Nicholas,</td>
<td>Vawter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gooding,</td>
<td>O'Bannon, J.</td>
<td>Wade,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodson,</td>
<td>Parker,</td>
<td>Woolfolk,-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haydon,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those who voted in the negative were—

| Messrs. Anderson, | Edmonson,     | McClure, |
| Andrews,          | Evans, W. F. | McElroy, |
| Anthony,          | Field,        | Morehead,|
| Bledsoe,          | Gatewood,     | Morrow,  |
| Bradley,          | Green,        | O'Bannon, J. W. |
| Brandon,          | Hammond,      | Rodes,   |
| Brashears,        | Hickman,      | Smith,   |
| Bruce,            | Hinde,        | Sprigg,  |
| Browder,          | Holloway,     | Sympson, |
| Buckner,          | Irwin,        | Thompson,|
| Buford,           | Jasper,       | Thornton,|
| Bullock,          | Johnson, J. M.| Trumbo,  |
| Bush,             | Langford,     | Waddle,  |
| Clay, C. M.       | Lawless,      | Wickliffe,|
| Coffey,           | McClung,      | Woodson,-45 |

The main question was then put—Shall the bill pass? and decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Barbour and Irwin, were as follows:
Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Haydon, Parker,  
Alexander, Heim, Patterson,  
Anderson, Hickman, Payne,  
Andrews, Hinde, Pitts,  
Barbour, Hough, Pratt,  
Brooks, Irwin, Rife,  
Bruce, Johnston, J.  
Browder, Johnson, J. M,  
Buckner, Kalfus, Ruddle,  
Bullock, Kincaid, Slaughter,  
Busby, Lackey, Smith,  
Bush, Lane, Spalding,  
Clay, H, Leavell, Stewart,  
Coffey, Linthicum, Stone,  
Craig, McClung, Swope,  
Dohoney, McLean, Symson,  
Edmonson, Meriwether, Taylor,  
Emerson, Mitchell, Thornsburg,  
Evans, J. B, Moore, Trimble,  
Feland, Mosehead, Vawter,  
Field, Morrow, Wade,  
Hammond, O'Bannon, J. Washiongton,  
Leavell, Wickliffe, Woelfolk.—66.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Gatewood, McElroy,  
Messrs. Anthony, Glenn, Nicholas,  
Beaseman, Gooding, O'Bannon, J. W,  
Bledsoe, Goodson, Rodes,  
Bradley, Green, Thomas,  
Brandon, Holloway, Thompson,  
Brashears, Jasper, Thornton,  
Brodfoot, Langford, Trumbo,  
Buiford, Lawless, Waddle,  

Mr. J. B. Evans moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the committee on Banks be instructed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill compelling the Banks of Kentucky to resume the payment of their notes in gold or silver, on or before the first day of May, 1838.

And then the House adjourned.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to appropriate the fines and forfeitures hereafter accruing in the counties of Barren and Gallatin to the lessening the county levies in said counties.

An act allowing the Sheriff of Greenup further time to return his delinquent list of Militia fines.

An act to amend an act authorizing the county court of Scott to levy tax on real estate in said county.

An act for the benefit of the Trustees of the Hardin Academy.

An act to regulate the sales of vacant lands in the county of Monroe.

An act for the benefit of C. C. Russell and John W. Lawton.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Montgomery county.

The passage of a bill which originated therein, entitled, an act dispensing with quarterly, and substituting monthly statements and providing for monthly balance sheets, to be lodged with the Secretary of State, by the Banks of the Commonwealth.

And had received official information from the Governor that he did, on the 16th instant, approve and sign a resolution which originated therein, fixing a day for the election of public officers.

1. Mr. Linthicum presented the petition of Henry Rowland, praying the passage of a law to legalize the purchase of a negro man slave named Moses, made by him.

2. Mr. W. F. Evans presented the petition of sundry citizens of Monroe county, praying the passage of a law for the benefit of the children of Chislon Carter.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to Messrs. Linthicum, Slaughter, Spalding and Buckner, and the second to Messrs. W. F. Evans, Mitchell, Johnson, Pratt, Coffey, Helm and Emerson.

Ordered, That Messrs. Anthony, Irwin, Emerson, Leavell and Kalfus, be appointed the committee on the memorial of Josephus Trenham.

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of Edward Oldham and Mary Oldham.

An act for the benefit of Joel Herndon, Sheriff of Owen county.

An act to reduce the number of Justices of the Peace in the county of Spencer.
An act for the benefit of John Robbins, and creditors of John Robbins.
An act to incorporate the town of Union, in Boone county.
An act further to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Trustees of Augusta College, approved December 7, 1822.
An act to establish an election precinct at the house of John Carter, to be called the Symposia precinct.
An act for the benefit of William F. Scantland, Surveyor of Marion county.
An act to establish an election precinct in Gallatin county.
An act to change the place of voting in the Crittenden precinct in Grant county.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Wayne county.
An act to appropriate the fines and forfeitures of Clinton county, to lessening the county levy.
An act allowing one additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Casey county.
An act for the benefit of John Black and Pamela Black.
An act to alter the mode of listing property for taxation.
An act for the benefit of the late Sheriff of Allen county.
An act for the relief of the Sheriff of Washington county.
An act to increase the powers of the Trustees of the town of Keasburg.
An act to amend the law concerning free negroes and mulattoes.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of Lindsey Beaumont, deceased.
An act to authorize a division of the estate of Richard Morris, deceased.
An act for the benefit of James Steers.
An act for the relief of the Sheriffs of Campbell and Washington counties.
And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Trimble county, praying that Isaac, a man of color, may be permitted to retail spirituous liquors without license, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That said petition is unreasonable. Which was concurred in.

Ordered, That a bill for the benefit of McRery, Fleming and Tomb, be re-committed to the committee on Internal Improvement.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bracken county.
An act for the benefit of William P. Ball, late Sheriff of Lewis county.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Anderson and Franklin counties.

An act for the relief of the Sheriff of Caldwell county.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas,

Ordered, That the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to confer Banking powers on the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, on certain terms and conditions.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act allowing Whitley county an additional Justice of the Peace.
An act to extend the limits of the town of Munfordsville.
An act for the benefit of Elisha I. Winter.

Were twice read and concurred in.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Haydon—I. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Austin Woolfolk, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Sympson—2. A bill allowing the county court of Green further time to sell the lands appropriated to build a bridge across Pittman's creek in said county.

On motion of Mr. Morehead—3. A bill to extend and continue in force an act approved 29th February, 1836, entitled, an act extending for a certain period, and with certain limitations, the charter of the Old Bank of Kentucky.


On motion of Mr. McClure—5. A bill to apply the fines and forfeitures of Russell county to lessening the county levy.

Messrs. Haydon, Helm, Pratt and Peak, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the first; Messrs. Sympson, McElroy and Buckner, the second; Messrs. Morehead, McLean and Kincaid, the third; Messrs. J. W. O'Bannon, McElroy and Nicholas, the fourth; and Messrs. McClure, Riffe and Dohoney, the fifth.

Mr. Meriwether, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to increase the powers of the county court of Christian, reported the same with amendments, which were concurred in.

Ordered, That the said bill be re-committed to the same committee.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, who were appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to add a part of Pulaski county to Rockcastle county, which was read the first time.

Mr. Jasper moved to lay said bill on the table until the first day of June next.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Patterson, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill to establish the county of ——, reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in.

Mr. Trimble moved the following amendment as a substitute for said bill, viz:

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,*

That any portion of the citizens of Greenup county who shall desire, or intend to ask for a division of said county, so as to form a new one, to be composed of a portion of that county, and portions of the adjacent counties, shall notify the Sheriff of said county, in writing, of their intention, at least two months before the next August election in said county, and shall put up not less than six advertisements, describing and defining the line they shall propose to adopt as a division line between the old and new county, three of which shall be put up in the old county, and three in the proposed new county: or, if it shall be thought proper by other citizens of said county to propose two or more division lines, so as to allow the citizens to have two or more choices as to boundary, they shall, in like manner, notify the said Sheriff, in writing, of the line or lines proposed by them for adoption; and shall, in like manner, put up not less than six written advertisements, defining the line, or lines, proposed by them to be established. And it shall be the duty of the Sheriff to cause polls to be opened at the court house, and at each precinct in said county, with as many columns in the poll book as will enable the citizens to vote fully and fairly upon each division line as proposed by the friends of each; and shall also open a column for the votes of those who are opposed to the division of said county. And it shall be the duty of said Sheriff, his deputies, and other officers holding the election, as aforesaid, to ask each voter whether he is for or against a division of said county; and if against a division, the vote shall be so entered in the proper column, and if in favor of a division, the voter shall be asked to say which of the division lines he prefers, and the vote shall be so entered in its proper column.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff to cause the several poll books to be added up and consolidated, so as to show the number of votes against a division, as well as the number in favor of each line proposed as a division line, and certify the same to the Clerk of the county court, to be by him recorded. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk to make out three or more copies of the return placed on record as aforesaid, to be delivered when called for by the parties interested in the same. And the vote of the county, taken and certified as aforesaid, shall be received and considered as full evidence of the opinion and wishes of the people of said county upon the subject of said division; and no other or further evidence shall be required in that respect, in the application which may be made to the next Legislature for a division of said county.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Trimble and Vawter, were as follows:

32
Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,  
Messrs. Anderson,  
Bush,  
Field,  
Goodson,  
Haydon,  
Hickman,  
Hinde,  
Holloway,  
Kincaid,  
Lackey,  
Linthicum,  
McClung,  
McElroy,  
Meriwether,  
O'Bannon, J.  
Parker,  
Peak,  
Ruddle,  
Slaughter,  
Swope,  
Taylor,  
Thomas,  
Thompson,  
Thornsburg,  
Trimble,  
Trumbo,  
Waddle.—28.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams,  
Alexander,  
Andrews,  
Anthony,  
Barbour,  
Beaseman,  
Bledsoe,  
Bradley,  
Brashears,  
Broadfoot,  
Brooks,  
Bruce,  
Browder,  
Buckner,  
Buford,  
Bullock,  
Busby,  
Clay, C. M.  
Clay, H.  
Colley,  
Doboney,  
Edmonson,  
Emerson,  
Evans, J. B.  
Evans, W. F.  
Felend,  
Gatewood,  
Glena,  
Goading,  
Green,  
Hammond,  
Helm,  
Hough,  
Irwin,  
Jasper,  
Johnson, J.  
Johnson, J. M.  
Kalfus,  
Langford,  
Larue,  
Lawless,  
McClure,  
McLean,  
Mitchell,  
Moore,  
Morehead,  
Morrow,  
O'Bannon, J. W.  
Patterson,  
Payne,  
Pitts,  
Pratt,  
Rifle,  
Rodes,  
Smith,  
Spalding,  
Sprigg,  
Stewart,  
Stone,  
Sympnon,  
Thornton,  
Vawter,  
Wade,  
Washington,  
Wickliffe,  
Woodson,  
Woolfolk.—67.

The first section of said bill reads as follows, viz:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and after the first day of May, 1838, all those parts of Greenup and Lawrence counties contained in the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Catlett's creek; thence running a straight line from Catlett's creek to the mouth of Old Town creek; thence up Old Town creek to the forks of said creek; thence up Rattlesnake creek to the head thereof; thence a straight line to Tygerr's creek at the mouth of Three Prong; thence up Three Prong to the Lewis line; thence with the Lewis line to the Fleming line; thence with the Fleming line to the Morgan line; thence with the Morgan line to where it crosses Little Sandy river; thence with Little Sandy river to Newcomb's fork; thence up Newcomb's fork to the first large branch on the east side of said fork; thence up said branch to the head thereof; thence a straight line to the fork of the Little fork of Little
Sandy, above the foot of the dry ridge; thence up Luster's spring branch with the old trace to the head of the Lick Branch of the Dry Fork; thence down said branch to the mouth; thence crossing the Dry Fork to the county road; thence with the county road to the mouth of Bell's Trace Fork; thence up said fork to the first big branch on the north side thereof above Jesse Kiger's; thence up said branch to the head thereof; thence with the divide between the waters of the Little Fork and East Fork of Little Sandy to the head of the Little East Fork or Bell's Fork; thence a straight line to the mouth of White's creek on Big Sandy river; thence down said river to the mouth; thence down the Ohio river to the beginning, shall be and the same is hereby erected into one distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Carter.

Mr. Trimble moved to amend said section by striking out all that part printed in italics, and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"Of Savage creek, at the junction of the lines of Greenup and Lawrence; thence with the lines of Greenup and Lawrence to the head of Savage creek; thence by a straight line to the point where the new State road, now being constructed, crosses the East Fork of Little Sandy; thence by a straight line to the mouth of Crane creek, a west branch of Little Sandy; thence by a straight line to the mouth of the Buffalo Fork of Tygert's creek; thence up the Buffalo Fork to the mouth of Grassy creek; thence up the Main Fork of Grassy to its head; thence by a straight line to the line of Lewis county; thence with said line to the line of"—

And the question being taken thereon it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Trimble and Vawter, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Jasper, Kincaid, Rodes, Riddles, Slaughter, Smith, Spalding, Swope, Symson, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Thursburg, Trimble, Trumbo, Vawter, Waddle.—45.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Andrews, Anthony, Barbou, Edmonson, Emerson, Evans, J. B. Gatewood, Gooding, Moore, Morehead, Morrow, O'Bannon, J. W. Patterson,
Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,
Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title be amended to read, “an act to establish the county of Carter.”

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:
1. An act limiting actions against sureties.
2. An act the better to provide against fraudulent purchases and fraudulent conveyances of property to the prejudice of creditors.
3. An act to amend the law concerning writs of error and appeals.
4. An act concerning the Court of Appeals.
5. An act for the benefit of the heirs of James Head, deceased.
6. An act for the benefit of the 36th Regiment of Kentucky Militia.
7. An act to amend the law establishing the Police Court of Louisville.
8. An act for the benefit of the Jailer of McCracken county.
10. An act to appropriate the fines and forfeitures accruing in the town of Hardinsburg to the improvement of the streets of the same.
12. An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend an act approved 28th February, 1835, entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Frankfort, approved February 12th, 1837.
13. An act to incorporate the Lewisburg Academy.
14. An act to incorporate the Union Literary Society of Boone county.
15. An act to establish two additional election precincts in the county of Green.
17. An act to amend the several acts to suppress the practice of duelling.
18. An act to amend the charter of the Louisville Savings Institution.
19. An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the law as to proceedings against non-resident and absent defendants, and unknown heirs.
Were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth, were committed to the committee for Courts of Justice; the sixth and twelfth were ordered to be read a third time; the ninth, thirteenth and fourteenth were committed to the committee on Education; the tenth to the committee on Ways and Means; the fifteenth to the committee on Privileges and Elections; and the sixteenth to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the sixth and twelfth bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Meriwether, from the committee on Ways and Means—1. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Clarke county.

By Mr. Bush, from the committee on Military Affairs—2. A bill to amend the 77th and 79th sections of the Militia Law, approved February 9, 1837.

By Mr. Waddle, from the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures—3. A bill to incorporate the Big Sandy Iron Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Patterson, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances—4. A bill to add a portion of Harlan county to the county of Knox.

By Mr. Andrews—5. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish the town of Mount Carmel.

By Mr. Morehead—6. A bill to extend and continue in force an act approved 29th February, 1836, entitled, an act extending for a certain period, and with certain limitations, the charter of the Old Bank of Kentucky.

By the committee for Courts of Justice—7. A bill allowing James M. Leyman a change of venue.

By Mr. Beaseman—8. A bill to incorporate a Fire Company in the town of Cynthiana, and for other purposes.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third reading of the first, second, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Ordered, That the joint resolutions in relation to the currency and the administration of the General Government, be postponed to, and made the special order of the day for, Saturday the 27th instant.
Mr. Sprigg moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House, that it is inexpedient to raise revenue, by taxation, to increase the resources of the Sinking Fund.

And then the House adjourned

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate announcing their disagreement to bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of William Palmeter.
An act for the benefit of Jane M. Cooper.

And the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to change the name of John Hitchcock, of Livingston county.
An act to add an additional Justice of the Peace to Cumberland county, and a Justice and Constable to Oldham county.
An act to allow an additional Justice and Constable for Calloway county, and for other purposes.
An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Garrard county.
An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to the counties of Hardin and Owen.
An act allowing additional Constables to the counties of Mason and Bath, and an additional Justice of the Peace to Morgan county.
An act concerning the laying and collecting the county levy for the year 1838, in Bracken county.
An act to establish an election precinct at the house of Charlton B. Davidson, to be known and styled the Exchange Precinct, in the county of McCracken.

1. Mr. Kincaid presented the petition of Robert Lytle, praying relief from a decision of the Lincoln circuit court, taking from him the management of his property.

2. Mr. Hough presented the petitions of sundry citizens of Hardin county, praying that the place of voting in an election precinct may be changed.

3. Mr. Wickliffe presented the petition of Susannah Laudem, praying to be divorced from her husband, Smith Laudeman.

Which were received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first and second to the committee on Propositions and Grievances, and the third to the committee on Religion.
Mr. Meriwether moved a reconsideration of the votes passing and ordering to a third reading a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend an act approved 28th February, 1835, entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Frankfort, approved February 12, 1837.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Ordered, That said bill be referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, leave was given to bring in a bill to amend an act, entitled, an act approved February 2, 1833, incorporating the Louisville Turnpike Road Company—and that Messrs. Mitchell, Payne and W. F. Evans prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Meriwether moved to reconsider the vote laying the bill to add a part of the county of Pulaski to Rockcastle county, on the table till the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Jasper then moved to lay said bill on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Langford and Lawless, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Andrews, Anthony, Barbour, Bledesoe, Brandon, Brashears, Broadfoot, Bruce, Browder, Glenn, Goding, Goodson, Haydon, Hickman, Hinde, Hough, Irwin, Johnston, J., Kallius, Langford, Lawless, O'Bannon, J. W., Parker, Patterson, Payne, Pitts, Pratt, Rodes, Spalding, Stewart, Stone, Thomas, Thornsburg.
Ordered, That said bill be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with, the same was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Mitchell, from the committee appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to amend an act, entitled, an act approved February 2, 1833, incorporating the Louisville Turnpike Road Company, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with, it was referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The resolution offered by Mr. Sprigg on yesterday, was twice read and adopted.

Mr. Morehead moved a reconsideration of the vote referring the joint resolutions in relation to the currency and the administration of the General Government, to a committee of the whole House for Saturday the 27th instant. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Oldham county, praying that a law may pass authorizing the voters of said county to locate the county seat—reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That said petition is unreasonable because of the insufficiency of the notice.

Mr. Lane moved to reverse said resolution. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Ordered, That said committee prepare and bring in a bill pursuant to the prayer of said petitioners.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a system of Common Schools in the State of Kentucky—Mr. Helm in the Chair—and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, when Mr. Helm reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the bill aforesaid, and had instructed him to report the same to the House without amendment.

And then the House adjourned.
A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

- An act to change the names of John C. Bucklin of the city of Louisville, and Chesterfield Dougherty, of Ohio county.
- An act allowing Theophilus Cooksey a change of venue.
- An act for the benefit of William Doolin’s wife and children.
- An act for the benefit of the heirs of Michael Martz.
- An act for the benefit of William Smith.
- An act to legalize the proceedings of the Trustees of the town of Glasgow, and for other purposes.
- An act to allow three additional terms to the county court of Montgomery county.
- An act applying the fines and forfeitures of Allen county to the benefit of the county seminary.
- An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act to allow the county court of Fleming to take stock in turnpike roads.
- An act to establish a State road from Perryville, in Mercer county, to Bloomfield, in Nelson county, and for other purposes.
- An act to authorize the county courts of Allen and Barren counties to subscribe stock in the Glasgow and Scottsville Turnpike Road Company.
- An act to amend an act to provide for the improvement of the road from Franklin county to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.
- With an amendment to the last named bill.

And the passage of bills which originated therein, of the following titles, viz:

- An act to protect the currency.
- An act for the benefit of the mechanics, and others, performing labour and furnishing materials for the constructing and repairing buildings in the city of Maysville.
- An act for the benefit of John Brents.
- An act to incorporate the Hardinsburg Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
- An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of William Willis, deceased.
- An act to incorporate the Jefferson Gardening and Silk Company.
- An act to apply the fines and forfeitures of the county of Pulaski to lessening the county levy of said county.
An act to continue in force an act for the benefit of the holders of head right certificates.
An act to prohibit slaves going as passengers on mail stages and other coaches.
An act for the benefit of James R. Roden, of Hickman county.
An act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Kentucky.
An act to allow an additional Constable to Washington county.
An act concerning the town of Newport, in Campbell county.
An act allowing further time to Sheriffs to return delinquent lists of Jury fees.
An act for the benefit of John Springer.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Clay county.
An act to regulate the terms of the Fayette and Scott circuit courts.
An act allowing Presley Smith a change of venue.
An act to repeal an act to authorize Lawson Wooldridge to enclose an alley between lots No. 125 and 126, in the town of New Castle, approved February 23, 1837.
An act to exempt the citizens of Harlan and Knox counties from paying toll at the turnpike gates on the Crab Orchard and Madison forks of the Wilderness road.

1. Mr. Buford presented the petition of John W. Davis and A. H. Summers, praying the passage of a law exempting them from the penalties of the law against the importation of slaves into this State, for bringing a certain slave into this State.
2. Mr. Stone presented the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Taylorsville, in Spencer county, praying that a law may pass authorizing the Trustees of said town to close up a street and sell the same, in said town.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee on Propositions and Grievances, and the second to Messrs. Stone, Linthicum and Spalding.

On motion of Mr. Woodson, leave was given to bring in a bill for the benefit of George W. Morch, and others.

Ordered, That the committee for Courts of Justice prepare and bring in the same.

1. Mr. Peak presented the petition of sundry citizens of Gallatin county, praying for the establishment of an election precinct in said county.
2. Mr. Spalding presented the petition of John B. Smith, executor of Thomas Smith, deceased, praying for the sale of a tract of land belonging to said decedent.
Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to Messrs. Peak, Haydon and Thomas, and the second to the committee for Courts of Justice.

Mr. Linthicum, from the committee appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill for the benefit of Henry Rowland—which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Mr. Leavell offered an amendment by way of engrossed Ryder.

Mr. Linthicum then moved the previous question. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The main question was then put—Shall the bill pass? and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Irwin and McElroy, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Gooding, Nicholas,
Messrs. Adams, Goodson, O'Bannon, J. W.
Alexander, Hammond, Parker,
Andrews, Haydon, Patterson,
Barbour, Helm, Peak,
Beaseman, Hickman, Pitts,
Bradley, Hinde, Riffé,
Brandon, Holloway, Ruddle,
Broadfoot, Hough, Slaughter,
Brooks, Irwin, Smith,
Buckner, Jasper, Spalding,
Butford, Johnston, J. Spriegg,
Butlock, Johnston, J. M. Stewart,
Busby, Kalfus, Stone,
Bush, Lackey, Thomas,
Clay, H. Langford, Thompson,
Craig, Lawless, Thornsburg,
Dohoney, Leavell, Thornton,
Edmonson, Linthicum, Trumbo,
Elliott, McClure, Vawter,
Emerson, McLean, Waddle,
Evans, J. B. Meriwether, Washington,
Evans, W. F. Moore, Wickliffe,
Glenn, Morchead, Woolfolk.—72.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Anderson, Payne
Anthony, Rodes,
Bledsoe, Swope,
Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, of the following titles, viz:

- An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to the counties of Hardin and Owen.
- An act to add an additional Justice of the Peace to Cumberland county, and a Justice and Constable to Oldham county.
- An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Garrard county.
- An act concerning the laying and collecting the county levy for the year 1838, in Bracken county.
- An act to allow an additional Justice and Constable for Calloway county, and for other purposes.
- An act allowing additional Constables to the counties of Mason and Bath, and an additional Justice of the Peace to Morgan county.
- An act for the benefit of Elisha I. Winter.
- An act to change the name of John Hitchcock, of Livingston county.
- An act allowing Whitley and Madison counties an additional Justice of the Peace.
- An act to extend the limits of the town of Munfordsville.
- An act for the relief of the Sheriff of Caldwell county.
- An act for the benefit of William P. Ball, late Sheriff of Lewis county.
- An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Anderson and Franklin counties.
- An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bracken county.
- An act allowing the Sheriff of Greenup further time to return his delinquent list of Militia fines.
- An act to appropriate the fines and forfeitures hereafter accruing in the counties of Barren and Callatin to the lessening the county levies in said counties.
- An act for the benefit of C. C. Russel and John W. Lawton.
- An act to amend an act authorizing the county court of Scott to levy tax on real estate in said county.
- An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Montgomery county.
- An act to establish an election precinct at the house of Charlton B. Davidson, to be known and styled the Exchange Precinct, in the county of McCracken.
- An act to regulate the sales of vacant lands in the county of Monroe.
- An act for the benefit of the Trustees of the Hardin Academy.
And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Payne—1. A bill for the benefit of the devisees of William Meredith, deceased.

By Mr. J. Johnston—2. A bill to amend the acts concerning the Hartford Bridge Company.

By Mr. Irwin—3. A bill to apply the provisions of an act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road Company, to the Russellville and Clarksville Turnpike Road Company.

By Mr. Symson—4. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act appropriating 6,000 acres of land west of Tennessee river, for the erection of a bridge across Pitman’s creek below Barrett’s mill, in Green county, where the road crosses from Greensburg to Louisville, approved 30th Feb. 1835.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first was referred to the committee for Courts of Justice; the second and third to the committee on Internal Improvement, and fourth ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the fourth bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a system of Common Schools in the State of Kentucky. Whereupon sundry amendments were offered thereto, and some discussion being had thereon,

Then the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of a bill which originated therein, entitled, an act to change the time of holding the circuit courts of Caldwell and Livingston counties, in the 16th Judicial District.
And the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the town of Albany, in Clinton county, and Ballardsville, in Oldham county.

An act to incorporate the town of Raywick, in Marion county.

With an amendment to the last named bill.

On motion of Mr. Anderson,

 Ordered, That the joint resolutions of the Senate, in relation to the currency and the administration of the General Government, be referred to the committee for Courts of Justice.

Mr. Alexander moved the following resolution, viz:

 Resolved, That hereafter this House shall meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., instead of 10 o'clock, A. M., as before.

Which being twice read was adopted.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to amend the act to provide for the improvement of the road from Franklin county to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county, were twice read and concurred in.

1. The Speaker laid before the House the memorial of William Hunter and Thomas V. Loughborough, praying that the money paid by them for the rebuilding of the State House, which was burned some years past, may be refunded to them.

2. Mr. Kalfus presented the petition of John and William Barclay, praying the privilege to erect a mill dam across Salt river, at Clark's ripple.

3. Mr. Bradley presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Hopkins county, against the formation of a new county out of parts of said county and the counties of Caldwell, Livingston and Union.

Which petitions and remonstrance were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first, to the committee on Claims; the second, to the committee on Internal Improvement, and the third, to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to change the time of holding the circuit courts of Caldwell and Livingston counties, in the 16th Judicial District, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with, it was referred to the committee for Courts of Justice.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Green and Hart counties, praying for the formation of a new county out of parts of said counties, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

 Resolved, That said petition is unreasonable. Which was concurred in.
A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of A. Adams, with an amendment.

Mr. Alexander, from the committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to establish two election precincts in the county of Green—reported; the same with an amendment—which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

On motion of Moore, leave was given to bring in a bill to establish the town of Willisburg, in the county of Washington, and that Messrs. Moore, McElroy and Thornsburg be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petitions of Joseph Sullivan—B. Humphreys—citizens of Warren for allowance to Mrs. Walker—C. Froman—Mary Kimes—John Pitchford—L. & H. Lewis—Joseph Porter—James G. Hardy—H. H. Samuels—Wylie P. Fowler and Waller S. Britt—reported said petitions with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petitions be rejected. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Thompson, from the same committee, to whom was referred leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of the late commissioners of tax in Allen county—reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That said leave is unreasonable. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Thompson, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Hannah Singleton, praying compensation for a negro man who was committed to the jail of Lewis county under a charge of murder, and who committed suicide in jail before conviction—reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That said petition is unreasonable.

Mr. Parker moved to reverse said report, and to instruct the committee to report a bill in accordance with the prayer of said petition.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Thornsburg and W. F. Evans, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Andrews, Bledsoe, Hickman, Hinde, Holloway, Pitts, Pratt, Smith,
Mr. Thompson, from the same committee, to whom was referred bills of the following titles, viz:

1. A bill for the benefit of Abraham Vandepool, of Rockcastle county.
2. A bill for the benefit of John P. Lowry, late Sheriff of Jessamine county.
3. A bill for the benefit of James H. Coleman, of the county of Breckinridge—reported the two first with amendments to each, and the latter without amendment—which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bills be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, who were appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to add a part of the county of Grant to the county of Gallatin, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
Mr. Ruddle then moved to lay said bill on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By the committee on Propositions and Grievances—1. A bill to remove the seat of justice in Bracken county, and for other purposes.

By same—2. A bill for the benefit of William Martin, Jr.

By same—3. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Crittenden, in Grant county.

By same—4. A bill to allow an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to the county of Christian, to reside in the town of Lafayette.

By same—5. A bill adding a part of Caldwell county to the county of Livingston, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Patterson—6. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of John H. Bell, deceased.

By the committee on Privileges and Elections—7. A bill to regulate the precincts in Pendleton county.

By the committee on Claims—8. A bill for the benefit of James G. Edens.


By same—10. A bill for the benefit of Reuben Holeman.

By same—11. A bill for the benefit of Lloyd Warfield.

Were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and the fourth was referred to the committee for Courts of Justice.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill for the benefit of Charles Murray—reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Haydon moved to lay said bill on the table until the first day of June next. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

And then the House adjourned.
A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills which originated therein, of the following titles, viz:

- An act allowing James M. Layman, a change of venue.
- An act to amend an act for benefit of Warner Crow, late Sheriff of Daviess county, approved January 13, 1837.
- An act allowing further time to the 32d Regiment Kentucky Militia to hold their court of assessment.

Mr. W. F. Evans moved the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the Board of Green River Commissioners be instructed to report to this House what steps they have taken towards applying the appropriation of $7,500, approved February the 18th, 1837, upon Big Barren river and its tributaries, from the Double Spring warehouse, up said river to the mouth of Indian creek, in Monroe county. And if they have not commenced the work, say why? if they have let out any contracts, to whom, and on what terms? if not let out to contractors all the way up to its termination, say why? if they only advertised the letting of contracts from the warehouse to Peters' creek in Barren county, state the reason as well as their authority for doing so?

Resolved further, That if the Board of Internal Improvement have received any information upon this subject from said Commissioners, they are requested to lay the same before this House.

Which being twice read was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Vawter, leave was given to bring in a bill for the benefit of Simeon Haydon, and that Messrs. Vawter, Haydon and Ruddle be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

1. Mr. Swope presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pendleton county, praying a change in the place of voting in an election precinct in said county.

2. Also, the petition of sundry citizens of Pendleton county, praying the passage of a law granting Banking privileges to the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad Company.

3. Mr. Spalding presented the petition of the administrators of William Millen, deceased, praying the passage of a law authorizing the sale of a certain house and lot belonging to the estate of said deceased, for the purpose of paying his debts.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with—the second laid on the table, and the first referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections, and the third to the committee for Courts of Justice.
Mr. Bush moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That during the residue of the session, the House proceed, at the hour of twelve, to the consideration of the bill to reinstate the Banks, the Railroad Bank bill, the bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges, and the School bill.

Mr. Anderson moved to lay said resolution on the table for the present.

And the question being taken thereon it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Bush and Adams, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Anthony, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Brashears, Broadfoot, Bruce, Browder, Bush, Coffey, Craig, Dohoney, Eimonson, Elliott, Evans, J. B.

Evans, W. F., Glenn, Gooding, Goodson, Hammond, Haydon, Helm, Hough, Irwin, Jasper, Johnston, J., Johnson, J. M.


The said resolution was then amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That during the residue of the session, the House proceed, at the hour of twelve, to the consideration of the bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges, until disposed of:

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Pitts and Mitchell, were as follows:
Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—


Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred a bill to regulate the weight of grain in this Commonwealth—reported the same with an amendment—which amendment is as follows, viz:

"That as to all contracts entered into after the first day of June next, the bushel of grain and meal shall be ascertained and estimated by the following weights: Wheat, sixty pounds; Rye, fifty four pounds; shelled Corn, fifty two pounds; Barley, forty eight pounds; Corn meal, fifty pounds; and Oats, thirty two pounds, to the bushel."

Mr. Patterson moved to strike out the word "fifty," before the words "pounds."

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon by Messrs. Patterson and Rodes, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Andrews, Beaseman, Bradley, Emerson, Feland, Glenn, Gooding, Peak, Rodes, Ruddle, Smith,
Ordered, That said bill and amendments be referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Lane moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to meet the Indian Chiefs now in Frankfort, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., and deliver a friendly talk to them, to more securely effect that friendly relation that should exist between the whites and this tribe of this aboriginal race.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Trumbo moved the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to invite the Senate to attend at the Hall of the House of Representatives, on this day, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of being present at the talk proposed to be held at that hour, by the Governor of this State, with the Indians now on a visit at the seat of Government.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House direct seats to be designated for the Senate of Kentucky.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act authorizing the transcribing
of certain entries and surveys by the Surveyor of Green county—reported the same with an amendment—which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Vawter—1. A bill for the benefit of Simeon Haydon.
By Mr. McClure—2. A bill to extend the spring term of the Russell circuit court, and change the spring term of the Casey circuit court.
By Mr. Trumbo—3. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bath county.
By same—4. A bill to legalize the proceedings of the Trustees of the town of Owingsville.
By Mr. Moore—5. A bill to establish the town of Willisburg, and for other purposes.
By Mr. Alexander—6. A bill for the benefit of the administrator of Geo. C. Goodridge.
By Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice—7. A bill allowing David Bailey a change of venue.
By same—8. A bill for the benefit of the Trustees and Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church in Louisville.
By same—9. A bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Hopkins county.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred a bill for the benefit of William M. Simmons—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Mr. Helm then moved an amendment thereto, by way of engrossed ryder.

Mr. Goodson then moved the previous question; which call having been sustained by the House, the main question was then put—Shall the bill pass? and decided in the affirmative.
Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Helm read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to receive sealed proposals for the keeping of the Penitentiary, for the five years succeeding the expiration of the term of service of the present Keeper.

Resolved further, That bids shall be received until 9 o'clock on the 25th instant; and then all bids shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, and communicated to both Houses of the General Assembly.

Mr. Sprigg, from the select committee, who were appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to amend the act providing for a Sinking Fund, and for other purposes.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That said bill be committed to a committee of the whole House, and made the special order of the day for Friday the 26th instant; and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said bill for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred the resolutions from the Senate, concerning the currency and the administration of the General Government—reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Helm then moved an amendment thereto as a substitute.

Whereupon, Mr. W. F. Evans moved the previous question. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McElroy and Dohoney, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Barbour, Bledsoe, Bradley, Brashears, Broadfoot, Elliott, Evans, J. B., Goodson, Hayden, Helm,

Hickman, Holloway, Hough, Jasper, McElroy, McLean, Moore, O'Bannon, J., Pratt, Riffe,

Ruddle, Stewart, Stone, Swope, Symson, Thomas, Thompson, Thornburg, Thornton, Trumbo, Waddle.—34.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the first resolution, and decided in the affirmative.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the second resolution, and decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Pratt and Dohoney, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Anderson, Andrews, Anthony, Bledsoe, Broadfoot, Brooks, Bruce, Browder, Buchner, Buford, Bullock, Bush, Clay, C. M., Clay, H., Craig, Felland, Gatewood,


Nicholas, Parker, Patterson, Payne, Pitts, Rodes, Slaughter, Smith, Spalding, Symson, Thompson, Thornton, Trimble, Trumbo, Vawter, Waddle, Washington, Wickliffe, Woodson.—58.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Barbour, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Brashears, Coffey,

Goodson, Hayden, Helm, Hickman, Hough, Lackey,

Pratt, Riffe, Ruddle, Sprigg, Stewart, Stone,
The question was then taken upon the adoption of the third resolution, and decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Dohoney and Lane, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Anderson, Andrews, Anthony, Barbour, Blestoe, Broadfoot, Brooks, Bruce, Browder, Buckner, Buford, Bullock, Bush, Clay, C. M., Clay, H., Craig, Emerson, Evans, W. F.,

Dohoney, Edmonson, Elliott, Emerson, Evans, J. B., Evans, W. F., Glenn,

Lane, McElroy, Mitchell, Moore, O'Bannon, J., Peak,

Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thornsburg, Wade, Woolfolk—37.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Brashears, Coffey, Dohoney, Edmonson, Evans, J. B., Glenn, Goodson, Haydon, Haydon,

Helm, Hickman, Hough, Lackey, Lane, McElroy, Moore, O'Bannon, J., Peak, Pratt, Rifle,

Ruddle, Sprigg, Stewart, Stone, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thornsburg, Wade, Woolfolk—32.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the fourth resolution, and decided in affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Dohoney and Lane, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—


The question was then taken upon the adoption of the fifth resolution, and decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Pratt and Woollifok, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Anderson, Andrews, Barbour, Gooding, Hammond, Helm, Hickman, Hinde, Holloway, Parker, Patterson, Payne, Peak, Pitts, Pratt.
Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Brandon, Goodson, Riffe,
Brashears, Hayden, Stewart,
Elliott, Lackey, Taylor,
Evans, J. B. Lane, Thomas—12.

The question was taken upon the adoption of the sixth, seventh and eighth resolutions, and decided in the affirmative.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the ninth resolution, and decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Dohoney and Thornsburg, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hammond, Parker,
Messrs. Adams, Helm, Patterson,
Alexander, Hickman, Payne,
Anderson, Hinde, Peak,
Andrews, Holloway, Pitts,
Barbour, Hough, Rodes,
Bledsoe, Irwin, Slaughter,
Broadfoot, Jasper, Smith,
Brooks, Johnston, J. Spalding,
Bruce, Johnston, J. M. Sprigg,
Brother, Kalfus, Stone,
Broad, Kincaid, Swope,
Brooks, Lawless, Symson,
Browder, Leavell, Thompson,
Buckner, Linthicum, Thornsburg,
Buford, McClung, Thornton,
Bullock, McElroy, Trimble,
Bullock, Mitchell, Trumbo,
Buford, Moore, Wade,
Buch, Morehead, Washington,
Clay, J. McCune, Wickliffe,
Clay, C. M. Woodson,
Clay, H. Woolfolk—82.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Brandon, Goodson, Riffe,
Brashears, Hayden, Stewart,
Elliott, Lackey, Taylor,
Evans, J. B. Lane, Thomas—12.

The question was taken upon the adoption of the sixth, seventh and eighth resolutions, and decided in the affirmative.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the ninth resolution, and decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Dohoney and Thornsburg, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hammond, Parker,
Messrs. Adams, Helm, Patterson,
Alexander, Hickman, Payne,
Anderson, Hinde, Peak,
Andrews, Holloway, Pitts,
Barbour, Hough, Rodes,
Bledsoe, Irwin, Slaughter,
Broadfoot, Jasper, Smith,
Brooks, Johnston, J. Spalding,
Bruce, Johnston, J. M. Sprigg,
Brother, Kalfus, Stone,
Broad, Kincaid, Symson,
Brooks, Lawless, Thompson,
Browder, Leavell, Thornsburg,
Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Beaseman, Glenn, Riffe,
Bradley, Goodson, Ruddell,
Brandon, Hayden, Stewart,
Brashears, Lackey, Swope,
Dohoney, Lane, Taylor,
Elliott, O'Bannon, J. Thomas.—20.
Evans, J. B. Pratt,

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth resolutions, and decided in the affirmative.

And then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1838.

1. Mr. Anderson presented the response of Martin D. McHenry to the memorial of Josephus Turnham, in relation to his conduct as Commonwealth's Attorney.

2. Mr. Waddle presented the petition of the Commissioners of tax of Mason county, praying compensation for services rendered before they knew of the change in the revenue laws.

3. Mr. McLean presented the petition of the Temperance Society of Elkton, in Todd county, praying the suppression of tippling houses.

Which response and petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with—the first was referred to the select committee raised on that subject; the second to the committee on Claims, and the third to the committee on Religion.

A message was received from the Senate announcing their concurrence in the amendments proposed by this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to establish two additional election precincts in the county of Green.
And their disagreement to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of Andrew McLean.

And the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:
An act for the benefit of Rebecca Bromley.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish a State road from Ford's ferry, in Livingston county, to Princeton, in Caldwell county.
An act for the benefit of Nancy Ann Lashbrooks.
An act to repeal the present road laws in Greenup county, and to revive all other road laws.
An act to add the county of Lincoln to the ninth Judicial District in this Commonwealth.
An act to legalize the proceedings of the 62d Regiment Kentucky Militia.
An act for the benefit of the Brownsville Seminary.
An act for the benefit of Henry Trimble.
An act to amend the act further to regulate the Wilderness Turnpike road.

With amendments to the three last named bills.

And the passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:
An act to incorporate the Louisville Gas and Water Company.
An act for the benefit of Brice M. Frazier.
An act for the benefit of Nancy Coppage.
An act to repeal the law prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State, approved February 2, 1833.
An act appropriating the profits of the Penitentiary to the Sinking Fund.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of William Steele, deceased.
An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Hern.
An act for the benefit of the children of James G. Sharp.
An act concerning the public roads in Mason county.
An act to amend the law authorizing gates to be erected across public roads and private pass ways.
An act to establish the county of Carroll.
An act authorizing the county court of Marion to enlarge the public square in Lebanon.
An act allowing further time to the Sheriff of Campbell county to return his delinquent list for the year 1837.
An act for the benefit of Eliza B. Traub.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of Robert Harrison, deceased.
An act to incorporate the American Cannel Coal Company.
An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Floyd county.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Taylorsville
and Harrodsburg Turnpike Road Company, and for other purposes, approved 29th February, 1836.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to improve the road from Franklin county to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.

An act to amend an act approved 23d February, 1837, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Winchester and Lexington Turnpike Road Company.

An act for the benefit of Willie Sugg.

An act to provide for the support and maintenance of Jeremiah Matthews, a poor person of Green county.

An act for the benefit of Stephen Lee, and his securities.

An act to authorize and require the Register of the Land Office to receive and register surveys for a certain period.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, which is in the following words, viz:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, 
Frankfort, January 23, 1838.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

On the 17th instant an enrolled bill, originating in your House, entitled, "an act to increase the powers of the Trustees of the town of Keysburg," was laid before me for my approval. In the perusal of the bill, I discover that it confers upon the President of the Board of Trustees of Keysburg, within the limits of the town, concurrent jurisdiction with the Justices of the Peace of Logan county; and although the bill is entirely local in its character, and its passage designed for the wholesome internal regulation of Keysburg alone, I am constrained to return it to you without my approbation and signature.

The powers conferred by the bill upon the President of the Board of Trustees are clearly judicial—the tenure of the office is temporary—the incumbent not holding his office during good behaviour, hence the provisions of the bill, so far as it vests judicial powers in the President of the Board of Trustees of said town, are in direct conflict with, and in violation of, the first and third sections of the fourth article of the constitution of the State of Kentucky.

Upon examination, I find that during the last session of the General Assembly, I approved and signed a bill containing provisions similar to those embraced in the bill herewith returned; it was presented for my signature with a great number of others, and discovering from its title that it was of a local character, the constitutional objection thereto escaped my notice.

Persuaded that in the multiplicity of legislative business, the objectionable features of the bill were unobserved by you, I respectfully return it for your further consideration.

JAS. CLARK.

An act to increase the powers of the Trustees of the town of Keysburg.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the President of the Board of Trustees for the town of Keysburg, shall have concurrent jurisdiction within the town bounds, for the fiscal, prudential and municipal regulations, with the Justices of the Peace for the
county of Logan, in all cases; and he shall have power to issue process in the name of the Commonwealth for the use of said Trustees of the said town of Keysburg, directed to any Constable either within or without the bounds of said town, who shall regard and obey such process as if issued by a Justice of the Peace; and he shall return the same when executed, to the said President of the Board of Trustees, who is hereby authorized to try all cases within said bounds, hear testimony on oath, and render judgment thereon; and shall have the same power to issue capias profines, or other executions, as Justices of the Peace are authorized, in similar cases, to do, but shall charge no fees thereon; and all fines which may be collected under the provisions of this act, shall be used by the Trustees for the benefit of said town, and the Clerk shall keep a record of the amount of said fines, and the manner of their disbursement: Provided, however, That before the said President of the Board of Trustees shall exercise any of the powers granted by this act, he shall take an oath before some Justice of the Peace for said county, to perform all the duties of his office fairly and impartially, to the best of his judgment.

R. P. LETCHER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

C. A. WICKLIFFE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Originated in the House of Representatives.

Attest,

Thos. J. Helm, C. H. R.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, announcing that he had signed and approved sundry enrolled bills of the following titles; viz:

An act to apply the fines and forfeitures hereafter accruing in Adair county, to lessening the county levy.

An act for the benefit of John D. Martin, of the county of Monroe.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to encourage the general diffusion of education in this Commonwealth, by the establishment of a uniform system of public schools, approved 29th January, 1830.

Approved, January 16, 1838.

An act to alter the mode of listing property for taxation.

An act to authorize a division of the estate of Richard Morris, deceased.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Lindsey Beaumont, deceased.

An act for the benefit of James Steers.

An act to amend the law concerning free negroes and mulattoes.

An act further to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Trustees of Augusta College, approved December 7, 1822.

An act allowing one additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Casey county.

An act for the benefit of John Black and Pamela Black.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Wayne county.
An act to appropriate the fines and forfeitures of Clinton county, to lessening the county levy.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Washington county.

An act for the benefit of the late Sheriff of Allen county.

An act for the benefit of William F. Scauland, Surveyor of Marion county.

An act to establish an election precinct at the house of John Carter, to be called the Sympsomnia precinct.

An act to establish an election precinct in Gallatin county.

An act to change the place of voting in the Crittenden precinct in Grant county.

Approved, January 17, 1838.

An act for the benefit of C. C. Russell and John W. Lawton.

An act to establish an election precinct at the house of Charlton B. Davidson, to be known and styled the Exchange Precinct, in the county of McCracken.

An act to allow an additional Justice and Constable for Calloway county, and for other purposes.

An act allowing additional Constables to the counties of Mason and Bath, and an additional Justice of the Peace to Morgan county.

An act concerning the laying and collecting the county levy for the year 1838, in Bracken county.

An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Garrard county.

An act for the relief of the Sheriff of Caldwell county.

An act for the benefit of William P. Ball, late Sheriff of Lewis county.

An act to extend the limits of the town of Munfordsville.

An act allowing Whitley and Madison counties additional Justices of the Peace.

An act to regulate the sales of vacant lands in the county of Monroe.

An act for the benefit of the Trustees of the Hardin Academy.

An act allowing the Sheriff of Greenup further time to return his delinquent list of Militia fines.

An act to appropriate the fines and forfeitures hereafter accruing in the counties of Barren and Gallatin to the lessening the county levies in said counties.

An act to amend an act authorizing the county court of Scott to levy tax on real estate in said county.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Montgomery county.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Anderson and Franklin counties.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bracken county.
An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to the counties of Har­
din and Owen.

An act to add an additional Justice of the Peace to Cumberland county,
and a Justice and Constable to Oldham county.

An act for the benefit of Elisha I. Winter.

An act to change the name of John Hitchcock, of Livingston county.

Approved, January 20, 1838.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the heirs of William Steele, deceased.

An act to amend an act, approved 23d February, 1837, entitled, an act
for the benefit of the Winchester and Lexington Turnpike Road Company.

Were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said
bills having been dispensed with, the first was referred to the committee on
Claims, and the second to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom
was referred bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the Louisville Savings Institution.

An act to amend the several acts to suppress the practice of duelling.

An act to amend the law establishing the Police Court of Louisville—re­
ported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bills be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said
bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as afore­
said.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was
referred bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

1. An act to amend the law concerning ferries.
2. An act to amend the law concerning writs of error and appeals—re­
ported the same with amendments to each—which were concurred.

Ordered, That the first be laid on the table until the first day of June
next, and the second be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the
second bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as afore­
said.

Mr. Nicholas, from the same committee, to whom was referred bills of
the following titles, viz:

1. A bill to regulate chancery proceedings under five pounds before Jus­
tices of the Peace.
2. A bill to allow additional Justices of the Peace and Constables to the counties of Christian and Knox, and additional Justices of the Peace to Scott and Whitley counties.

3. A bill further to regulate the mode of proceeding in distraining for rent in this Commonwealth—reported the first without, and the second and third with, an amendment to each, which were concurred in.

Ordered, That said bills be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred bills of the following titles, viz:

A bill to incorporate the Falmouth and Lexington Railroad Company.

A bill to provide for the improvement of Pond river and Tradewater river.

A bill to improve the road from Greensburg by way of Columbia, Jamestown and Monticello, to the Tennessee line in a direction to Knoxville—reported the same with amendments to each—which were concurred in.

Ordered, That said bills be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, who were appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill for the benefit of the City School in the town of Frankfort, and for other purposes—which was read the first time.

Mr. Thornsbury moved to lay said bill on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Thornsbury and Edmonson, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Bledsoe,
Brandon,
Browder,
Bullock,
Bush,
Coffey,
Edmonson,
Emerson,

Glenn,
Gooding,
Holloway,
Langford,
Lawless,
McClure,
McElroy,
Nicholas,
O'Bannon, J.

Rodes,
Stewart,
Symson,
Thornsburg,
Trimble,
Waddle,
Wade,
Washington,
Woodson,
Ordered, That said bill be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Mr. McElroy moved the following amendment, viz:

Provided, however, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to repeal any of the existing laws of this Commonwealth on the subject of lotteries, or to authorize the selling or vending of any tickets of said lottery within this State.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McElroy and Thornsburg, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Barbour,
Bradley,
Brandon,
Brashears,
Browder,
Bullock,
Coffey,
Dohoney,
Edmonson,
Emerson,

Glenn,
Gooding,
Goodson,
Holloway,
Hough,
Kallus,
Langford,
Lawless,
McElroy,
Moore,
Rifle,
Rodes,
Ruddle,
Smith,
Swope,
Symson,
Thompson,
Thornsburg,
Waddle,
Wade,
Washington,

Mr. Speaker, Glenn, Riffe, Woolfolk.—32.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Hammond, Morrow,
Anderson, Haydon, O'Bannon, J. W.
Andrews, Helm, Parker,
Anthony, Hickman, Patterson,
Barbour, Hinde, Payne,
Bradley, Hough, Peak,
Brashears, Jasper, Pitts,
Broadfoot, Johnston, J. Ritchie,
Brooks, Johnson, J. M. Ruddle,
Bruce, 
Buford, Kallus, Slaughter,
Busby, Kincaid, Smith,
Clay, C. M. Lane, Spalding,
Clay, H. Lane, Stone,
Craig, Lackey, Taylor,
Dohoney, Line, Thomas,
Elliott, Leavell, Thompson,
Evans, J. B. Linthicum, Thornton,
Evans, W. F. McClung, Trumbo,
Goodson, Moore, Wickliffe.—58.
Evans, W. F. Nicholas, Woodson,  
Feland, Pitts, Woolfolk.—41.  
Gatewood, Pratt,  
Those who voted in the negative were—  

Messrs. Alexander, Messrs. Haydon, Morrow,  
Alexander, Helm, O'Bannon, J. W.  
Anderson,Helm, Parker,  
Andrews, Hickman, Patterson,  
Beaseman, Hinde, Payne,  
Bledsoe, Jasper, Slaughter,  
Broadfoot, Johnston, J. Spalding,  
Brooks, Johnston, J. M. Stone,  
Bruce, Kincad, Taylor,  
Buford, Lackey, Thomas,  
Busby, Leavell, Thornton,  
Bush, Linthicum, Trimble,  
Clay, C. M. McClung, Trumbo,  
Craig, McClure, Vawter,  
Elliott, McLean, Wickliffe.—47.  
Evans, J. B. Mitchell,  
Hammond, Morehead,  

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed and read a third time.  
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of 
said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,  
Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as afore­ 
said.  

Mr. H. Clay moved the following resolutions, viz:  

Resolved, That the Board of Internal Improvement be requested to re­ 
port to this House, at as early a day as possible, what negotiation, if any, 
has been had among the different parties interested in the Lexington and 
Ohio Railroad, by which the constitution and powers of the Board of Di­ 
rectors of said Railroad Company have been changed.  

Resolved, That they also report to this House what arrangement, if any, 
has been made, and among what parties, by which a part of said Railroad 
has been leased or rented out, and thus transferred from under the control 
of the Directory, and the reasons for such arrangement.  

Resolved, That they also report what sum would be necessary to put the 
part of the road lying between Lexington and Frankfort, in such condition 
as that steam power might be used with advantage on the same.  

Resolved, That they report what sums have been borrowed by said Com­ 
pany, and on what securities, and the times when the loans were made; and 
further, that they report generally on the present condition and prospects of 
said company, and they include in their report, by tables or otherwise, the 
sums subscribed in said Railroad, by the county of Fayette, the city of Lex­ 
ington and citizens of said county and city, the State of Kentucky, the city of 
Louisville, and all other persons, and the respective periods when all these 
sums were subscribed.  

Which being twice read were adopted.
Mr. Rodes moved the following resolution, viz:

Whereas, this House has adopted a resolution that the President of the Board of Internal Improvement be requested to report to this House his reasons for discharging the debts due to the Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, for money borrowed by the said Board for purposes of Internal Improvement. And, also, whether the President of the said Board has, since said bills were discharged, applied to said Banks, or any of them, for new loans, and if so, to report to this House the result of the said application, and any correspondence that may exist on the subject. And whereas, the President of the Board of Internal Improvement states that he is not enabled to furnish to this House the correspondence, in full, that took place between himself and the President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky:

Therefore, be it resolved, That the President of said Bank be requested to lay before this House any, and all such correspondence that may have taken place between himself and the President of said Board, or between himself and his Excellency, the Governor, or any officer of the Government relative to the subject aforesaid.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, who were appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported the following bills, viz:

A bill to incorporate the town of Bardstown.
A bill for the benefit of Mary Armstrong and her children.
A bill for the benefit of the heirs of William Hogan, deceased.
A bill for the benefit of the administratrix and heirs of William A. Shirley, deceased.
A bill for the benefit of Charles N. Talbot and William H. Talbot, infant devisees of Drury Ham, deceased.
A bill for the benefit of John S. Lander and the heirs of Dawson Haggard.
A bill for the benefit of Samuel Ash and the heirs of Daniel McNiel.
A bill to incorporate the Harlan Museum.
A bill for the benefit of Walker Daniel, infant heir of Walker Daniel and Eliza Daniel, deceased, of Shelby county.
A bill to explain the law concerning affrays, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, who were directed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to clear and remove the obstructions to the navigation of flat bottom boats in that part of
Green river which lies between Fitzpatrick's mill and the mouth of Little Barren river—which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third reading of said bill was then dispensed with,

And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1838.

1. Mr. W. F. Evans presented the petition of Lucy C. Read, praying to be divorced from her husband, Joseph Read.

2. Mr. Stone presented the petition of William Rogerson, praying permission to keep a tavern in Taylorsville, without being compelled to take in travellers.

3. Mr. Washington presented the petition of the county court of Breckenridge, praying an appropriation of money to improve a road in said county.

4. Mr. Brooks presented the petition of sundry citizens of Bracken county, praying that the place of voting in the Snagg precinct in said county, may be changed.

5. Mr. Trumbo presented the petition of the Trustees of the town of Sharpsburg, praying the passage of a law authorizing them to levy a tax on the citizens of said town.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee on Religion; the second to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the third to the committee on Internal Improvement; the fourth to the committee on Privileges and Elections; and the fifth to Messrs. Trumbo, Andrews and Gatewood.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to extend the limits of the town of Paducah.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish the town of Mount Carmel.

An act to incorporate a Fire Company in the town of Cynthiana, and for other purposes.

And the passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:
An act to restore the privileges of the Banks in this Commonwealth when they shall resume specie payments.

An act to amend the charter of the Versailles and Anderson Turnpike Road Company.

And that they had received official information from the Governor, that he had approved and signed enrolled bills which originated therein, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville.
An act to change the name of the Caldwell County Seminary, to that of the Princeton Seminary, and for other purposes.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Green county.
An act to repeal the law authorizing the Judge of the Green circuit court to hold a chancery term of said court, in the month of December.
An act to change the place of voting in the Mount Eden precinct, in Spencer county.
An act for the benefit of George Morris, Jr. heir at law of George Morris, deceased.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of James L. Gill, deceased.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Estill county.
An act to authorize the Clerk of the Nelson county court, to make a general index to certain deeds and other papers of record in his office.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Fayette county.
An act for the relief of William B. Parker, late Sheriff of Lewis county.
An act to change the mode of appointing trustees to the Cumberland Hospital.
An act to amend the law in relation to the collection of the public revenue.
An act to incorporate the Kentucky Silk Manufacturing Company.

Approved, January 16, 1838.

An act to incorporate the town of Union, in Boone county.
An act for the benefit of the heir and creditors of John Robbins.
An act to reduce the number of Justices of the Peace in the county of Spencer.
An act for the benefit of Joel Herndon, Sheriff of Owen county.
An act for the benefit of Edward Oldham and Mary Oldham.

Approved, January 17, 1838.

An act for the relief of the Sheriffs of Campbell and Washington counties.

Approved, January 18, 1838.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. J. M. Johnson—1. A bill incorporating a company for the construction of a Turnpike road from the mouth of Salt river to the mouth of Cumberland river.
On motion of same—2. A bill applying all moneys arising from the sale of water power in this Commonwealth, to the Sinking Fund.

On motion of same—3. A bill for the benefit of the late Clerk of Whitley county.

On motion of Mr. Swope—4. A bill for the benefit of the Falmouth Bridge Company, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. W. F. Evans—5. A bill to amend the law regulating taverns and tipling houses in this Commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. Dohoney—6. A bill to authorize the county court of Adair, to grant license to retail liquors in certain cases, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. J. B. Evans—7. A bill to give Justices of the Peace in this State jurisdiction in cases of torts to be tried by the intervention of a Jury when the damages shall not exceed fifty dollars.

On motion of Mr. Brooks—8. A bill in relation to roads and public highways in Bracken county.

On motion of Mr. Kalfus—9. A bill to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to the county of Bullitt.

On motion of Mr. Trumbé—10. A bill for the benefit of Moses Ryon, of the county of Bath.

On motion of Mr. Brashears—11. A bill for the benefit of Elijah Combs, and for other purposes.


On motion of Mr. Trimble—13. A bill to amend and explain the act, entitled, an act to fix and define the lines of Lewis and Greenup counties.

On motion of Mr. Ruddle—14. A bill to legalize the proceedings of the court of Assessment of the 104th Regiment of Kentucky Militia, for the year 1837.

On motion of Mr. Hough—15. A bill for the benefit of Samuel M. Ashbaugh, infant heir of Andrew Ashbaugh, deceased.

On motion of same—16. A bill to authorize the erection of a house of public worship on the public square in Hodgenville, in Hardin county.

On motion of same—17. A bill to change the time of returning the process on the action of petition and summons, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Edmonson—18. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Hart county.

On motion of same—19. A bill to provide for the improvement of the navigation of Nolin river.

On motion of Mr. Woolfolk—20. A bill to provide for the improvement of the Black Swamp, on the road leading from Mills' Point to Paris, in the State of Tennessee.
On motion of Mr. Field—21. A bill to amend the act establishing the Louisville Chancery Court.

On motion of Mr. Broadfoot—22. A bill to increase the powers of the Trustees of the town of Smithland.

On motion of Mr. Browder—23. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the tobacco inspection law.

On motion of Mr. Taylor—24. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the towns of Harrodsburg and Danville.

On motion of same—25. A bill to authorize certain books belonging to the Clerks offices of the Mercer circuit and county courts to be transcribed and re-bound.

On motion of Mr. Spalding—26. A bill to incorporate the Lebanon Circulating Library.

On motion of Mr. C. M. Clay—27. A bill for the benefit of the Madison Troop of Cavalry.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Johnson—28. A bill incorporating the town of Greenville, in Muhlenburg county, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Lane—29. A bill to establish a State road from Frankfort by the way of New Castle and Bedford to Milton, in Trimble county, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Langford—30. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Isaac Snodgrass, of Rockcastle county.

On motion of Mr. McClure—31. A bill to establish a State road from Liberty, in Casey county, to Jamestown, in Russell county.

On motion of Mr. Smith—32. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Joseph Simrall, deceased, of Shelby county.

On motion of same—33. A bill for the benefit of Otho Wilson, of Shelby county.

On motion of Mr. Sprigg—34. A bill for the benefit of Sarah Blades.

On motion of Mr. Hammond—35. A bill to improve the roads in Simpson county, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Stone—36. A bill to give two additional terms to the county court of Spencer.

On motion of Mr. McElroy—37. A bill to change the mode of improving the public highways in the county of Union.

On motion of Mr. Moore—38. A bill to charter a company to construct a Turnpike road from Perryville, in Mercer county, to Maxville, in Washington county.

On motion of Mr. Coffey—39. A bill making persons liable for interest promised by them for indulgence given on bonds or notes executed on money loaned.
On motion of same—40. A bill to provide for the improvement of the Big South Fork of Cumberland river, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Craig—41. A bill for the benefit of James Helton.

The committee on Internal Improvement were directed to prepare and bring in the first, twentieth and fortieth; the committee on the Sinking Fund, the second; Messrs. J. M. Johnson, Bruce and Buckner, the third; Messrs. Swope, Gatewood and Ruddle, the fourth; Messrs. W. F. Evans, Doboney, Rife and Jasper, the fifth; Messrs. Doboney, Coffey and Rife, the sixth; the committee for Courts of Justice, the seventh, thirty-ninth, thirty-second, thirty-fourth and thirty-ninth; Messrs. Brooks, Swope and Thornton, the eighth; Messrs. Kalfus, Johnson and Parker, the ninth; Messrs. Trumbo, Gatewood and Ruddle, the tenth; Messrs. Brashears, McElroy and Moore, the eleventh; the committee on Education, the twelfth; Messrs. Trimble, Kincaid and Parker, the thirteenth; Messrs. Ruddle, Swope and Glenn, the fourteenth; Messrs. Hough, Helm and Busby, the fifteenth; Messrs. Hough, Helm and Green, the sixteenth; Messrs. Hough, Helm and Linthicum, the seventeenth; the committee on Ways and Means, the eighteenth and twenty-eighth; Messrs. Edmonson, Green and Helm, the nineteenth; Messrs. Field, Nicholas and Bullock, the twenty-first; Messrs. Broadfoot, Barbour and McElroy, the twenty-second; Messrs. Browder, McLean and Symson, the twenty-third; Messrs. Taylor, Thompson and Kincaid, the twenty-fourth; Messrs. Taylor, Kincaid, Thompson and Anderson, the twenty-fifth; Messrs. Spalding, Stone and Linthicum, the twenty-sixth; Messrs. C. M. Clay, Anderson and Busby, the twenty-seventh; Messrs. Lane, Morehead, O'Bannon and Peak, the twenty-ninth; Messrs. McClure, Rife, Jasper and Doboney, the thirty-first; the committee on Propositions and Grievances, thirty-third; Messrs. Hammond, W. F. Evans and J. B. Evans, the thirty-fifth; Messrs. Stone, Spalding and Linthicum, the thirty-sixth; Messrs. McElroy, Holloway and Bradley, the thirty-seventh; Messrs. Moore, McElroy and Thornsburg, the thirty-eighth; and Messrs. Craig, Langford and Bruce, the forty-first.

Resolved, That a bill, entitled, an act to clear and remove the obstructions to the navigation of flat bottom boats in that part of Green river which lies between Fitzpatrick's mill and Little Barren river, do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Messrs. Sprigg, Washington, Patterson, Rodes and Ruddle were appointed the committee on the bill to regulate the weight of grain in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred a bill for the benefit of McRery, Fleming and Tomb—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The yeas and nays being required on the passage thereof, by Messrs. Andrews and Swope, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,  
Messrs. Adams,  
Alexander,  
Anderson,  
Anthony,  
Barbour,  
Beaseman,  
Bledsoe,  
Bradley,  
Brandon,  
Brashears,  
Broadfoot,  
Brooks,  
Bruce,  
Browder,  
Buckner,  
Buford,  
Bullock,  
Busby,  
Bush,  
Clay, C. M.  
Clay, H.  
Craig,  
Dohoney,  
Edmonson,  
Field,  
Glehn,  
Haydon,  
Helm,  
Hickman,  
Hinde,  
Holloway,  
Hough,  
Irwin,  
Johnston, J.  
Johnson, J. M.  
Kalfus,  
Langford,  
Leavell,  
Linthicum,  
McElroy,  
McLean,  
Merrivether,  
Mitchell,  
Moore,  
Morehead,  
Morrow,  
Nicholas,  
O'Bannon, J.  
O'Bannon, J. W.  
Parke,  
Patterson,  
Payne,  
Peak,  
Pitts,  
Pratt,  
Ruddle,  
Slaughter,  
Smith,  
Spalding,  
Stewart,  
Stone,  
Symson,  
Taylor,  
Thomas,  
Thompson,  
Thornton,  
Waddle,  
Washington,  
Wickliffe,  
Woodson,  
Woolfolk.—72.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Andrews,  
Coffey,  
Evans, J. B.  
Evans, W. F.  
Feland,  
Gatewood,  
Gooding,  
Goodson,  
Jasper,  
Lackey,  
Lane,  
Lawless,  
McClure,  
Riffe,  
Swope,  
Trimble,  
Trumbo,  
Vawter,  
Wade.—19.

Mr. Morehead, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Bowling-green Bridge Company, approved February 28th, 1835—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be laid on the table until the first day of June next.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred bills of the following titles, viz:
A bill to establish a State road from Spottsville at Lock and Dam No. 1, on Green river, to Bowling green.

A bill to amend the charter of the Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville Turnpike Road Company—reported the first with, and the latter without, amendment—which was concurred in.

*Ordered*, That said bills be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

*Resolved*, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Browder, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred the petitions of W. Wilson—Stephen R. Pebworth—John Waters—Hannah Shepherd—Andrew C. Lovelace—Thomas Raridon—and Elizabeth Dye, each praying for a divorce—reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

*Resolved*, That the prayer of said petitions be rejected. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Browder, from the same committee, to whom was referred the notice and depositions of Henry Threlkeld, for a divorce, asked leave to be discharged from the further consideration thereof—which was granted.

Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee on Education, to whom was referred bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

- An act to incorporate the Bowling green Library Company.
- An act to incorporate the Lewisburg Academy.
- An act to incorporate the Union Literary Society of Boone county—reported the two first without, and the latter with, amendments—which were concurred in.

*Ordered*, That said bills be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

*Resolved*, That said bills do pass, and that the titles of the two first be as aforesaid, and the latter be amended to read as follows, "An act to incorporate the Union Literary Society of the county of Boone and Deinological Society of Centre College."

Mr. Meriwether, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

- An act to appropriate the fines and forfeitures accruing in the town of Hardinsburg to the improvement of the streets of the same.
- An act for the benefit of Squire Griffin—reported the same without amendment.

*Ordered*, That said bills be read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Meriwether, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill to increase the powers of the county court of Christian—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed, Mr. Browder moved to lay said bill on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. C. M. Clay and Anderson, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Gatewood, Patterson,
Messrs. Anderson, Hammond, Payne,
Andrews, Hickman, Pratt,
Bledsoe, Irwin, Rodes,
Browder, Kallus, Ruddle,
Buckner, Lackey, Slaughter,
Buford, Langford, Spalding,
Bullock, Lawless, Swope,
Busby, Linthicum, Thornsburg,
Bush, McIlroy, Vawter,
Clay, C. M. McLean, Waddie,
Clay, H. Meriwether, Wickliffe,
Feland, Mitchell, Woodson,
Field, O'Bannon, J. W.—42.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Nicholas,
Beaseman, O'Bannon, J.
Bradley, Parker,
Brandon, Riffe,
Brashears, Smith,
Broadfoot, Store,
Brooks, Sympson,
Bruce, Taylor,
Coffey, Thomas,
Craig, Thompson,
Dohoney, Thornton,
Edmonson, Trimble,
Evans, J. B. Trumbo,
Evans, W. F. Washington,
Glenn, Woolfolk,
Gooding, Woolfolk.—47.
Ordered, That said bill be re-committed to the committee on Ways and Means, with the following instructions, viz:

To report a bill giving to the county courts power to license coffee houses and groceries, at a price not less than fifty dollars, and the money arising from said licenses shall be paid into the public Treasury.

The Speaker laid before the House the response of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement to the resolutions adopted on yesterday in relation to the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, which is as follows, viz:

FRANKFORT, Jan. 24, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Please present to the House of Representatives the enclosed report in reply to certain resolutions dated on yesterday.

CHILTON ALLAN.

Hon. R. P. Letcher,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FRANKFORT, January 24, 1838.

The President of the Board of Internal Improvement has the honor to make the following report in answer to sundry resolutions of the House of Representatives, dated on yesterday.

The first of said resolutions reads in the following words:

"Resolved, That the Board of Internal Improvement be requested to report to this House, at as early a day as possible, what negotiation, if any, has been had among the different parties interested in the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, by which the constitution and powers of the Board of Directors of said Railroad Company have been changed."

In reply to the foregoing resolution, the President of the Board of Internal Improvement states that he has no knowledge whatever of any negotiation, by which the constitution and powers of said Board of Directors of said Railroad Company have been changed—that he has never been consulted by a single human being in regard to any change in the constitution and powers of said Board of Directors.

During the present session of the Legislature the number of said Board was reduced to five, and a new election for Directors provided for. Before said election occurred, the President of the Board of Internal Improvement had not been informed who were to be put in nomination, but had understood from rumor, that there was to be no contest—that there would be a concurrence among the Stockholders on the subject. At that time, James R. Skiles, Archibald Wood and Manlius V. Thomson, Esq'rs., members of the Board of Internal Improvement, were in Frankfort and agreed to attend at the election in Lexington, and vote on the part of the State.

Before the day of election, these gentlemen, as the President understood, were called off on other business, and constituted a proxy to vote on the part of the State.

The second resolution reads in the following words:

"Resolved, That they also report to this House what arrangement, if any, has been made, and among what parties, by which a part of said Railroad has been leased or rented out, and thus transferred from under the control of the Directory, and the reasons for such arrangement."
The President of the Board of Internal Improvement, in reply to the last recited resolution, states that he has no knowledge whatever, of any arrangement which has been made, by which a part of said road has been leased or rented out. He never was consulted by any one in regard to the lease of said road—that he did not know that such a measure was in contemplation—that the first intimation he had of such a proceeding was after the lease was made; of course, he is entirely ignorant of the reasons which induced the Directors to make the contract.

The third resolution reads in the following words:

"Resolved, That they also report what sum would be necessary to put the part of the road lying between Lexington and Frankfort, in such condition as that steam power might be used with advantage on the same."

For information, in response to the third resolution, the House is referred to the statement of the Chief Engineer, sent herewith, marked A.

The fourth resolution is in the following words:

"Resolved, That they report what sums have been borrowed by said Company, and on what securities, and the times when the loans were made; and further, that they report generally on the present condition and prospects of said Company, and they include in their report, by tables or otherwise, the sums subscribed in said Railroad, by the county of Fayette; the city of Lexington and citizens of said county and city; the State of Kentucky; the city of Louisville, and all other persons, and the respective periods when all these sums were subscribed."

In reply to the fourth resolution, the President states that the information is not in his office, or in his possession, which will enable him to give a full answer to the resolution. The State of Kentucky has subscribed $200,000; the city of Louisville $200,000—$150,000 was borrowed by the Company under the guarantee of the State.

For the condition of said road, the House is referred to the report of the Chief Engineer; to be found at page 165 of the printed annual report of the Board to the present session.

The residue of the information called for in said resolution, can be had, in detail, at the office of the Board of Directors of said Railroad Company.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHILTON ALLAN.

(A.)

Engineers' Office,
Frankfort, January 24, 1838.

To the Hon. CHILTON ALLAN,
President of the Board of Internal Improvement.

Sir,—In answer to your inquiry relative to the cost of repairing the Railroad between Lexington and Frankfort, so as to use steam power with safety, I would respectfully state, that, in my opinion, it would be necessary to change that part of the road which is constructed with stone sills, by substituting rails, or sills, of wood, or by the adoption of some other plan.

Before the expense of the repairs can be ascertained, it will be necessary to examine the road, and to prepare a plan for repairing it; and then to ascertain what materials the company have on hand that would be applicable to
the purpose. There is no information, in this office, that would enable me to make an estimate, without making such an examination of the road.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER WELCH,
Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

N. B. I have been informed that an estimate of the cost of repairing the Railroad has been made by the Engineer of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company.

Mr. Hickman moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on the Library be instructed to inquire into the propriety of obtaining, by purchase or by authorizing the publication of certain valuable public documents now in the possession of Mann Butler, Esq., for the benefit of the said State Library.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Hough moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law making compensation out of the county levy to the various Clerks of this Commonwealth, for the paper used in their offices for court purposes.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Lane moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That for the future, the House will meet at ten o'clock instead of nine.

And the question being taken upon the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Bush and Smith, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Adams, Craig, Feland, Goodson, Haydon, Helm, Hickman, Hinde, Hough, Jasper, Johnston, J., Lane, McClung, Nicholas, Parker, Peak, Pratt, Slaughter, Stone, Thomas, Thornton, Woodson.—23.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Anthony, Beaseman, Bledsoe, Bradley, Brashears, Field, Gatewood, Glenn, Gooding, Hammond, Holloway, Johnson, J. M. Payne, Pitts, Rife, Rodes, Ruddle, Smith, Spalding,
The amendments proposed by the Senate to bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:
An act for the benefit of A. Adams.
An act to amend the act further to regulate the Wilderness Turnpike road—were taken up, twice read and concurred in.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:
1. An act to restore the privileges of the Banks in this Commonwealth when they shall resume specie payments.
2. An act to establish the county of Carroll.
3. An act to incorporate the Louisville Gas and Water Company.
4. An act concerning the public roads in Mason county.
5. An act for the benefit of Nancy Coppage.
6. An act for the benefit of John Springer.
7. An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Hern.
8. An act authorizing the county court of Marion to enlarge the public square in Lebanon.
9. An act to exempt the citizens of Harlan and Knox counties from paying toll at the turnpike gates on the Crab Orchard and Madison forks of the Wilderness road.
10. An act to regulate the terms of the Fayette and Scott circuit courts.
11. An act to amend the charter of the Versailles and Anderson Turnpike Road Company.

Were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first was referred to the committee on Banks; the second to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the third and eleventh to the committee on Internal Improvement; the fourth to Messrs. Waddle, McClung, Parker and Bledsoe; the fifth and sixth to the
committee on Claims; the seventh to the committee on Religion; the eighth, ninth and tenth, were severally ordered to be read a third time, (the tenth being amended,) and the twelfth to the committee on Ways and Means.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the eighth, ninth and tenth bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of the first bill for the use of the members of this House.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Thomas—1. A bill to amend the charter of the town of Newport.
By Mr. Leavell—2. A bill to establish and incorporate the town of Oak Grove, in Christian county.
By Mr. Swope—3. A bill for the benefit of the Falmouth Bridge Company.
By Mr. Jasper—4. A bill to authorize the Register of this Commonwealth to receive and register certain surveys made in this Commonwealth, in the year 1837.
By the committee on Internal Improvement—5. A bill for the benefit of Peyton Justice, and others.
By the committee on Religion—6. A bill for the benefit of Catharine Rowe.
By same—7. A bill for the benefit of Louisa A. Rust.
By same—8. A bill for the benefit of Abraham Miller.
By the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures—10. A bill to incorporate the Kentucky Association for the improvement of the breeds of Stock.
By Mr. Hickman—11. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike road from Franklin county to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.
By Mr. Kalfus—12. A bill appropriating the fines and forfeitures in the town of Shepherdsville to the improvement of the streets thereof.
By Mr. Brashears—13. A bill to regulate the proceedings of the county court of Perry county.
By Mr. Emerson—14. A bill appropriating the vacant lands in Clinton county to lessening the county levy.
By same—15. A bill the better to secure the collection of taxes.
By Mr. Wade—16. A bill for the benefit of Absolem [Copeland, and others, of Calloway county.
By Mr. Morehead—17. A bill to define and extend the powers of the Trustees of the town of South Frankfort.

By Mr. J. O'Bannon—18. A bill to establish a ferry across the Ohio river at Paducah.

By same—19. A bill to appropriate the fines and forfeitures within the counties of Hopkins and McCracken to lessening the county levies of said counties.

By Mr. Ruddle—20. A bill to legalize the proceedings of the court of Assessment of the 104th Regiment of the Kentucky Militia for the year 1837.

By Mr. Helm—21. A bill to authorize the building of a bridge across the mouth of Salt river.

By Mr. Edmonson—22. A bill to establish a State road from Litchfield, in Grayson county, to Munfordsville, in Hart county.

By Mr. J. W. O'Bannon—23. A bill for the benefit of the Jailer of Henry county.

By Mr. Meriwether—24. A bill for the benefit of the Clerks of the Chancery Court and City Court of Louisville.

By same—25. A bill for the benefit of the town of Middletown, in Jefferson county.

By Mr. W. F. Evans—26. A bill for the benefit of Chilan Carter.

By Mr. Gatewood—27. A bill to regulate the time of holding the circuit courts of the 11th Judicial District.

By Mr. Slaughter—28. A bill to extend the limits of the town of Bloomfield, in Nelson county.


By Mr. Linthicum—30. A bill to alter the mode of keeping the public roads in Nelson county in repair.

By Mr. Glenn—31. A bill to amend the act, entitled, an act to amend the law concerning ferries, approved February 21, 1837.

By Mr. Haydon—32. A bill to authorize the printing of 50,000 copies of the Constitution of Kentucky.

By Mr. McClure—33. A bill appropriating the fines and forfeitures of Russell county to lessening the county levy.

By Mr. Sprigg—34. A bill for the benefit of Shelby College.

By Mr. Hammond—35. A bill to improve the roads in Simpson county, and for other purposes.


By Mr. Craig—37. A bill to amend an act establishing the Whitley Turnpike road.
By same—38. A bill authorizing the county court of Whitley to open a wagon road to the Falls of Cumberland.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, sixteenth, seventeenth and twenty fourth were referred to the committee for Courts of Justice; the second, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty third, twenty fifth, twenty sixth, twenty seventh, twenty eighth, twenty ninth, thirtieth, thirty first, thirty second, thirty third, thirty fifth, thirtieth, thirty seventh and thirty eighth, were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; the third, twenty first, twenty second and thirty sixth, to the committee on Internal Improvement; the thirty second to the committee of Ways and Means; and the thirty fourth to the committee on Education.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the second, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty third, twenty fifth, twenty sixth, twenty seventh, twenty eighth, twenty ninth, thirtieth, thirty first, thirty third, thirty fifth, thirty seventh and thirty eighth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Coffey asked leave to bring in a bill to repeal the law allowing pay for slaves which are executed.

And the question being taken on granting the leave, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. W. F. Evans and Coffey, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Bradley, Brashears, Broadfoot, Coffey, Craig, Doboney, Evans, J. B., Evans, W. F., Feland,

Glenn, Gooding, Goodson, Haydon, Jasper, Langford, McClure, Mitchell, Moore, Nicholas,

Parker, Payne, Riffe, Ruddle, Symson, Thomas, Thompson, Thornsburg, Wade.—29.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams, Alexander,

Hickman, Hinde,

O'Bannon, J. W. Patterson,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anthony,</th>
<th>Holloway,</th>
<th>Peak,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaseman,</td>
<td>Hough,</td>
<td>Pratt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bledsoe,</td>
<td>Johnston, J.</td>
<td>Rodes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon,</td>
<td>Johnson, J. M.</td>
<td>Slaughter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks,</td>
<td>Kalfus,</td>
<td>Smith,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browder,</td>
<td>Lackey,</td>
<td>Spalding,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckner,</td>
<td>Leavell,</td>
<td>Spiggg,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buford,</td>
<td>Linthicum,</td>
<td>Stewart,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busby,</td>
<td>McClung,</td>
<td>Thornton,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush,</td>
<td>McElroy,</td>
<td>Trumbo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay, C. M.</td>
<td>McLean,</td>
<td>Vawter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmonson,</td>
<td>Meriwether,</td>
<td>Waddle,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field,</td>
<td>Morehead,</td>
<td>Washington,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatewood,</td>
<td>Morrow,</td>
<td>Woodson,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammond,</td>
<td>O'Bannon, J.</td>
<td>Woolfolk,—52.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helm,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And then the House adjourned.

---

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1838.**

A message was received from the Senate announcing their disagreement to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to authorize the county court of McCracken to hear an application from William F. Langdon, to establish a ferry across the Mississippi river.

And that they had disagreed to the amendment proposed by this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to amend the law concerning writs of error and appeals.

And had concurred in the amendments proposed by this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to authorize the transcribing of certain entries and surveys by the Surveyor of Green county.

And the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

- An act to add a portion of Harlan county to the county of Knox.
- An act to extend and continue in force an act approved 29th February, 1836, entitled, an act extending for a certain period, and with certain limitations, the charter of the Old Bank of Kentucky.
- An act to amend an act, entitled, an act appropriating 6,000 acres of land west of the Tennessee river, for the erection of a bridge across Pitman's creek below Barnett's mill, in Green county, where the road crosses from Greensburg to Louisville, approved 20th Feb. 1835.
An act to amend the 77th and 79th sections of the Militia law, approved February 9, 1837.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Elzaphin Richards, deceased.

With amendments to the two last named bills.

And the passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act authorizing permanent provision for resident females, in Kentucky stocks, and guardians to invest the money of their wards in Bank stocks.

An act to incorporate the Louisville Manufacturing Company.

An act to improve the navigation of Goose creek in Clay county.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to define more particularly the line between Boone and Gallatin counties, and for other purposes, approved December 18, 1837.

An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across Big Barren river.

An act to define and explain the boundary line between Hickman and McCracken counties.

A joint resolution postponing the election of a Keeper of the Penitentiary.

A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act appropriating money to Ephriam R. Dillingham, J. L. Newland, William D. Martin and Daniel Stewart, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Brownsville Seminary, were twice read and concurred in.

A bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth, was taken up for consideration—sundry amendments were offered thereto.

Mr. Helm then moved that said bill and amendments be laid on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Hammond and Bush, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Alexander, Bledsoe, Brashears, Brooks,
Hinde, Holloway, Lackey, McClung, Meriwether,
Smith, Sprigg, Stone, Taylor, Thompson,
Mr. Hammond then moved the previous question. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Alexander and Bush, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Bruce, Bush, Coffey, Craig, Dohoney, Emerson, Evans, J. B.

Mr. Hammond then moved the previous question. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Alexander and Bush, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Bruce, Bush, Coffey, Craig, Dohoney, Emerson, Evans, J. B.

Mr. Hammond then moved the previous question. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Alexander and Bush, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Bruce, Bush, Coffey, Craig, Dohoney, Emerson, Evans, J. B.

Mr. Hammond then moved the previous question. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Alexander and Bush, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Bruce, Bush, Coffey, Craig, Dohoney, Emerson, Evans, J. B.
Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Alexander,
Andrews,
Anthony,
Barbour,
Bledsoe,
Brashears,
Broadfoot,
Brooks,
Broder,
Buckner,
Buford,
Ballock,
Busby,
Clay, C. M.
Clay, H.
Edmonson,
Elliot,
Evans, W. F.
Felton,
Field,
Gatewood,

Glenn,
Gooding,
Green,
Helm,
Hickman,
Hinde,
Holloway,
Irwin,
Jasper,
Johnson, J. M.
Lackey,
Lawless,
Leavell,
Limlicum,
McClung,
McClure,
McLean,
Meriwether,
Morehead,
Morrow,
Nicholas,
O'Bannon, J. W.

Parker,
Patterson,
Payne,
Peak,
Pitts,
Pratt,
Rodes,
Slaughter,
Smith,
Spalding,
Sprigg,
Stone,
Swope,
Taylor,
Thornsburg,
Thornton,
Trumbo,
Vawter,
Waddle,
Washington,
Wickliffe,
Woodson.—66.

The amendment offered by Mr. Nicholas is in the following words, viz:

That hereafter the Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars, in lieu of an annual salary of one thousand dollars, as provided for by the act, entitled, “an act to increase the salary of the Secretary of State,” approved February 18, 1837; and that hereafter the Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, in lieu of an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, as provided for by the act, entitled, “an act to increase the salary of the Treasurer,” approved February 18, 1837; and that hereafter the compensation of the members of the Legislature shall be two dollars per day, as provided for by the act, entitled, “an act to regulate the compensation of the members of the Legislature,” approved February 22, 1836.

Mr. W. F. Evans moved to amend said amendment by striking out the word “two” and inserting the word “four” in that part of said amendment relating to the compensation of members of the Legislature.

And the question being taken thereon it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Hammond and W. F. Evans, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Bruce,
Craig,

Elliott,
Evans, W. F.

Hickman,
Thomas.—6.
Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker,  
Messrs. Adams,  
Alexander,  
Anderson,  
Andrews,  
Anthony,  
Barbour,  
Beaseman,  
Bledsoe,  
Bradley,  
Brandon,  
Brashears,  
Broadfoot,  
Brooks,  
Browder,  
Buckner,  
Buford,  
Bullock,  
Bush,  
Clay, C. M.  
Clay, H.  
Colley,  
Dohoney,  
Edmonson,  
Emerson,  
Evans, J. B.  
Feland,  
Field,  
Gatewood,  
Glenn,  
Gooding,  
Goodson,  
Green,  
Hammond,  
Haydon,  
Helm,  
Hinde,  
Holloway,  
Hough,  
Irwin,  
Jasper,  
Johnson, J.  
Johnson, J. M.  
Kalfus,  
Kincaid,  
Lackey,  
Langford,  
Lawless,  
Leavell,  
Linthicum,  
McCling,  
McClure,  
McElroy,  
McLean,  
Meriwether,  
Mitchell,  
Moore,  
Morehead,  
Morrow,  
Nicholas,  
O'Bannon, J. W.  
Parker,  
Patterson,  
Payne,  
Peak,  
Pitts,  
Pratt,  
Rife,  
Rodes,  
Ruddle,  
Slaughter,  
Smith,  
Spalding,  
Sprigg,  
Stewart,  
Stone,  
Swope,  
Symson,  
Taylor,  
Thompson,  
Thornsburg,  
Thornton,  
Trimble,  
Trumbo,  
Vawter,  
Waddle,  
Wade,  
Washington,  
Wickliff,  
Woodson,  
Woolfolk.  

The House then took up the joint resolution from the Senate postponing the election of a Keeper to the Penitentiary.

The rule of the House requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table having been dispensed with, the question was taken upon concurring in said resolution and decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Alexander and Irwin, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,  
Messrs. Andrews,  
Barbour,  
Bradley,  
Brashears,  
Broadfoot,  
Bruce,  
Elliott,  
Emerson,  
Evans, J. B.  
Goodson,  
Helm,  
Hough,  
Jasper,  
Meriwether,  
Mitchell,  
O'Bannon, J. W.  
Peak,  
Riffe,  
Spalding,  
Symson,
Ordered, That Mr. C. M. Olay inform the Senate that this House is now ready to proceed to the election of a Keeper to the Penitentiary, in pursuance of the joint resolution of both Houses. After a short time, Mr. Clay returned and reported that he had performed that duty.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. James, announcing that the Senate decline going into the election of a Keeper of the Penitentiary at this time, because there is no law authorizing said appointment.

Whereupon, Mr. Anderson moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That, whereas, the two Houses of the General Assembly having agreed, by joint resolution, to proceed to the election of a Keeper of the Penitentiary, on this day, which resolution was approved and signed by the Governor, and as the Senate has notified this body that they decline going into said election, therefore, it is the deliberate opinion of this body, that their duty, as prescribed by the constitution, is to proceed to said election.

And the question being taken upon the adoption thereof, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Trimble and Adams, were as follows, viz:
Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Adams, Glenn,
   Adams,
   Alexander,
   Anderson,
   Andrews, Gooding,
   Anthony,
   Barbour, Goodson,
   Beaseman, Green,
   Bedloe, Hammond,
   Bradley, Haydon,
   Brandon, Helm,
   Broadfoot, Hickman,
   Brooks, Hinde,
   Bruce, Holloway,
   Browder, Hough,
   Buckner, Irwin,
   Buford, Irwin,
   Bullock, Irwin,
   Busby, Irwin,
   Bush, Johnston, J.
   Clay, C. M. Johnston, J.
   Clay, Coffey,
   Dohoney, McClung,
   Elliott, McClure,
   Evans, J. B. McChure,
   Evans, W. F. McChure,
   Feland, McChure,
   Field, McClung,
   Gatewood, McChure,

O'Bannon, J. W.
   O'Bannon, J. W.
   O'Bannon, Parker,
   O'Bannon, Patterson,
   O'Bannon, Payne,
   O'Bannon, Peak,
   O'Bannon, Pitts,
   O'Bannon, Pratt,
   O'Bannon, Rodes,
   O'Bannon, Ruddle,
   O'Bannon, Slaughter,
   O'Bannon, Smith,
   O'Bannon, Spalding,
   O'Bannon, Spigg,
   O'Bannon, Stewart,
   O'Bannon, Stone,
   O'Bannon, Swope,
   O'Bannon, Taylor,
   O'Bannon, Thomas,
   O'Bannon, Thompson,
   O'Bannon, Thornton,
   O'Bannon, Trumbo,
   O'Bannon, Vawter,
   O'Bannon, Waddle,
   O'Bannon, Wade,
   O'Bannon, Washington,
   O'Bannon, Wickliffe,
   O'Bannon, Woodson,
   O'Bannon, Woolfolk.—86.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Brashears,
   Clay, H.
   Craig, Johnson, J. M.
   Edmonson, Kincaid,
   Emerson, Langford,

Riffe,
   Sympson,
   Thornsburg,
   Trimble.—13.

Mr. W. F. Evans then nominated Mr. Thomas S. Theobalds as a proper person to fill the office of Keeper of the Penitentiary, and there being no other person in nomination, Mr. Thomas S. Theobalds was declared duly elected Keeper of the Penitentiary, pursuant to the joint resolution of both Houses.

And then the House adjourned.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate announcing their concurrence in the amendment proposed by this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to regulate the terms of the Fayette and Scott circuit courts.

And the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:
- An act to establish the town of Willisburg, and for other purposes.
- An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Hopkins county.
- An act allowing additional Justices of the Peace and Constables to the counties of Christian and Knox, and additional Justices of the Peace to the counties of Scott and Whitley.

And the passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:
- An act giving boatman, mariners, mechanics, tradesmen and others, liens on boats and other vessels.
- An act to increase the compensation for taking up fugitive slaves from this Commonwealth.
- An act authorizing the Fleming county court to fix the price of vacant lands in said county.
- An act to reduce the number of Constables in Spencer county.
- An act for the benefit of Jacob A. Slack, and others.

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, which originated in this House, of the following titles, viz:
- An act allowing Theophilus Cooksey, a change of venue.
- An act to change the names of John C. Bucklin of the city of Louisville, and Chesterfield Dougherty, of Ohio county.
- An act to allow three additional terms to the county court of Montgomery county.
- An act for the benefit of William Doolin's wife and children.
- An act to legalize the proceedings of the Trustees of the town of Glasgow, and for other purposes.
- An act to establish a State road from Perryville, in Mercer county, to Bloomfield, in Nelson county, and for other purposes.
- An act for the benefit of William Smith.
- An act for the benefit of the heirs of Michael Martz.
- An act applying the fines and forfeitures of Allen county to the benefit of the county seminary.
An act to authorize the county courts of Allen and Barren counties to subscribe stock in the Glasgow and Scottsville Turnpike Road Company.

An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act to allow the county court of Fleming to take stock in turnpike roads.

An act to incorporate the town of Albany, in Clinton county, and Ballardsville, in Oldham county.

An act to amend an act to provide for the improvement of the road from Franklin county to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.

An act allowing James M. Layman, a change of venue.

An act to repeal the present road laws in Greenup county, and to revive all other road laws.

An act to add the county of Lincoln to the ninth Judicial District in this Commonwealth.

An act to amend an act for benefit of Warner Crow, late Sheriff of Daviess county, approved January 13, 1837.

An act allowing further time to the 32d Regiment Kentucky Militia to hold their court of assessment.

An act for the benefit of Nancy Ann Lashbrooks.

An act for the benefit of Rebecca Bromley.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish a State road from Ford's ferry, in Livingston county, to Princeton, in Caldwell county.

An act to legalize the proceedings of the 62d Regiment Kentucky Militia.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act appropriating 6,000 acres of land west of the Tennessee river, for the erection of a bridge across Pitman's creek below Barrett's mill, in Green county, where the road crosses from Greensburg to Louisville, approved 20th Feb. 1835.

An act to extend and continue in force an act approved 29th February, 1836, entitled, an act extending for a certain period, and with certain limitations, the charter of the Old Bank of Kentucky.

An act to extend the limits of the town of Paducah.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish the town of Mount Carmel.

An act to add a portion of Harlan county to the county of Knox.

An act for the benefit of A. Adams, and for other purposes.

An act to amend the act further to regulate the Wilderness Turnpike road.

An act to incorporate a Fire Company in the town of Cynthiana, and for other purposes.

An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Hopkins county.

An act allowing additional Justices of the Peace and Constables to the counties of Christian and Knox, and additional Justices of the Peace to the counties of Scott and Whitley.
An act for the benefit of the Brownsville Seminary.

Also, bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act to appropriate the fines and forfeitures accruing in the town of Hardinsburg to the improvement of the streets of the same.

An act to exempt the citizens of Harlan and Knox counties from paying toll at the turnpike gates on the Crab Orchard and Madison forks of the Wilderness road.

An act to authorize the transcribing of certain entries and surveys by the surveyor of Green county.

An act for the benefit of Squire Griffin.

An act to incorporate the Bowlinggreen Library Company.

An act for the benefit of the 36th Regiment of Kentucky Militia.

An act to amend the charters of the Louisville Savings Institution.

An act to amend the several acts to suppress the practice of duelling.

An act to amend the law establishing the Police Court of Louisville.

An act to incorporate the Lewisburg Academy.

An act to establish two additional election precincts in the county of Green.

An act authorizing the county court of Marion to enlarge the public square in Lebanon.

Joint resolutions in relation to the currency, and the administration of the General Government.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Thomas S. Theobalds, who was elected Keeper of the Penitentiary on yesterday, which is in the following words, viz:

FRANKFORT, January 26, 1838.

Hon. R. P. Letcher,

Permit me, through you, to tender to the House of Representatives my resignation of the appointment conferred upon me by its action on yesterday.

Without, for one moment, stopping to consider, or to inquire any thing touching the validity of my appointment, I have determined upon this course for the following reasons:

1st. To relieve the Legislature from its present excitement, and prevent any embarrassment that may arise to future legislation on this subject.

2d. I am advised by the discussions in the Legislature relating to this subject, that additional legislation is desired.

3d. Whilst I tender to my friends my thanks, with the deepest feelings of gratitude for their support on this occasion, and acknowledge the honor conferred upon me, I feel that it would be dishonoring their confidence to hold the office without the united action of the Legislature.
Whatever course you may please to adopt in relation to an election for Keeper, whether at this or another session, will meet the entire approbation of

Your obedient servant,

THOS. S. THEOBALDS.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to amend the 77th and 79th sections of the Militia law, approved February 9th, 1837, were taken up, twice read and disagreed to.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Lane moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Nicholas, offered on yesterday, by striking out all that part of said amendment in relation to the pay of the members of the Legislature.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Andrews and McLean, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker,

Messrs. Adams, Feland,

Andrews, Field,

Anthony, Gatewood,

Barbour, Green,

Bledsoe, Hammond,

Bradley, Hinde,

Brashears, Holloway,

Brooks, Irwin,

Browder, Jasper,

Buford, Johnson, J. M.

Bullock, Kalfus,

Busby, Kincaid,

Clay, C. M., Langford,

Lawless,
The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Nicholas, and decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Andrews and W. F. Evans, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,  
Messrs. Adams,  
Alexander,  
Andrews,  
Barbour,  
Beaseman,  
Bledsoe,  
Bradley,  
Brandon,  
Brashears,  
Broadfoot,  
Brooks,  
Browder,  
Buckner,  
Buxford,  
Bullock,  
Bushby,  
Bush,  
Clay, H.  
Coffey,  
Crug,  
Dobhoney,  
Edmonson,  
Emerson,  
Evans, W. F.  
Feland,  
Field,  
Gatewood,  
Gooding,  
Green,  
Hammond,  
Haydon,  
Helm,  
Hickman,  
Hinde,  
Holloway,  
Irwin,  
Jasper,  
Johnson, J. M.  
Kalus,  
Kincad,  
Langford,  
Lawless,  
Leavell,  
Linthicum,  
McClung,  
McClure,  
McElroy,  
McLean,  
Meriwether,  
Mitchell,  
Moore,  
Morrow,  
Nicholas,  
O'Bannon, J. W.  
Parker,  
Payne,  
Pitts,  
Pratt,  
Rodes,  
Slaughter,  
Stewart,  
Symson,  
Thompson,  
Thornsburg,  
Thornton,  
Trimble,  
Trumbo,  
Wadde,  
Wade,  
Washington,  
Wickliffe,  
Woodson,  
Woolfolk.—74.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Anderson,  
Anthony,  
Bruce,  
Clay, G. M.  
Evans, J. B.  
Gleam,  
Glasson,  
Hough,  
Johnston, J.  
Lackey,  
Lane,  
Morehead,  
O'Bannon, J.  
Peak,  
Riff,  
Ruddle,  
Smith,  
Spalding,  
Sprigg,  
Swope,  
Taylor,  
Thomas,  
Vawter.—23.

Mr. C. M. Clay then moved to lay said bill, as amended, on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. C. M. Clay and Hammond, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hinde, Holloway, Lackey, Lane, McClung, Meriwether, Morehead, Nicholas, Patterson, Pratt, Rodes, Slaughter, Smith, Spring, Taylor, Thompson, Thornton, Trimble, Vawter, Waddle, Washington, Wickliffe, Woodson.—35.

Those who voted in the negative were—


Mr. Wade then moved the previous question, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. C. M. Clay and McElroy, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Anderson, Beasman, Bledsoe, Brandon, Broadfoot, Goodson, Hammond, Haydon, Hough, Irwin, Payne, Riffe, Smith, Stewart, Swope,
Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Gooding, O'Bannon, J.
Messrs. Adams, Green, O'Bannon, J. W.
Andrews, Helm, Patterson,
Barbour, Hickman, Peak,
Bradley, Hinde, Pitts,
Brashears, Holloway, Pratt,
Bruce, Johnson, J. M.
Burford, Lackey, Rodes,
Bullock, Lane, Ruddle,
Busby, Lawless, Slaughter,
Clay, C. M. Linticum, Spalding,
Clay, H. McLean, Spring,
Coffey, Meriwether, Thornton,
Dohoney, Morehead, Vawter,
Felrand, Morrow, Washington,
Field, Nicholas, Wickliffe.—47.

The main question was then put—Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time? and decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McElroy and Mitchell, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Evans, J. B.
Anderson, Gatewood, Mitchell,
Andrews, Glenn, Moore,
Barbour, Gooding, O'Bannon, J.
Besseman, Goodson, Parker,
Bradley, Hammond, Payne,
Brandon, Haydon, Peak,
Broadfoot, Irwin, Pitts,
Bruce, Jasper, Rife,
Prowder, Johnston, J.
Buckner, Johnston, J. M.
Bush, Kalfus, Ruddle,
Coffey, Kineaid, Spalding,
Craig, Langford, Stewart,
JAZON OF THE [JAN. 26,
Brooks, Jasper,
Broader, Johnston, J.
Buckner, Kalfus,
Bush, Kineaid,
Craig, Langford,
Edmonson, McClung,
Elliott, McClure,
Emerson, McElroy,
Evans, J. B. Mitchell,
Evans, W. F. Moore,
Gatewood, Parker,
Glenn, Sympson,

Taylor,
Thomas,
Thompson,
Thornsburg,
Trimble,
Trumbo,
Wadde,
Wade,
Woodson,
Woolfolk.—49.
A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, in relation to the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, which was referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

A message was received from the Senate asking leave to withdraw their report announcing their disagreement to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of Andrew McLean—which was granted, and the bill withdrawn.

Mr. Anthony, from the special committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Josephus Turnham, made the following report, accompanied by a resolution, viz:

The special committee, to whom was referred the petition of Josephus Turnham, preferring certain charges against Martin D. McHenry, Attorney for the Commonwealth in the 4th Judicial District, have had the same under consideration and ask leave to report:

The petition alleges, 1st. That a murderer was permitted to go at large, unpunished and almost unquestioned by the law or its officers, by reason of the culpable neglect and mismanagement in the said Attorney.

2d. That when the Grand Jury of Shelby county found an indictment at the April term of 1837, for manslaughter, against the two Allans, the defendants appeared and demanded a trial at that term, which was granted by the court, but objected to by the said Attorney, who declared he would not prepare the case, and so dismissed the indictment.

3d. That at the July term, afterwards, the Allans were indicted for murder, and admitted to bail at the suggestion of the said Attorney.

4th. That at the October term the said Attorney moved to quash the indictment, which was done, on account of some defect in the same.

5th. That when the matter came up again before the Grand Jury, during
the October term, the said Attorney did not object to Col. Allan, (an uncle of the accused,) as a Grand Juror, and *failed* and *refused*, when requested, to send to the Jury the whole amount of testimony against the accused.

The committee having heard the response of Mr. McHenry, and given the utmost weight to the evidence adduced by the petitioner, are unanimously of the opinion that the petitioner has not sustained a single charge requiring the farther action of this House.

However favorably the committee would regard the efforts of a citizen, for the faithful execution of the laws of the Commonwealth, by her public officers, they must incline to the opinion, from the history of this case, that the petition originated in much feeling, excited by the loss of a fond brother, and promoted by a misconception of the duties of an Attorney for the Commonwealth, on the part of the petitioner. The committee concur in opinion, that our code of penal laws is ample for all the purposes of public justice; and the failure of their execution, in the cases referred to in the petition, cannot, with any degree of fairness, be charged to "culpable neglect or mismanagement" by the said Attorney, as alleged in the petition.

Whether the course of policy pursued by the said Attorney, in the cases referred to by the petitioner, was the best for the public interest, the committee do not pretend to say, as it may have been shaped by circumstances unknown to the committee. The Attorney admits his pleadings in the last indictment were unskilfully drawn; but from all the evidence before the committee, they cheerfully acknowledge they perceive no wilful neglect, and have no reason to doubt the vigilance or integrity of the said Attorney, in the discharge of his public duties.

Therefore, resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Which resolution was twice read, and concurred in.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of Henry Trimble.
An act to establish a State road from Hopkinsville, in Christian county, to Morgantown, in Butler county.
An act to incorporate the Georgetown Lyceum.
An act authorizing the Trustees of Shelbyville to change a street.
An act to incorporate the town of Raywick, in Marion county.

Were twice read and concurred in.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

1. An act giving boatmen, mariners, mechanics, tradesmen and others, liens on boats and other vessels.
2. An act to increase the compensation for taking up fugitive slaves from this Commonwealth.
3. An act to incorporate the Louisville Manufacturing Company.
4. An act authorizing permanent provision for resident females, in Kentucky stocks, and guardians to invest the money of their wards in Bank stocks.
5. An act to improve the navigation of Goose creek in Clay county.
6. An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to define more particularly the line between Boone and Gallatin counties, and for other purposes, approved December 18, 1837.

7. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across Big Barren river.

8. An act to define and explain the boundary line between Hickman and McCracken counties.


10. An act to repeal the law prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State, approved February 2, 1833.

11. An act appropriating the profits of the Penitentiary to the Sinking Fund.


13. An act to amend the law authorizing gates to be erected across public roads and private passways.

14. An act allowing further time to the Sheriff of Campbell county to return his delinquent list for the year 1837.

15. An act for the benefit of Eliza B. Traub.

16. An act for the benefit of the heirs of Robert Harrison, deceased.

17. An act to incorporate the American Cannel Coal Company.

18. An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Floyd county.

19. An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Taylorsville and Harrodsburg Turnpike Road Company, and for other purposes, approved 29th February, 1836.

20. An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to improve the road from Franklin county to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.

21. An act to provide for the support and maintenance of Jemima Matthews, a poor person of Green county.

22. An act for the benefit of Stephen Lee, and his securities.

23. An act to authorize and require the Register of the Land Office to receive and register surveys for a certain period.

24. An act allowing further time to Sheriffs to return delinquent lists of Jury fees.

25. An act concerning the town of Newport, in Campbell county.

26. An act to allow an additional Constable to Washington county.


29. An act to prohibit slaves going as passengers on mail stages and other coaches.

30. An act to continue in force an act for the benefit of the holders of head right certificates.
31. An act to apply the fines and forfeitures of the county of Pulaski to lessening the county levy of said county.
32. An act to incorporate the Jefferson Gardening and Silk Company.
33. An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of William Willis, deceased.
34. An act to incorporate the Hardinsburg Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
35. An act for the benefit of John Brents.
36. An act for the benefit of the mechanics, and others, performing labor and furnishing materials for the constructing and repairing buildings in the city of Maysville.
37. An act to protect the currency.
38. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Clay county.
39. An act allowing Presley Smith a change of venue.
40. An act to repeal an act to authorize Lawson Woodridge to enclose an alley between lots No. 125 and 126, in the town of New Castle, approved February 23, 1837.
41. An act for the benefit of Jacob A. Slack, and others.
42. An act to reduce the number of Constables in Spencer county.
43. An act authorizing the Fleming county court to fix the price of vacant lands in said county.
44. An act dispensing with quarterly, and substituting monthly, statements, and providing for monthly balance sheets, to be lodged with the Secretary of State, by the Banks of the Commonwealth.

Were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, second, fourth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twenty third, twenty seventh, twenty eighth, twenty ninth, thirtieth, thirty second, thirty third, thirty fourth, thirty fifth, thirty sixth, thirty seventh, thirty ninth and forty fourth, were referred to the committee for Courts of Justice; the third, to the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures; the fifth, seventh, thirteenth, nineteenth and twentieth, to the committee on Internal Improvement; the sixth, ninth, twelfth, twenty sixth, thirty first, forty second and forty third, were ordered to be read a third time, (the forty third being amended;) the eighth and fortieth, to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the tenth, to a committee of the whole House for Tuesday next; the eleventh, to the committee on the Sinking Fund; the fourteenth, twenty first, twenty second and forty first, to the committee on Claims; the fifteenth, to the committee on Religion; the twenty fourth and thirty eighth, to the committee of Ways and Means; the twenty fifth, to Messrs. Goodson, Thomas and Swope.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the
sixth, ninth, twelfth, twenty sixth, thirty first, forty second and forty third
bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as afore-
said, except the forty second, which is amended to read as follows, “an act
to reduce the number of Constables in the county of Spencer, and to allow
an additional Justice of the Peace to Union county.”

The joint resolutions of the Senate, for the President of the Board of
Internal Improvement to furnish information in relation to Turnpike roads,
and rivers, in the different sections of the State, were taken up.

The rule of the House requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the
table having been dispensed with, the said resolutions were twice read and
concurred in.

And then the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1838.

1. Mr. Green presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hart and Gray-
son counties, praying the passage of a law directing the obstructions to the
navigation of Nolin river to be removed.

2. Mr. Peak presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Gallatin
county, against the formation of a new county out of parts of said county.

3. Mr. Thornton presented the petition of the friends and patrons of the
Clay Seminary, praying for a modification of the act incorporating the
same.

4. Mr. J. Johnston presented the petition of James Newton, praying for
compensation for work and materials furnished for the construction of a
bridge across Rough creek.

5. Mr. Patterson presented the petition of William Shannon and Cathar-
ine, his wife, praying the passage of a law authorizing a sale of 50 acres of
land devised to said Catharine and her children.

6. Mr. Morrow presented the petition of Edwin C. Shepherd, praying the
passage of a law authorizing the administrator of his father’s estate to pay
over to his trustee a certain sum of money raised by the sale of a slave be-
longing to him.

7. Mr. Feland presented the petition of William E. Munford, and others,
praying the passage of a law exempting them from paying taxes to the town of Glasgow, upon their property therein lying, east of Morgan street.

S. Mr. McElroy presented the petition of Susan Threlkeld, praying to be divorced from husband, Henry Threlkeld.

Which petitions and remonstrance were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first, to the committee on Internal Improvement; the second and fifth, to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; the third, sixth and seventh, to the committee for Courts of Justice; the fourth, to the committee on Claims; and the eighth, to the committee on Religion.

The Speaker laid before the House the response of the President of the Northern Bank, to a resolution adopted by this House, calling for the correspondence between the President of the Board of Internal Improvement and the President of said Bank, on the subject of a loan to the Board of Internal Improvement, which is as follows:

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, January 25, 1838.

Sir—In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d January, 1838, as follows, to-wit:

"In House of Representatives,
January 23, 1838."

"Whereas, this House has adopted a resolution that the President of the Board of Internal Improvement be requested to report to this House his reasons for discharging the debts due to the Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, for money borrowed by the said Board for purposes of Internal Improvement. And, also, whether the President of the said Board has, since said bills were discharged, applied to said Banks, or any of them, for new loans, and if so, to report to this House the result of said application, and any correspondence that may exist on the subject. And whereas, the President of the Board of Internal Improvement states that he is not enabled to furnish to this House the correspondence, in full, which took place between himself and the President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky—

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the President of said Bank be requested to lay before this House any, and all such correspondence that may have taken place between himself and the President of said Board, or between himself and his Excellency, the Governor, or any officer of the Government, relative to the subject aforesaid.

"Extract, &c.

"Att. T. J. HELM, C. H. R."

I enclose the correspondence required, viz: Mr. Allan's letter to me, marked No. 1, and my answer thereto, marked No. 2; Mr. Allan's letter, marked No. 3, and my answer, No. 4; Mr. Bullock's letter, marked No. 5.
with my answer, marked No. 6, and the extracts from the minutes of the Board, all of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. TILFORD, President.

Hon. R. P. Letcher,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(No. 1.)

LEXINGTON, Dec. 24, 1837.

DEAR Sir—By a law of the last session, the Board of Internal Improvement is authorized to borrow from the Banks of Kentucky, any sum not exceeding $1,000,000.

I believe the Legislature will make the State Bonds bear six per cent., if so I hope we shall have no need to trouble the Banks; but I am directed to make application to the Banks to know what we may depend on in case of need.

My proposition is this, that the two State Banks, and the Bank of Louisville, supply us for the ensuing year, each in proportion to its capital, to be called for quarterly, and to be paid in checks as it may be earned by the contractors, the whole amount from all the Banks, in the aggregate, not to exceed $400,000.

Please consult your Board on this subject, and give me a written answer, by mail, directed to Frankfort.

Respectfully,
CHILTON ALLAN.

Major John Tilford,
Lexington, Kentucky.

(No. 2.)

CHILTON ALLAN, Esq.
Northern Bank of Kentucky,
Lexington, December 27, 1837.

Chairman Board Internal Improvement:

Sir—I submitted your letter of the 24th inst. to our Board of Directors, at their meeting on yesterday.

It is not now in the power of the Board to give a definitive answer to your enquiries in regard to a loan for Internal Improvement purposes, some months in advance.

You are aware that the charter of this Bank is in the hands of the Legislature; what they may do with it, and what may be the action of the Stockholders consequent thereon, is unknown to our Directory.

There are many considerations, operating at this time, to prevent an extension of our liabilities. The Board, in common with the whole country, look, with great anxiety, to the resumption of specie payments, and they cannot doubt that their duty is to keep the Bank in the situation of opening her vaults, simultaneously with the Banks of the neighboring States; to this end all her exertions, consistent with her duty to the country, have been given. The suspension of specie payments has already subjected the Bank to the exaction of 12 per cent. damages, to a considerable amount; this
penalty continues, and the Board are convinced the exaction will increase
with the extension of her circulation.

The liabilities of the Bank, at this time, are as heavy as they should be
with a due consideration of the penalties under which she labours; and with
the end we have in view; and if the loan you desire is made, it must pro-
duce a corresponding call upon the individual debtors of the institution.
The duties imposed on the Directory of affording aid and protection to the
exporters of our live stock—to our manufactures, and objects of commerce
and industry, are deemed imperative. That every branch of our industry
and commerce has been, and is now laboring under a severe pressure, is well
known to you, and the Directory would feel extremely unwilling to increase
it by reducing the facilities now afforded.

Being unable to predict the situation of the country at the time a loan
may be desired, how far its pecuniary embarrassments may be removed,
and what the effect of the resumption of specie payments, the Board are
prevented giving to your communication the full answer you desire.

JNO. TILFORD, President.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 30, 1837.

DEAR SIR—Your answer to my application to your Bank for a loan to the
State, is before me.

As a friend to your Bank, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of
reconsidering your reply, for the following reasons:

1st. You speak of the obligations the Bank is under to aid the various
classes and interests in the State. From the connexion and dependence of
the Bank on the State, is not the obligation to assist the State greater than
to assist any class in the State?

2d. If the State should become unable to pay contractors for work done,
and this should go, as it would, all over the United States, it would degrade
and prostrate the credit of the State and the Banks also.

3d. I am informed by Mr. Shiles, a member of our Board, who called on
the Bank of Kentucky, at my instance, that he was informed by Mr. Pope,
that the Bank held itself bound to assist the State its full proportion.

4th. The Governor is positive that each of the Banks agreed that, upon
condition that the loans made to the State were paid off, that when needed,
the loans would be promptly renewed; he made this statement to me at
the time, which induced me to consent to pay the debts, as I then foresaw
the necessity the State would be under.

Now, sir, I submit to you, under all these circumstances, whether it will
be politic for your Bank to refuse to comply with the Governor's understand-
ing, when he will be supported, as to the fact, by the Bank of Kentucky.

But if there was no such understanding, considering the internal connec-
tion between the Bank and the State, would it be policy to have the credit
of the State prostrated, upon the acknowledged inability of your Bank to
afford any aid; would not your stock, &c. go down with the State?

I have not yet submitted your response to the Governor, or to the com-
mittee of the Legislature, and will not until I hear from you. I, with all re-
pect, suggest the propriety of recalling it. Our demands will not embar-

rass you. The contractors earn the money slowly, they are paid monthly,
and your proportion (not to be transferred to the other Banks) to be equally
divided between the four quarters of the year, could not oppress your Bank.
This communication I know will be received by you in the spirit in which
it is written, its design being that no prejudice should be excited against
your institution, the prosperity of which you know I desire.

If the Legislature raise the Bonds to six per cent, the calls on the Banks
may be very light, but what the Banks ought to do, in my opinion is, to show
a disposition, at this crisis, to stand by the State. If the idea goes abroad
that the Banks have abandoned the State, our Bonds will fall dead. If the
Banks show no distrust, there will be no difficulty. I should be glad to re-
ceive a reply to this by Tuesday.

Your friend,

(Signed,) CHILTON ALLAN.

Major John Tilford,
Lexington, Kentucky.

(No. 4.)

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, January 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—I have your letter of the 30th ult. and agreeable to your re-
quest proceed to answer it.

In my letter to you of the 27th ult. I considered it my duty to give you
the views of our Board fully, in regard to your application. I now send
you a copy of the resolution on which the letter was framed.

I did not intend to convey the idea that this Bank would not make the
loan to the State, under any circumstances, as your letter would seem to infer.
My object was to give a candid and free development of the situation and
condition of the Institution, and what the Board believed to be their duty to the
country and to the Stockholders. This Bank, you are aware, ever since she
commenced business, has contributed largely of her capital to Internal Improve-
ment uses; her loans, you will find on examination, have been far beyond her
proportion, nor have we any doubt of her continued willingness to aid these ob-
jects, provided her situation and condition would enable her to do so, and we
feel assured the State authorities would not desire the Institution to hazard her
standing, nor even to press those classes of the community, viz: the live
stock traders and manufacturers, which we consider the Institution mostly
intended to foster and sustain, for any purpose. The letter which I wrote
was intended to convey these ideas, and no more.

In regard to the promise which his Excellency, the Governor, seems to
have understood as given at the time the Commissioners of the Sinking
Fund advised the payment of the loans made from the Banks, to re-loan the
amount when wanted, I remember a conversation did take place in regard
to a new loan; but you are aware that since then great and unforeseen
events have occurred, affecting not only the Banks but the whole country.
Our situation is entirely changed. I therefore repeat, that our charter being
now in the hands of the Legislature, and the Institution being liable to
heavy penalties, we cannot venture to predict what this Bank may be ena-
bled to do when you may make the application. This is what I intended
324 JOURNAL OF THE

[Jan. 27.

to say in my letter to you; and I feel assured you would not insist on the Institution's doing more, nor can I imagine that you desire to prevent those who are charged with the management of the Institution, and who are responsible to the Stockholders and to the country, from being the judges of what may be safely done.

With this explanation we would prefer our letter of the 27th ult. being read to your Board.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JNO. TILFORD, President.

C. Allan, Esq.
Ch. Board Int. Imp. Frankfort.

Copy of the resolution referred to.

"The President read a letter from Chilton Allan, Esq. Chairman of the Board of Internal Improvement, asking for a loan to the State of Kentucky, in the event it shall be wanted next spring and summer, to carry on the public works.

"Whereupon, the President was requested to answer said letter, stating that at this time, and under existing circumstances, this Board do not think they can come under an engagement to make the loan required; but that it must depend on the ability of the Bank and of its debtors to return a portion of what may be due from them at the time the loan may be asked for."

(No. 5.)

(Copy.) FRANKFORT, Ky. January 19, 1838.

Maj. Tilford,

Dear Sir—If it be not an infraction of the rules, policy and regulations of your Bank, the Governor desires to be informed of the votes of the Board upon the proposition made to the Bank by the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, to obtain a loan for the purposes of Internal Improvement. A similar proposition was made to the Bank of Kentucky, and I obtained a loan of $100,000. Doubtless you have seen some resolutions passed by the Legislature, calling upon the Board of Internal Improvement for information relative to the sums borrowed some time since—why it was paid, what has been recently borrowed, and from what Bank; whether application has been made to all the Banks, and whether and what Banks have granted loans, and which have refused, &c. &c.

The present inquiry, however, is in no way connected with these resolutions, and the only inducement in making the inquiry is, that the Governor is desirous to know how the Directors voted, and more particularly how the State Directors voted; and if not inconsistent with the interest of the Institution over which you preside, he would be pleased to be informed.

Respectfully,

J. M. BULLOCK.
JAN. 27.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(No. 6.)

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,

Lexington, January 22, 1838.

J. M. BULLOCK, Esq., Secretary, &c.

I have received your letter of the 19th inst., and enclose to you an extract from the minutes of this Board in regard to the application of Mr. Allan, for a loan in the course of next spring and summer, together with copies of his letters to me and my answers. The yeas and nays were not required, but I believe the Board were unanimous.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN TILFORD, President.

"The President read a letter from Chilton Allan, Esq. Chairman of the Board of Internal Improvement, asking for a loan to the State of Kentucky, in the event it shall be wanted next spring and summer to carry on the public works. Whereupon, the President was requested to answer said letter, stating that at this time, and under existing circumstances, this Board do not think they can come under an engagement to make the loan required; but that it must depend on the ability of the Bank, and of its debtors to return a portion of what may be due from them at the time the loan may be asked for."

Extract from the minutes, December 26, 1837.

"The President read a second letter from Chilton Allan, Esq. Chairman, &c. on the subject of the loan which may be wanted by the State of Kentucky, for Internal Improvement purposes. Whereupon, the President was requested to communicate to Mr. Allan, a copy of the resolution passed at the last meeting of this Board, on the subject of his application, with a letter explanatory of the disposition of this Board to extend such aid to the State as they have in their power, consistently with their duty to the Institution."

Extract from the minutes, January 1, 1838.

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petitions of sundry citizens of Caldwell, Hopkins, Union and Livingston counties, praying for a new county out of parts of said counties—the petition of the citizens of Canton—the petition of sundry citizens of Estill, praying to be added to Morgan county—and the petition and remonstrance of sundry citizens of Jefferson county, adding part of said county to the county of Oldham, asked leave to be discharged from the further consideration of said petitions, on account of the illegality of the notices—which was granted.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of the heirs of William Steele, deceased—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the act, entitled, an act to amend the law concerning ferries, approved February 21, 1837.
An act to regulate the time of holding the circuit courts of the 11th Judicial district.
An act for the benefit of the town of Middletown, in Jefferson county.
An act for the benefit of the Jailer of Henry county.
An act to legalize the proceedings of the court of Assessment of the 104th Regiment of Kentucky Militia, for the year 1837.
An act to establish a ferry across the Ohio river at Paducah.
An act to regulate the proceedings of the county court of Perry.
An act to incorporate the Kentucky Association for the improvement of the breeds of stock.
An act to authorize the Register of this Commonwealth to receive and register certain surveys made in this Commonwealth, in the year 1837.
An act to establish and incorporate the town of Oak Grove, in Christian county.
An act to incorporate the Harlan Museum Company.
An act for the benefit of Samuel Ash and the heirs of Daniel McNeil, deceased.
An act for the benefit of John S. Lander and the heirs of Dawson Haggard.
An act for the benefit of the administratrix and heirs of William A. Shirley, deceased.
An act for the benefit of the administrator of George C. Goodridge, deceased.
An act to legalize the proceedings of the Trustees of the town of Owingsville.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Bath county.
An act to extend the spring term of the Russell circuit court, and to change the spring term of the Casey circuit court.
An act for the benefit of Simeon Hayden.
An act for the benefit of Samuel Grisham, of Christian county.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Livingston county.
An act to legalize the proceedings of the county court of Hardin in regard to surveys, and sales of vacant lands, made in said county.
An act for the benefit of Abraham Vandepool, of Rockcastle county.
An act for the benefit of the Trustees and Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church in Louisville.
An act for the benefit of James G. Edens.
An act for the benefit of Andrew McLean.
An act for the benefit of James G. Pitts.

With amendments to the four last named bills.

And the passage of a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act concerning the estate of feme covert.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Woolley, asking leave to withdraw their report announcing the passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act to regulate the time of holding the circuit courts of the 11th Judicial district—which was granted, and the bill withdrawn.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By the committee on Propositions and Grievances—1. A bill giving the people of Oldham county the right to locate their county seat by vote.
By same—2. A bill for the relief of John W. Davis, and Adam H. Summers.

By the committee for courts of Justice—3. A bill to incorporate the town of Paducah, and for other purposes.
By same—4. A bill for the benefit of George W. March and wife, and Robert Middleton and wife.
By same—5. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of John Portman, dec'd.
By same—6. A bill to amend the act establishing the Greenup'sburg Savings Institution.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, third, fourth, fifth and sixth, were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and the second was committed to a committee of the whole for Tuesday next.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first, third, fourth, fifth and sixth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred a bill to authorize the transcribing of certain record books in the circuit and county clerks offices in Scott county and for other purposes—reported the same with amendments—which were concurred in.

Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act the better to provide against fraudulent purchases and fraudulent conveyances of property to the prejudice of creditors—reported the same with an amendment—which was concurred in.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Elzaphin Richards, deceased.
An act for the benefit of James G. Edens.
An act for the benefit of Andrew McLean.
An act for the benefit of James G. Pitts.
An act for the benefit of the Trustees and Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church in Louisville.

Were twice read and concurred in.

A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act concerning the estate of feme covertswas read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with, it was referred to the committee for Courts of Justice.

An engrossed bill, entitled, an act to amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts or parts of acts, concerning limitations of actions, was read the third time.

Mr. Nicholas then moved an amendment to said bill by way of engrossed Ryder.

And then the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1838.

1. Mr. Vawter presented the petition of Lucy Powell, praying to be divorced from her husband, Hezekiah Powell.

2. Mr. Meriwether presented the petition of John Jones, late Sheriff of Jefferson county, praying a remission of the damages adjudged against him as a defaulter for a part of the revenue due from said county.
3. Mr. J. M. Johnson presented the petition of Paschal G. Toune, praying the passage of a law remitting the per centum upon the taxes for which a tract of land was sold as the property of Patrick H. Randolph.

4. Mr. J. B. Evans presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Allen county, against the repeal of the law declaring Trammel's creek a navigable stream.

5. Mr. J. O'Bannon presented the petition of Milton B. McWorthy, administrator of Elias McWorthy, dec'd, praying the passage of a law authorizing a sale of a certain lot in the town of Paducah for the purpose of paying his debts.

Which petitions and remonstrance were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee on Religion; the second to the committee on Ways and Means; the third to the committee for Courts of Justice; the fourth to the committee on Internal Improvement; and the fifth to Messrs. J. O'Bannon, Emerson and McLean.

A message was received from the Senate announcing their disagreement to bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of Lydia Elliott.
An act for the benefit of Gabriel Amos.
An act for the benefit of Mary R. Price.
An act for the benefit of Daniel Shacklett.

And the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of Henry Rowland.
An act for the benefit of William Martin, Jr.
An act adding a part of Caldwell county to Livingston county, and for other purposes.

An act allowing David Bailey a change of venue.
An act for the benefit of Charles N. Talbot and William H. Talbot, infant devisees of Drury Ham, deceased.

The House then took up for consideration the resolution fixing on a day for the final adjournment of the Legislature.

Mr. Meriwether moved to lay said resolution on the table for the present.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. W. F. Evans and Buckner, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, 
Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Anderson, Anthony, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Brashears, Brooks, Bruce, Browder, Buckner, Evans, J. B. Evans, W. F.

It was then moved to amend said resolution by striking out the first day of February next, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Swope then moved to fill the blank in said resolution with the 10th February next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. W. F. Evans and Alexander, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,

Messrs. Alexander, Andrews, Barbour, Broadfoot, Buford, Busby, Clay, H. Craig,

Emerson, Goodson, Hinde, Hinde, Johnston, J. Johnston, J. M.

Kalus, Langford, Lane,

Morehead, O'Bannon, J. Pitts, Sprigg, Stone, Swope, Thomas, Wickliffe.—25.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Anderson, Anthony, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Brashears, Brooks, Bruce, Browder, Buckner,

Gooding, Green, Hammond, Helm, Hickman, Holloway, Hough, Irwin, Jasper, Kincaid,

Nicholas, O'Bannon, J. W. Parker, Patterson, Payne, Peak, Riffe, Slaughter, Smith, Stewart,
Mr. Helm then moved to fill the blank in said resolution with the 16th February next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. W. F. Evans and Hammond, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

The said resolution, as amended, was then twice read and adopted.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Helm, from the committee on the Sinking Fund—1. A bill to increase the resources of the Sinking Fund.

By Mr. McLean—2. A bill appropriating the fines and forfeitures of Todd county, and for other purposes.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and the second was referred to the committee on Education.

The resolution, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The yeas and nays being required on the passage thereof, by Messrs. Sprigg and Lane, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Bradley, Coffey, Kincaid, McClure, Sprigg, Smith.
Mr. Trimble, from the committee on Banks, to whom was referred a bill, entitled, an act to restore the privileges of the Banks in this Commonwealth when they shall resume specie payments—reported the same without amendment. And after some consideration thereof,

The House then adjourned.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act for the benefit of Shelby College. And the passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act providing that the fines and forfeitures in this Commonwealth shall be a fund for the payment of Jurors.

An act to establish a precinct at the house of Peggy Craig, in Knox county, and one at the house of Samuel Woolum, in the county of Harlan.

An act to amend an act to regulate the Fayette and Scott circuit courts.

The Speaker laid before the House the response of James R. Skiles, one of the Green river Commissioners, to a resolution of this House in relation to the appropriation of $7,500 to Green and Barren rivers, which is as follows, viz:

Hon. R. P. Letcher,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Dear Sir—Please lay the inclosed response to certain resolutions of the House, before that honorable body.

Respectfully,

JAMES R. SKILES.

January 29th, 1838.

To the House of Representatives:

In obedience to resolutions of the House, adopted 22d inst., the undersigned, President of the Board of Green and Barren River Commissioners, respectfully reports: That subsequently to the passage of the act referred to, directing the application of the $7,500, an act was passed suspending the powers of the Green River Board as Commissioners for the State. The subsequent action of this Board has been based upon the following order of the Board of Internal Improvement, and entirely restricted to the therein named objects.

"OFFICE OF BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, March 6th, 1837."

"Ordered, That the Locks and Dams now under contract on Green and Barren rivers be, and the same are hereby continued, under the superintendence of the Green and Barren River Commissioners."

It will, at once, be seen that the Board of Green River Commissioners, have never had this improvement under their direction. The undersigned, as agent and member of the Board of Internal Improvement, was authorized to carry out the object of this appropriation, in part, by the following order, dated March 6th, 1837.

"Ordered, That James R. Skiles, one of the members of the Board, be authorized to contract for the clearing of the banks, &c. of Big Barren river, Panther creek and Rough creek, in such manner as he may think advisable, provided the amount to be expended does not exceed the amount appropriated, by law, for those purposes."

Under authority of this order, contracts were entered into for removing the timber materially in the way of boats, and belting, or deadening, all the remainder to the top of the banks, and removing the snags and logs in the channel of all the above streams, for some distance on each, the cost of
which should certainly be within the appropriation. The undersigned reported these contracts to the President of the Board of Internal Improvement immediately upon entering into them.

The distance put under contract on Barren is, from Bowlinggreen to the mouth of Peters' creek, 57½ miles. At this point the present State road passes from Glasgow by Scottsville to Gallatin, and the contemplated Bardstown, Glasgow and Gallatin Turnpike will also pass. $1,457 73 have been paid the contractor, upon the estimate of the Engineer, William Moore, Esq. This amount is 85 per cent. only of the estimate, 15 per cent. being withheld in consequence of a failure fully to comply with the contract, and will be withheld until some means are agreed upon by the parties to adjust the difficulty.

Without papers which are at Bowlinggreen, a more detailed report cannot be made out, but the undersigned hopes that the above may contain all the information essential to the objects of the resolutions.

With respect,

JAMES R. SKILES.

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Taylor, from the select committee appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to amend an act, entitled, an act incorporating the towns of Harrodsburg and Danville.

Which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The House again resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to restore the privileges of the Banks in this Commonwealth when they shall resume specie payments. And after some discussion had thereon,

The House then adjourned
A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they insist on their amendment to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to amend the 77th and 79th sections of the Militia law, approved February 9, 1837.

And concur in the amendments proposed by this House to bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the Union Literary Society, and the Deinologian Society of Centre College.

An act to reduce the number of Constables in Spencer county, and to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to Union county.

And had passed bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of Abraham Miller.
An act for the benefit of Louisa A. Rust.
An act for the benefit of Catharine Rowe.
An act for the benefit of Thomas J. Oliver.
An act for the benefit of Reuben Holeman.
An act appropriating the vacant lands in Clinton county to lessening the county levy.

An act to improve the navigation of the Beech Fork of Salt river in Nelson county.
An act for the benefit of James H. Coleman, of the county of Breckinridge.
An act for the benefit of John P. Lowry, late Sheriff of Jessamine county.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike road from Franklin county, to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.
An act for the benefit of Peyton Justice, and others.
An act to incorporate the Falmouth and Lexington Railroad Company.
An act further to regulate the mode of proceeding in distraining for rent in this Commonwealth.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Clarke county.
An act the better to secure the collection of taxes.
An act for the benefit of Chilan Carter.

An act to improve the road from Greensburg by way of Columbia, James-town and Monticello, to the Tennessee State line in a direction to Knox-ville.

With amendments to the five last named bills.
And the passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

- An act to amend an act concerning the town of Bowlinggreen.
- An act for the benefit of the Pilots at the Falls of Ohio.
- An act to regulate the circuit courts in the 15th Judicial district.
- An act for the benefit of William M. Smith, and others, of Whitley county.
- An act for the benefit of Elisha Green, of Harlan county.
- An act for the benefit of Burtis Ringo, Sheriff of Fleming county.
- An act to appoint commissioners to review the State road from Ghent to Sanders' mill.
- An act to amend the charter of the Mechanics' Savings Institution of Louisville.
- An act to amend the charter of the Louisville Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Lane presented the petition of Isaac Whitson, praying that his name be changed to that of Young.

Mr. Irwin presented the petition of Thomas Stone and Rachael Stone, his wife, praying that they may be divorced.

Mr. J. O'Bannon presented the petition of sundry citizens of Graves county, praying the establishment of an election precinct in said county at Dublin.

Mr. McLean presented the petition of Moranda S. E. Motley, praying to be divorced from her husband, Paschal Motley.

Mr. Craig presented the petition of Jesse Adams, praying to be divorced from his wife, Peggy Adams.

Which petitions were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first, to Messrs. Lane, Field and Trumbo; the second, fourth and fifth, to the committee on Religion; and the third to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills and resolutions, of the following titles, viz:

- An act for the benefit of James G. Pitts.
- An act for the benefit of Martha McLane.
- An act for the benefit of the heirs of Elzaphin Richards, deceased.
- An act for the benefit of James G. Edens.
- An act for the benefit of the Trustees and Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church in Louisville, and the Methodist Episcopal Church in Louisville.

An act to incorporate the town of Raywick, in Marion county.
An act authorizing the Trustees of Shelbyville to change a street.
An act for the benefit of Henry Trimble.
An act to establish the town of Willisburg, and for other purposes.
An act to establish a State road from Hopkinsville, in Christian county, to Morgantown, in Butler county.
An act to establish a ferry across the Ohio river at Paducah.
An act to amend the act, entitled, an act to amend the law concerning ferries, approved February 21, 1837.
An act to incorporate the Georgetown Lyceum.
An act for the benefit of the administratrix and heirs of William A. Shirley, deceased.
An act for the benefit of the Jailer of Henry county.
An act for the benefit of the town of Middletown, in Jefferson county.
An act to authorize the Register of this Commonwealth to receive and register certain surveys made in this Commonwealth, in the year 1837.
An act to regulate the proceedings of the county court of Perry.
An act to legalize the proceedings of the court of Assessment of the 104th Regiment of Kentucky Militia, for the year 1837.
An act for the benefit of Abraham Vandepool, of Rockcastle county
An act for the benefit of William Martin, Jr.
An act for the benefit of Henry Rowland.
An act adding a part of Caldwell county to Livingston county.
An act to legalize the proceedings of the Trustees of the town of Owingsville.
An act to extend the spring term of the Russell circuit court, and to change the spring term of the Casey circuit court.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Bath county.
An act for the benefit of the administrator of George C. Goodridge, dec'd.
An act for the benefit of Samuel Grisham, of Christian county.
An act for the benefit of Simeon Haydon.
An act for the benefit of John S. Lander and the heirs of Dawson Haggard.
An act for the benefit of Samuel Ash and the heirs of Daniel McNeil, deceased.
An act for the benefit of Charles N. Talbot and William H. Talbot, infant devisees of Drury Ham, deceased.
An act allowing David Bailey a change of venue.
An act to establish and incorporate the town of Oak Grove, in Christian county.
An act to legalize the proceedings of the county court of Hardin in regard to surveys, and sales of vacant lands, made in said county.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Livingston, Ohio and Gallatin counties.

An act to incorporate the Kentucky Association for the improvement of the breeds of stock.

An act to incorporate the Harlan Museum Company.


An act to regulate the terms of the Fayette and Scott circuit courts.

An act authorizing the Fleming county court to fix the price of vacant lands in said county.

An act for the benefit of Brice M. Frazier.

An act for the benefit of the children of James G. Sharp.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to define more particularly the line between Boone and Gallatin counties, and for other purposes, approved December 18, 1837.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Washington county.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of William Steele, deceased.

An act to apply the fines and forfeitures of the county of Pulaski to lessening the county levy of said county.

Resolutions for the President of the Board of Internal Improvement to furnish information in relation to Turnpike roads, and rivers, in the different sections of the State.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. Washington, from the select committee, to whom was referred a bill to regulate the weight of grain in this Commonwealth—reported the same with an amendment as a substitute for the original bill, which was concurred in.

Ordered, That the said bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, announcing that he had signed and approved sundry enrolled bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act allowing James M. Layman, a change of venue.

An act to amend an act to provide for the improvement of the road from Franklin county to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.

An act to repeal the present road laws in Greenup county, and to revive all other road laws.

An act to add the county of Lincoln to the ninth Judicial District in this Commonwealth.

An act to change the names of John C. Bucklin of the city of Louisville, and Chesterfield Dougherty, of Ohio county.
An act allowing Theophilus Cooksey, a change of venue.
An act to allow three additional terms to the county court of Montgomery county.
An act for the benefit of William Doolin's wife and children.
An act to establish a State road from Perryville, in Mercer county, to Bloomfield, in Nelson county, and for other purposes.
An act to legalize the proceedings of the Trustees of the town of Glasgow, and for other purposes.
An act for the benefit of William Smith.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of Michael Martz.
An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act to allow the county court of Fleming to take stock in turnpike roads.
An act to incorporate the town of Albany, in Clinton county, and Ballardsville, in Oldham county.
An act to authorize the county courts of Allen and Barren counties to subscribe stock in the Glasgow and Scottsville Turnpike Road Company.
An act applying the fines and forfeitures of Allen county to the benefit of the county seminary.
An act allowing further time to the 32d Regiment Kentucky Militia to hold their court of assessment.
An act to amend an act for benefit of Warner Crow, late Sheriff of Daviess county, approved January 13, 1837.
An act for the benefit of Rebecca Bromley.
An act for the benefit of Nancy Ann Lashbrooks.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish a State road from Ford's ferry, in Livingston county, to Princeton, in Caldwell county.
An act to legalize the proceedings of the 62d Regiment Kentucky Militia.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act appropriating 6,000 acres of land west of the Tennessee river, for the erection of a bridge across Pitman's creek below Barrett's mill, in Green county, where the road crosses from Greensburg to Louisville, approved 20th Feb. 1835.
An act to extend and continue in force an act approved 29th February, 1836, entitled, an act extending for a certain period, and with certain limitations, the charter of the Old Bank of Kentucky.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish the town of Mount Carmel.
An act to extend the limits of the town of Paducah.
An act for the benefit of A. Adams, and for other purposes.
An act to add a portion of Harlan county to the county of Knox.
An act to amend the act further to regulate the Wilderness Turnpike road.
An act to incorporate a Fire Company in the town of Cynthiana, and for other purposes.
An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Hopkins county.
An act allowing additional Justices of the Peace and Constables to the counties of Christian and Knox, and additional Justices of the Peace to the counties of Scott and Whitley.
An act for the benefit of the Brownsville Seminary.

Approved, January 27, 1838.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:
On motion of Mr. W. F. Evans—1. A bill to provide for the improvement of Big Barren river from the mouth of Peters' creek, in Barren county, to the mouth of Line creek, in the county of Monroe.
On motion of Mr. Leavell—2. A bill for the benefit of D. S. Hays, Brigade Inspector of the 27th Brigade of Kentucky Militia.
On motion of Mr. Holloway—3. A bill for the benefit of Elias W. Smith.

Ordered, That the committee on Internal Improvement prepare and bring in the first; Messrs. Morrow, McLean, Leavell and Barbour, the second; and the committee on Ways and Means, the third.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:
By Mr. Beaseman—1. A bill to extend the powers of the Trustees of the town of Cynthiana, in Harrison county.
By Mr. Barbour—2. A bill to repeal an act, entitled, an act concerning ferries on Cumberland river, in Trigg county, approved 17th February, 1837.
By Mr. C. M. Clay—3. A bill for the benefit of the Madison Troop of Cavalry.
By Mr. Lane—4. A bill to reduce the size of the public square in the town of Bedford, in Trimble county, and for other purposes.
By same—5. A bill to legalize certain proceedings of the Shelby county court.
By Mr. Bledsoe—6. A bill to incorporate the Bourbon County Agricultural Society.
By Mr. Field—7. A bill to authorize changes of venue from the Louisville chancery court to the Jefferson circuit court.
By Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement—8. A bill further to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth
and seventh bills were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and the
eighth was re-committed to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of
the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh bills having been dis-
pensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of the 8th
bill for the use of the members of this House.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate,
entitled, an act to restore the privileges of the Banks in this Commonwealth
when they shall resume specie payments. The said bill reads as follows,
viz:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of
Kentucky, That the Bank of Kentucky, Northern Bank of Kentucky, and
the Bank of Louisville, shall be exonerated from any forfeitures of
their notes in circulation, and their other liabilities, in gold or silver; and until
the Bank of Kentucky shall resume specie payment, her notes under discount
and her bills of exchange shall not exceed six millions of dollars, exclusive of
State and City Bonds now held by said Bank; and until the Northern Bank
of Kentucky shall resume specie payments, her notes under discount and her
bills of exchange shall not exceed three millions five hundred thousand dol-

lars, exclusive of State Bonds now held by said Bank; and until the Bank
of Louisville shall resume specie payments, her notes under discount and her
bills of exchange shall not exceed sixteen hundred thousand dollars: Provided,
That should said Banks, or any of them, not resume specie payments pari
passu with the Banks in the eastern cities and those of the surrounding States,
or within thirty days after those Banks shall generally resume, the Governor
of the Commonwealth shall issue his proclamation, stating the fact, and fixing
a day for the Banks to resume specie payments, on which day the Banks
shall resume specie payments: Provided, That nothing in this section shall
be so construed as to exempt the several Banks aforesaid from all the penal-
ties and liabilities now provided in their respective charters, for the failure
to pay specie, if, at any time hereafter, they shall resume the payment of
specie, under the provisions of this act, they shall, thereafte, when demand-
ed, fail to redeem their notes and pay their liabilities in specie: And, provi-
ded further, That if said Banks do not resume specie payments, on or before
the first day of the next session of this Legislature, the same power over
said Banks for refusing to pay specie, before and after the passage of this
act, shall be the same in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of
Kentucky, as exists under their charters before the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the twenty eighth section of the char-
ter of the Bank of Louisville shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and
said Bank is hereby authorized to proceed in her business, as though
said section had not been in the charter: Provided, however, That
if the Bank of Louisville shall avail herself of the benefit of the first
section of this act, it shall be on condition that the Commonwealth of Ken-
tucky have the right, at any time, to investigate the affairs of the Bank, by a committee of the Legislature; and at any time, within five years after the passage of this act, to subscribe for five hundred thousand dollars of the two million of capital authorized by the first section of the charter, instead of the five hundred thousand dollars reserved to the Commonwealth, by the provision of the nineteenth section; and after the subscription of the five hundred thousand dollars by the Commonwealth, said Bank shall not be under any obligation to extend the amount of capital stock: And provided further, That if said Bank shall take payment of the said five hundred thousand dollars in state bonds, bearing five per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the office of the Bank, and not to be sold by the Bank under par—the charter of said Bank shall be extended until the first day of January, 1856; and said Bank shall have authority to establish and continue either one or two branches, with a reasonable amount of capital; and if she shall establish one of the branches within three years, the charter shall be extended four years; and on the establishment of the second branch, the charter shall be extended five additional years; and if said Bank elects to establish either one or two branches, she may appoint such officers and agents, for the management thereof, as the President and Directors shall deem proper.

Mr. Lawless moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section, viz:

Be it further enacted, That the time allowed to said Banks for a resumption of specie payments, shall not extend beyond the tenth day of January next.

Mr. Anderson then moved the following as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Lawless, viz:

In section one, strike out the words “as soon as,” and insert the word “provided;” and after the word “silver” insert the following, “on or before the first day of July, 1838.” And to strike out the first proviso in the first section, and to add to the bill the following section, viz:

Be it further enacted, That in case the said Banks, or either of them, should fail or refuse to redeem their notes in circulation, or other liabilities, in gold or silver, on or before the first day of July, 1838, then the Attorney General be, and he is hereby directed to cause a scire facit to be forthwith issued against such Bank, so refusing, and cause a judgment of forfeiture to be declared, as is provided in the original charters of said Banks.

Mr. Hammond then moved the previous question, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Sprigg and Lane, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Adams,
Andrews,
Beaseman,
Bledsoe,
Breadfoot,
Brooks,
Green,
Hammond,
Hinde,
Keflas,
Kincaid,
Lane,
Leavell,
Nicholas,
Pitts,
Pratt,
Rodes,
Slaughter,
Spalding,
Stone,
Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Goodson, Goodson, Patterson,
Anderson, Haydon, Haydon, Payne,
Anthony, Helm, Helm, Peak,
Barbour, Hickman, Hickman, Riffe,
Bradley, Holloway, Holloway, Ruddle,
Brandon, Irwin, Irwin, Smith,
Brashears, Jasper, Jasper, Sprigg,
Bruce, Johnston, J., Johnston, J. M., Stewart,
Buford, Lackey, Lackey, Swope,
Busby, Langford, Langford, Sympson,
Bush, Lawless, Lawless, Taylor,
Coffey, McClure, McClure, Thomas,
Dohoney, Morehead, Morehead, Thompson,
Edmonson, Morrow, Morrow, Thornton,
Evans, J. B. O'Bannon, J., O'Bannon, J. W., Wade,
Gatewood, O'Bannon, J. W., O'Bannon, J. W., Washington,
Glenn, Woodson, Woodson, Wickliffe,
Gooding, Parker, Parker, Woolfolk—54.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment of Mr.
Anderson, as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Lawless, and decided in
the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Anderson and
J. B. Evans, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Anderson, Emerson, Emerson, Riffe,
Anthony, Evans, J. B., Evans, J. B., Smith,
Bradley, Gooding, Gooding, Sprigg,
Brandon, Jasper, Jasper, Swope,
Brashears, Lackey, Lackey, Sympson,
Bruce, Langford, Langford, Taylor,
Buford, McClure, McClure, Thompson,
Busby, O'Bannon, J., O'Bannon, J. W., Wade,
Bush, O'Bannon, J. W., O'Bannon, J. W., Woodson,
Coffey, Patterson, Patterson, Woolfolk—32.
Craig, Peak, Peak,
Dohoney,

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Green, Green, Morehead,
Messrs. Adams, Hammond, Hammond, Morrow,
Alexander, Haydon, Haydon, Nicholas,
Mr. Symson then moved to amend the amendment offered by Mr. Lawless by striking out "the tenth day of January next," and inserting "the first day of September next."

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Lawless, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Irwin then moved the following amendment, viz:

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Bank of Kentucky to increase the capital of the Branch at Greensburg, fifty per cent., also the Branches at Bowlinggreen and Hopkinsville, fifty per cent. each, before the Bank shall be restored to the privileges contained in the first section of this act.

Mr. McLean moved the following as a substitute to the amendment of Mr. Irwin, viz:

Be it further enacted, That when the second million in the Bank of Kentucky shall be completed by subscription on the part of the Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of said Bank to employ three hundred thousand dollars of the actual capital thereof, in the Branches of said Bank, located south of Green river.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Irwin and Barbour, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—
Those who voted in the negative were—


The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Irwin, and decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Irwin and Sprigg, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Andrews, Beaseman, Bledsoe, Glenn, Gooding, Haydon, Helm, Hickman, Hinde, Parker, Pratt, Rodes, Slaughter, Smith, Spalding,
Mr. Leavell then moved the following amendment, viz:

Be it further enacted, That the Bank of Kentucky shall increase, during the present year, the capital of the Branches at Greensburg, Bowling Green and Hopkinsville, fifty per cent.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Leavell and Barbour, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hammond, Morrow, Helm, Parker, Irwin, Patterson, Jasper, Payne, Anthony, Irwin, Peak, Irwin, Patterson, Johnstone, J. M., Pitts, Lackey, Pratt, Lane, Pratt, Lawless, Riffe, Leavell, Ruddle, Leavell, Spalding, Gatewood, Symson, O'Bannon, J. W., Tyce, McChre, Thomas, Bartson, McChre, Thornton, Browder, Waddle, Brown, Wade, Broadfoot, Wickliffe, Brooks, Woodson.——52.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Bradley then moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the follow­
ing section, viz:

Be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of March next, the Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, shall be required to redeem their five dollar notes with gold or silver, when the same shall be demanded.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in
the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Bradley and Do­
honey, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Anderson, Anthony, Barbour, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Brashears, Bruce, Buford, Bush, Coffey, Craig, Dohoney, Edmonson, Emerson, Evans, J. B.

Gatewood, Glenn, Gooding, Goodson, Hayden, Irwin, Jasper, Johnson, J. M., Lackey, Langford, Lawless, McClare, Moore, Morrow, O'Bannon, J.

Patterson, Peak, Pitts, Pratt, Riffe, Smith, Spagg, Stewart, Swope, Symson, Taylor, Thomas, Trumbo, Wade, Woolfolk.—47.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Andrews, Bleisoe, Broadfoot, Brooks, Browder, Buckner, Bullock, Clay, H.

Helm, Hickman, Hinde, Holloway, Johnston, J., Kalfus, Kincaid, Lane, Leavell, Linthicum, MeClung.

Nicholas, Parker, Payne, Rodes, Ruddle, Slaughter, Spalding, Stone, Thornsberg, Thornton, Trimble.
Ordered, That said bill be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had disagreed to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of Emanuel Cox.

And had passed bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to extend the limits of the town of Bloomfield, in Nelson county.

An act authorizing the county court of Whitley to open a wagon road to the falls of Cumberland.

An act for the benefit of Mary Staples.

An act for the benefit of Mary Armstrong and her children.

An act to explain the law concerning affrays, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies.

An act to amend an act establishing the Whitley Turnpike road.

With amendments to the three last named bills.

And that they had received official information from the Governor, that he had approved and signed enrolled bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the Bowling Green Library Company.

An act to authorize the transcribing of certain entries and surveys by the surveyor of Green county.

An act for the benefit of Squire Griffin.

An act to exempt the citizens of Harlan and Knox counties from paying toll at the turnpike gates on the Crab Orchard and Madison forks of the Wilderness road.
An act to appropriate the fines and forfeitures accruing in the town of Hardinsburg to the improvement of the streets of the same.

An act authorizing the county court of Marion to enlarge the public square in Lebanon.

An act to amend the law establishing the Police Court of Louisville.

An act to amend the several acts to suppress the practice of duelling.

An act to amend the charter of the Louisville Savings Institution.

An act for the benefit of the 36th Regiment of Kentucky Militia.

An act to establish two additional election precincts in the county of Green.

An act to incorporate the Lewisburg Academy.

Approved, January 27, 1838.

Also, the following joint resolutions which originated in the Senate, viz:

Joint resolutions in relation to the currency, and the administration of the General Government.

Approved, January 27, 1838.

1. Mr. Thornsburg presented the petition of sundry citizens of Estill county, praying for an additional Justice of the Peace to said county.

2. Mr. Trimble presented the petition of sundry citizens of Greenup county, praying the repeal of a law passed at the present session, defining the line between Greenup and Lewis counties.

Which were received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee for Courts of Justice, and the second to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, of the following titles, viz:

An act to extend the limits of the town of Bloomfield, in Nelson county.

An act authorizing the county court of Whitley to open a wagon road to the falls of Cumberland.

An act for the benefit of Mary Staples.

An act to incorporate the Falmouth and Lexington Railroad Company.

An act for the benefit of the City School in the town of Frankfort, and for other purposes.

An act for the benefit of Peyton Justice, and others.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike road from Franklin county, to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of William Hogan, deceased.

An act for the benefit of Walker Daniel, infant heir of Walker Daniel and Eliza Daniel, deceased, of Shelby county.
An act for the benefit of Lloyd Warfield.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act for the benefit of Shelby College.

An act for the benefit of James H. Coleman, of the county of Breckinridge.

An act for the benefit of John P. Lowry, late Sheriff of Jessamine county.

An act to improve the navigation of the Beech Fork of Salt river in Nelson county.

An act appropriating the vacant lands in Clinton county to lessening the county levy.

An act for the benefit of Thomas J. Oliver.

An act for the benefit of Reuben Holeman.

An act for the benefit of Catharine Rowe.

An act for the benefit of Louisa A. Rust.

An act for the benefit of Abraham Miller.

An act to incorporate the Union Literary Society of the county of Boone, and the Deinologian Society of Centre College.

An act to reduce the number of Constables in Spencer county, and to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to Union county.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

The amendment proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Clark county, were twice read and concurred in.

A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act concerning the Pilots at the falls of Ohio, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as afore-said.

Mr. H. Clay, Jr. from the joint committee appointed to examine Transylvania University and the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, made the following report, viz:

The joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, raised for the purpose of examining the Lunatic Asylum and Transylvania University, beg leave to report, that in fulfilment of the duties assigned them, they convened at Lexington, on Monday the first day of January, 1838, and proceeded on the day following, accompanied by the Commissioners of the Asylum, to make an examination of that Institution. The committee made a thorough examination of the building and its inmates; and
it affords them much pleasure to have it in their power to state that they found the Asylum in excellent condition. The building is admirably suited for the purpose for which it was intended. It has largely upwards of a hundred rooms, and the whole are so arranged, by entries passing through the building, that every room can be entered without passing through another. Each patient has a separate room, or dormitory, for sleeping, warmed by stoves so constructed as neither to expose the patient, or building, to injury from fire. There are also several large halls in which the more orderly of the patients can assemble, during the day, the males and females in separate apartments; and their comfort, in every respect, is as great as the nature of their maladies will admit. The building is well aired, and kept with a degree of neatness that would do credit to a private family. The Institution, in its object, is most benevolent, and does great honor to the State, and the committee take great pleasure in recommending it to the continued fostering care of the Legislature. On the 31st of December, 1836, there were 100 patients in the Asylum, 44 males and 56 females. During the year 1837, there were received 65, and 52 were discharged, eloped, or died, making an increase of 13, and leaving in the Asylum, at the time of examination, 113, viz: 45 males and 68 females. There were 11 elopements during the last year; but as there is now a high board fence around the lot, a hope is indulged that few instances of the kind will occur in future. The fiscal affairs of the Institution are in a good condition. There was received for the board of patients, during the year 1837, the sum of $3,279.08, and the whole receipts for the year, including the annual appropriation of $5,000, and a balance on hand from the previous year of $2,356.03, were $10,691.09; and the expenditures were $9,819.02, leaving a balance in the hands of the Commissioners of $872.07. There was an expenditure for building a fence round the yard, last year, amounting to $1,442.69. This was an extraordinary expenditure, and will not occur again. The committee are therefore of opinion that the usual annual appropriation of $5,000, with the other ordinary income of the Institution, and the balance on hand, will be sufficient to sustain the Asylum for the present year, and accordingly recommend that said appropriation be made.

The committee, having completed the examination of the Asylum, next proceeded to the examination of Transylvania University. It affords the committee great satisfaction to have it in their power to state that the Law and Medical Departments of the University continue to flourish in an eminent degree. In the Law Department there are 43 students; and in the Medical, 226. The Law Class, though not quite so large as it was last year, is certainly very respectable. The report of last year shows that it was then the second Law School in the United States. If it is somewhat less, at the present time, it may be accounted for from the general derangement of the pecuniary concerns of the country, and the great falling off in the price of almost all agricultural products. The difficulty of the times, naturally has the effect to induce men to reduce their expenditures, and it is to be expected that some effect will be thereby produced on the classes in a University. The Medical Class, compared with the last year, is also somewhat reduced. The last report shows that the class was composed of 240 students. This year it has 226, being a reduction of 14. When we take into consideration that the same causes which probably operated to reduce the Law Class, have
likely had a similar effect upon the Medical Class; and, moreover, that there has been an entire reorganization of the Medical Department, since the last report, and that a rival institution has been set up at a point not very distant, the committee feel themselves warranted in expressing the opinion, that this department will continue to flourish in a most eminent degree.

The committee regret that it is not in their power to express an equally favorable opinion in relation to the Acme of the Department of the University. Truth compels them to state, that this department is in a most languishing condition; and nothing but an energetic and timely interposition, on the part of the Legislature, can save it from utter prostration. For an elucidation of its fiscal concerns, the committee were referred to the documents accompanying the report of last year, which are to be found in the Appendix to the Senate Journal, page 174. From one of those documents, it will appear that the property belonging to the institution is worth 84,000 dollars. The ground on which the University building is erected, consists of twenty acres. It lies just in the suburbs of Lexington, and is most beautifully situated. The principal college building is a most noble edifice, and finely adapted for the purpose intended. There is also a building for the Preparatory Department, and a house for the Janitor. On what is called the Blythe property, (a five acre lot, adjoining and comprising a part of the twenty acres,) there is a good brick house, suitable and intended for the residence of the President of the Institution. The Morrisonian fund, 20,000 dollars, sustains the Professorship of Mathematics, The Library and Philosophical Apparatus are estimated at 7,000 dollars. These various items compose the aggregate of 84,000 dollars, and the committee believe the estimate is not too high. This property belongs to the State, and affords an excellent foundation upon which to rear up a University, which, if properly nurtured, will probably attract to it the rising youth of the great valley of the Mississippi, as well as of our own State, to obtain the higher degrees of education. But to give the University the highest degree of usefulness, the cost of obtaining an education ought to be reduced as low as possible. To obtain this desideratum, it is essentially necessary that a refectory should be erected, with a suitable number of dormitories, for the accommodation of the students. This would have the effect of greatly reducing the price of board, and would thus bring the benefits of the Institution within the reach of young men in moderate circumstances; and having the students at all times, immediately under the notice of the professors, would tend to preserve subordination and regularity in their attendance, and a more rapid progress in their collegiate studies.

The committee have taken some pains to obtain a plan of a building suitable for the purpose, and an estimate of its cost. The plan proposed consists of a central building with a large hall, or refectory, and rooms for the steward's family; and two wings, one extending from each end, containing twenty four dormitories each, in a double range, and a passage between; the whole building being 242 feet long and 35 feet deep, and two stories high. The two wings would thus contain forty eight rooms, besides two of larger size, over the refectory, and each room would conveniently accommodate two students. The plan also embraces a kitchen and smoke house, and the whole cost is estimated at 16,735 dollars. Having been prepared by a skillful workman, and a man of strict integrity, the committee have great confidence in its correctness. There are rooms in the University building sub-
cient for the accommodation of about 20 students. If the plan proposed was carried out, there would be sufficient room for the accommodation of 100 students; and as a part of the students would be from the city of Lexington, who would board with their parents or guardians, and as others would probably prefer boarding in private families, even at higher rates, it is not probable more dormitories would be necessary until the students should increase to 200. The plan of the building is, moreover, such as will admit of being conveniently added to as circumstances may require. The committee, however, abstain from recommending any appropriation towards building a refectory, at this time, because in the actual condition of our revenues they believe it would not be expedient to appropriate more than the sum which they propose appropriating as hereinafter recommended.

In a communication from the Trustees to the committee of last year, they expressed a desire, if the Legislature would assist them in doing so, to establish eight professorships in the University, to-wit: Belles-lettres and the philosophy of the human mind, Rhetoric, &c., to be filled by the President; Natural and Moral Philosophy; Ancient Languages; Modern Languages; Mathematics; Geology and Mineralogy; Civil and Military Engineering; and Botany and Chemistry. The committee are of opinion that modern languages might be dispensed with for the present; and that it would be inexpedient to teach military engineering in the University, as that branch could be more usefully taught in a National Institution, to-wit: at West Point.

There are seven professorships, therefore, which, in the opinion of the committee, ought to be established. One of these is sustained by the proceeds of the Morristonian fund, which yields $1,200 per annum, to-wit: the professorship of mathematics. In the professorships of geology and mineralogy, civil engineering, and botany and chemistry, the State has a deep interest, and the committee propose that such an appropriation shall be made as will sustain them, because of their great utility in promoting the cardinal interests of the State. The State has, at this time, great need of an able geologist and mineralogist. Our slackwater navigation is progressing rapidly towards our mineral regions, and it is all important that those localities should be thoroughly explored, which will be first reached. A professor of geology and mineralogy might very profitably employ a portion of his time, during the favorable season of the year, in making a geological survey, and appropriate the balance of his time in instructing a class in the University. By directing his attention from year to year, to the most important points, having due regard to the progress of our river improvements, he would be able to discover and lay bare the inexhaustible resources of our most important mineral localities, by the time they shall be reached by our slack water navigation; and thus we should be prepared to avail ourselves of them, and derive a double advantage from the minerals themselves, and from the increased business, and consequent increased tolls on the rivers, having their sources in the mineral regions.

A professor of civil engineering, is also of vast importance to the State. The great number of improvements now in progress, and yet to be commenced throughout the United States, creates a great demand for skilful Engineers. We know not at what moment those in our service may be induced, by offers of higher salaries, to leave our service. If we are com-
pelled to seek among strangers for others to supply their place, we may, perchance, get those who do not possess sufficient skill in their profession; and may lose, in a single summer, more than would employ a skilful professor for a lifetime. But if we have Engineers taught at home, we have the best possible means of making a good selection, and the ready means of supplying the places of those who may, from any cause, leave our service.

Chemistry has an intimate connection with the sister science of geology and mineralogy; and botany may, with great propriety, be annexed to chemistry; and the two be thus blended in one professorship. If these three professorships are sustained by the State, it is believed, that with the aid of the Morrisonian fund and the tuition fees, derived from the whole of the professorships, the University may be put into successful operation, with seven professorships, four of them being permanently endowed. The committee propose to make an annual appropriation for the term of five years, for the support of the professorships of geology and mineralogy, civil engineering, and botany and chemistry. They would propose that the appropriation should be five thousand dollars for each year; that the Trustees of the University shall apply such portion of that sum to the payment of the salaries of the three Professors, as they may deem expedient. Provided that no one of them shall receive a greater salary than $1,500 per annum, and the salaries to be graded according to the importance of the Professorships, and the service to be rendered. The salaries of the Professors to be paid quarterly out of the Public Treasury. Provided however, that in addition to his salary, the actual expenses of the Professor of geology and mineralogy, while engaged in his geological survey, shall be paid; and also, the actual expenses of the civil Engineer, while engaged in field service, instructing his class in practical engineering; and said expenses are to be paid out of so much of the $5,000 as shall not be applied to pay the salaries aforesaid.

The committee are not sufficiently apprised of the expenses attending a geological survey, to be able to say whether the sum proposed to be appropriated will be sufficient; after paying the salaries of the Professors, to pay the expenses of the geological survey; but if it should prove deficient in this respect, timely provision can be made at the next session of the Legislature. The importance and necessity for speedy action on this subject, in the opinion of the committee, requires that the Legislature should act on the subject at the present session; and they have the utmost confidence that any deficiencies in the plan now proposed, will be supplied by the wisdom of the next Legislature.

The committee are of opinion that there is an imperious necessity for an entire new organization of the University. They recommend, that for the temporary government of the Institution, the Governor shall appoint five Trustees, who shall, till otherwise provided by law, exercise all the powers of the present Board; and that the Governor be requested to open a correspondence with the Presidents of such of the Universities as he may deem expedient, with a view to obtain information as to the best mode of managing and governing Transylvania University; and that he report the information he shall obtain to the next Legislature, preparatory to the adoption of a permanent system for its good government.

The committee will close this report with a quotation from the report of
the joint committee of last year, for the double purpose of showing the importance of giving adequate support to the University, by the reasoning contained in the extract; and also, to show the concurrence of opinion of the two committees, as to the necessity of immediate action on this important subject: "It would be in vain to disguise the fact, that the University must cease to exist, so far at least as relates to the Academical department, unless immediate and effectual relief is afforded by making provision for the permanent endowment of the Institution, with competent means to give it character and credit, as a University; and the question is now solemnly addressed to the Legislature, shall the University be sustained, and placed on a foundation which shall render it highly useful and creditable to the State, or shall it be permitted to languish out a miserable existence, and expire for the want of means to sustain it? While all the other States in the Union are contributing most liberally towards rearing up a character for literature, by richly endowing their Universities and other Seminaries of learning, shall it be said that Kentuckians, who are among the foremost in the ranks of chivalry, and of generous and magnanimous patriotism, are so heightened and destitute of all literary pretensions that they, an entire community, will not contribute even as much as a single citizen has done, towards sustaining their own University. The late Col. James Morrison, gave, not only a fund of 20,000 dollars for the establishment of a professorship, yielding, at legal interest, 1200 dollars yearly in perpetuity, but gave besides, the entire residuum of his estate, amounting to a much larger sum. And shall it be said that the great and powerful State of Kentucky cannot give as much? Shall it be said that her citizens were unworthy of this noble munificence of one of her most worthy sons? That they suffered his beneficent intentions to wither and die, rather than contribute even as much as he has done, towards raising up a State Institution for literary purposes. What Kentuckian, traveling through a sister State, does not feel his bosom thrill with unspeakable pleasure when he hears the noble achievements of her sons, both by land and water, resounded in the highest terms of praise? And shall we suffer this noble, this chivalrous character to be stained by the charge of being too penurious to contribute, even the small amount recommended by this report, for the purpose of establishing a literary reputation, as enviable as that acquired in the battle field. It cannot be. Kentucky must sustain the reputation she has so dearly won. The blood of her children, shed in the battles of Tippecanoe, Raisin and Thames, cries aloud, that this stigma must not be affixed to our character. But it is not reputation alone that will result from the course recommended by your committee. The University will lay the foundation of a system of common schools throughout the State, by furnishing competent and skilful Teachers to conduct those primary Seminaries of learning. It will furnish skilful Engineers to make the necessary surveys, and to superintend the Internal Improvement of our State, a work that must continue till the utmost facilities are furnished for bringing into operation, not only our agricultural and manufacturing resources, but the mineral wealth of our remotest mountain regions. It will furnish the State with Geologists to explore the various mineral regions of the country, and thus, with unerring certainty, point out Internal Improvements to our greatest sources of mineral wealth. It will furnish us with Mineralogists to analyze and ascertain the value of the various metallic and other mineral substances, which shall be the results of our geological sur-
veys. In fine, it will furnish us with Botanists, with Legislators and with men skilled in all the departments of science. But it would be a work of supererogation to attempt to point out all the advantages that would result from a well endowed University.

The committee annex to this report, as a part thereof, a written communication from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. They also report a bill to carry out the principles of the report.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. BEATTY,
WM. G. CARTER,
J. C. WELLER,
HENRY CLAY, Jr.
WM. ANTHONY,
B. F. HICKMAN,
J. M. JOHNSON,
F. A. ANDREWS,
T. ALEXANDER,

Committee of the Senate,

Committee of H. R.

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 2, 1838.

TO THE HON. ADAM BEATTY,
Chairman of the Joint Committee, &c. &c.

Since the last examination of the joint committee of the Legislature, no essential change has taken place in the general condition and prospects of Transylvania University, and you are therefore referred to the report made of its then condition, wants and prospects, as some illustration of its present prostration and inefficiency. Then, Transylvania was without funds to sustain her in any tolerable degree of usefulness, and such is her present state of helplessness, that nothing creditable or profitable can be done for the State under this administration, without a competent endowment.

Before the re-organization of Transylvania, by an act of the general assembly of Kentucky, the whole of her valuable real estate had been sold, and the proceeds vested in the current expenses and the erection of a suitable edifice, or were expended in the payment of debts due to carpenters and other undertakers of the work. Yet with some aid from the Legislature, the university flourished in its several departments, until the unfortunate destruction by fire of its principal edifice and of most of its library. To repair this loss the trustees had nothing. But being the trustees of a legacy devised by Col. Morrison, they erected, in pursuance of his will, the present edifice of the Morrison College. To do this, most of the legacy has been exhausted, except that of $20,000 placed at interest for the endowment of the Morrison Professorship. So that the interest on this sum, say $1200 yearly, constitutes almost the only available means of Transylvania.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, without any thing definite being done by that body, on the report of the trustees, or that of the joint committee, the trustees have had great difficulty in knowing what to do with the University and its affairs. To continue the officers then employed at competent salaries was impossible; to reduce those salaries was nothing short of dismissing them from office and breaking up the very nucleus of the University, without any competent authority to dispose of the public pro-
perty until the Legislature should take possession of it. In this extremity, the Trustees determined to reduce the salary of the President, which being
known to him, his resignation was tendered and accepted by the Board.
The Rev. S. G. Marshall, Professor of Ancient Languages, having been
elected to the Presidency of the Oakland College in the State of Mississippi,
and having accepted the appointment, tendered his resignation, which was
also accepted by the Board: thus leaving none of the Professors in office except
professor Moore of the Mathematical Department. Since these resignations, the Trustees have appointed Doctor Lewis Marshall, President, and
for the present, have divided the pittance they have for paying salaries, be-
tween him and the Professor of Mathematics, until the views and determina-
tion of the Legislature relative to the University can be finally known.
Here, it cannot be disguisted, that to keep men as eminent as President Mar-
shall and Professor Moore, in the branches of learning they profess to teach,
under the present arrangement, is not to be expected; and that therefore if
nothing be done to relieve the University, no other alternative will be left
the Board, but to close its doors.
The Trustees are willing to give their time to the public as long as the
Legislature deem their services necessary, or as they conceive they can em-
ploy it profitably to the State. They are also at all times ready to surren-
der their trust whenever the Legislature believe it proper to substitute them
with others. But to continue longer their exertions to serve the State,
without the means of rendering any effectual service, is but to waste their
own time and delude the country. With the necessary means to carry on
the University, the Trustees have never doubted of success; without mean,
success is impossible, not only in their hands, but in those of any other Board
the Legislature may constitute. This is believed to be a correct view of
the condition of the University, and of the perfect folly of all attempts to
build it up, short of the necessary and proper endowment in money and
books.
The lands and buildings are valuable, being worth from fifty to one hun-
dred thousand dollars; and the library, though wholly insufficient, is valuable;
so that nothing is wanting but what is indispensable in every school of lea-
nong of the kind—the means of paying the Professors, and of erecting other
necessary and suitable buildings. Without a refectory and means to lay in
provisions, the entire success of the Institution is not probable; for without
them, the students can never be fed or boarded at moderate rates, nor govern-
ed by equal and necessary rules. Nor can the heavy and mortifying drain of
capital from the State for foreign literature be checked, until the Trustee
are able to fill with talent, all the Chairs of Professorships, established in
other Universities. The Trustees neither ask nor expect extravagant ad-
vances from the Legislature. Give them the means that Virginia, South
Carolina or other States have given their Universities, and if Transylvania
does not rival them in the number and qualifications of her graduates, then
the fault shall be theirs and not that of the Legislature. But while they are
without sufficient means, the fault can never be theirs, that the literature of
the State is in its present depressed condition.
The Trustees are aware that many suppose it possible for schools to
flourish without expense to the State, and that the Colleges of the religious
sects will answer all purposes of educating the youth of the country.—
While the value of the sectarian Colleges is freely admitted by the Trustees,
they cannot forbear to remark that those schools must forever, to a certain extent, be limited in their usefulness; and that it behoves a great State like Kentucky, to provide for the instruction of youth upon a liberal and general philanthropy; in other words, to provide a competent number of schools that shall be the common property of all the sects, and the exclusive property of none; where the Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant have equal rights; where the son of the Catholic, the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, the Baptist, and the Methodist, and the son of every denomination and man, can meet as children of the Commonwealth; where friendships may be formed that through the unity of sectarian aspersion, where they may learn at common fountains, not only knowledge of science and letters, but also toleration and forbearance in matters of religion. Such schools have been, and are being established in other States of this Union, and will Kentucky, while dealing out her millions to improve her lands and rivers, give nothing to improve mind—nothing to render her youth general and catholic in their religious feelings, and capable of serving their country with that toleration and those generous sympathies which should ever characterize the counsels of a free and sovereign people?

That the Legislature will finally desert Transylvania, or the cause of Education, the Trustees will not permit themselves to believe. And that the State can ever effect much in the cause of education without a State University, they believe impossible. To establish common schools, without a head to supply, from its graduates, teachers for such schools, will only be to follow the example of other States who have wasted myriads in such attempts to no purpose. Schools without teachers are but houses without tenants, and vain and fruitless will be every attempt in Kentucky to diffuse education, until she first build up her University and place it in a condition to furnish the Teachers of such schools. The States, where common or preparatory schools succeed, have each and all of them their Universities, and in no State have they succeeded without one. Take the States east of the Delaware, where they have succeeded in their common schools, and we shall find that education in them all began at their Universities, and then extended to their common school; whereas in other States, where they began with the common schools without Universities, every attempt has failed. As, however, the providing for the general good of the country belongs to the Legislature and not to the Trustees of Transylvania University, it is with great affluence these remarks are made, and would not be intruded upon the committee, but for the deep feeling of the Trustees in the eventual question about to be decided by the Legislature, which is, will the Legislature sustain the cause of Education; or in other words, will it or not place her University on equal grounds with those of other States? Whether it will be content to depend on foreign talent forever, and subject the State to its increasing drain for education in foreign schools; or will at once relieve the country from the evil and the State from the humiliating reflection that such is and will be her condition.

The number of students in the Literary Department are 47; in the Law Department, 43; in the Medical Department, 226—total, 916.

Since the last report made of the condition of the University, the Medical Department, which had hitherto done so much to elevate itself in the annals of medicine, has been reorganized, by dismissing one of its members for improper conduct, and the election of an entire new Board. In this
painful discharge of duty, the Trustees have, as they hope, greatly improved the condition of that Department, and its present flourishing condition gives the best proof of the high standing of the present Professors.

Respectfully,
ROBERT WICKLIFFE,
Chairman n. t. u.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Browder—1. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the tobacco inspection law.

By Mr. Trumbo—2. A bill for the benefit of Moses Ryan, of Bath county, and for other purposes.

By same—3. A bill extending the powers of the Trustees of the town of Sharpsburg.

By Mr. Kalfus—4. A bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to the counties of Bullitt and Russell, and to change a Constable’s district in Union county.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first was committed to the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures; the second, third and fourth, (the fourth being amended,) were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. H. Clay, Jr. from the joint committee appointed to examine Transylvania University, reported a bill concerning Transylvania University—which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the same be re-committed to the same committee, and that the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies thereof, for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Trimble, from the select committee appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to amend and explain the act, entitled, an act to fix and define the line of Lewis and Greenup counties.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

The question was then taken upon ordering said bill to be engrossed and
read a third time—it was decided in the negative, and so the said bill was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Kalfus, leave was given to bring in a bill to change the time of holding the Bullitt county court.

Ordered, That Messrs. Kalfus, Spalding, Coffey and Bradley, be appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

1. An act for the benefit of Eliza B. Langhorne and William Orr.
2. An act concerning the Court of Appeals.
3. An act for the benefit of Joseph McGuire—reported the first and second with amendments, and the third without—which amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That said bills be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

An engrossed bill, entitled, an act to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth, was read the third time.

Mr. Bradley then moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section, by way of engrossed rider, viz:

§. Be it further enacted, That the salaries of the President, and each member of the Board of Internal Improvement, the Chief Engineer, and each of the Resident and Assistant Engineers, by them employed, shall be reduced one third below the present compensation now allowed said officers by law.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Bradley and Lane, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Anthony, Beaseman, Bradley, Brandon, Brashears, Broadfoot, Bruce, Buckner, Buford, Gatewood, Gooding, Green, Hayden, Hickman, Hinde, Holloway, Irwin, Jasper, Johnson, J. M. Kalfus, Lackey, Nicholas, O'Bannon, J. O'Bannon, J. W. Parker, Patterson, Peak, Pitts, Pratt, Riffe, Slaughter, Spalding, Sprigg.

Those who voted in the negative were—


Mr. Bush then moved the previous question, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Bush and Hammond, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Andrews, Anthony, Hickman, Hinde, Johnson, J. M., Lackey, Langford, Peak, Pitts, Pratt, Rodes, Slaughter,
Mr. W. F. Evans then moved further to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section by way of engrossed ryder, viz:

§. Be it further enacted, That the Speakers of both branches of the General Assembly of this State, shall receive three dollars per day, during the session thereof; the Clerks of each House, five dollars per day; the assistant Clerks, three dollars per day; the Sergeant at Arms in each House, two dollars per day, and the Door Keepers of each House, two dollars per day, for their services.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Bush and W. F. Evans, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Massrs. Adams,
Alexander,
Andrews,
Beaseman,
Bledsoe,
Brandon,
Brashears,
Broaddfoot,
Bruce,
Browder,
Buckner,
Buford,
Busby,
Clay, C. M.
Clay, H.
Coffey,
Dohoney,
Evans, W. F.
Field,
Gatewood.

Lane,
Lawless,
Leavell,
Linthicum,
McCling,
McLean,
Moriwether,
Morganhead,
Morrow,
Nicholas,
O'Bannon, J.
O'Bannon, J. W.
Patterson,

Gooding,
Green,
Haydon,
Hickman,
Hinde,
Holloway,
Irwin,
Johnson, J. M.
Kalfus,
Langford,
Lane,
Lawless,
Leavell,
Linthicum,
McCling,
McClure,
McCloy,
McLean,
Meriwether,
Moore,
Morrow,
Nicholas,

Spalding,
Stone,
Taylor,
Thompson,
Thornton,
Trimble,
Vawter,
Washington,
Wickliffe,
Woodson,
Woodfolk.—53.
Those who voted in the negative were—


Mr. Bledsoe moved further to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section, by way of engrossed reader, viz:

§. Be it further enacted, That hereafter the Register and Auditor of Public Accounts, shall receive an annual salary of $1,200 each, instead of the salary now authorized by law.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Browder and Sprigg, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Anderson, Bradley, Dohoney, Emerson, Glenn, Goodson, Helm,
Johnston, J., Kincaid, Lackey, Morehead, Payne, Rodes,
Ruddle, Smith, Spigg, Stewart, Thomas, Trimble.—19.

Mr. Pratt then moved to lay said bill and amendments on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Bush and Dohoney, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Anthony, Bladsoe, Brashears, Buford, Bullock, Clay, C. M., Clay, H., Feland, Field, Glenn,
Hickman, Hinde, Lackey, Lane, McClung, Meriwether, Morehead, Nicholas, Patterson, Pratt, Rodes,

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Irwin then moved to recommit said bill, with the amendments, to the select committee, with the following instructions, viz:

Strike out all the amendments to the bill, and report a bill reducing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals to $1,750, and Circuit Judges to $1,250 per annum.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Irwin and J. B. Evans, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—


Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be amended to read as follows, “an act to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth, and other officers of the same.”
The yeas and nays being required on the passage of said bill, by Messrs. Bush and Dohoney, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Andrews, Beaseman, Bray, Brandon, Broadfoot, Bruce, Browder, Buckner, Busby, Clay, C. M., Coffey, Dohoney, Edmonson, Emerson, Evans, J. B.

Gatewood, Glenn, Gooding, Goodson, Green, Hammond, Haydon, Irwin, Jasper, Johnon, J. M., Kiffis, Kincaid, Longford, Lawless, Leavell, Linticam, McClure, McEroy

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Alexander, Anthony, Bledsoe, Brashears, Brooks, Buford, Bullock, Evans, W. F., Field, Field, Helm, Hickman

Hinde, Lackey, Lane, McClung, Meriwether, Morehead, Nicholas, Patterson, Pitts, Pratt, Rodger, Ruddle, Slaughter


Mr. Irwin moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives be tendered to the convention for the organization of a State Agricultural Society, on Saturday next, and that the House will adjourn before 3 o'clock, P. M. on that day.

Which being twice read was adopted.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to explain the law concerning affrays, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies, were twice read and concurred in.

And then the House adjourned.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the act establishing the Greenupburg Savings Institution.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Portman, deceased.

An act to regulate chancery proceedings under five pounds, before Justices of the Peace.

With an amendment to the last named bill.

Mr. Swope, from the committee on Privileges and Elections, who were appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported bills of the following titles, viz:

1. A bill to change the place of voting from the house of William Pepper, to that of James Young, in Bracken county, and to change the place of voting in the Millersburg precinct, in Bourbon county.

2. A bill to change the place of voting in the Rockcastle precinct in Lawrence county.

3. A bill to change the place of voting from the house of Thomas Dance, to that of Thomas Callen, in Pendleton county.

4. A bill to establish an election precinct in the county of Graves, and for other purposes.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first and fourth being amended, the said bills were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to establish a precinct at the house of Peggy Craig, in Knox county, and one at the house of Samuel Woolum, in the county of Harlan, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.
Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, which originated in this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to explain the law concerning affrays, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies.

An act for the benefit of John G. Stewart, late sheriff of Clarke county.

Also, a bill which originated in the Senate, entitled, an act concerning the Pilots at the Falls of Ohio.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. Pitts, from the committee on Internal Improvement, made a report upon the subject of a Geological Survey of the State, which is in the following words, viz:

The Committee of Internal Improvement, who were instructed by a resolution of the House of Representatives, to inquire into the expediency of a Geological Survey of the State, have had the subject under consideration, and beg leave to Report—

That the expediency of the measure is manifest in the benefits which it may be demonstrated will result from its adoption, to all the great and permanent interests of the Commonwealth. A knowledge of the Geological structure of the State, would furnish essential and indispensable aids to the perfect development and expansion of the liberal system of Internal Improvement already adopted, and would stimulate and increase the productive operations of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce. The rocks, earths and mineral substances which exist in the State, constitute a great portion of our individual and public wealth. They form the objects of many of our most indispensable wants, and they furnish the means of supplying others not less important. Civilization itself could hardly exist, or be maintained, but for the aid of iron; for the labors of agriculture, and the arts of peace, and defence in war, are wholly dependent on this invaluable mineral. The successful execution of a scheme of public works cannot be accomplished without a knowledge of the locality, position, quality and abundance of materials entering into their construction. A rational, intelligent and effective system of Internal Improvement, must necessarily embrace the geological knowledge of the country to be improved; for a practical acquaintance with the general structure, as well as the various materials existing in the country proposed to be benefited by public works, is essential, as well to the formation as to the execution of a wise plan of improvement, designed to meet the public wants and promote the public
interests. The value of our mineral resources is certainly very
great, though but imperfectly known. In various portions of
Kentucky, respectable manufactories for the production of iron
and salt are in operation, and the business of mining for coal,
has become one of great and growing importance. These in­
terests are already so important as to merit public attention. But
these manufacturing and mining operations, by no means indicate
the extent to which the State industry might be profitably em­
ploved in the same business. Although the operators already in
the field, supply a considerable quantity of iron, salt and coal,
and although we know, besides, that vast deposits of iron ore and
coal, lead and pyrites, are lying inert and profitless, yet locked
up beneath our everlasting hills, and undisturbed but by the hand
of chance, and that never failing springs of saline water are flow­
ing, unproductive, beneath our soil, still we do not know to what
extent these riches abound; and this very fact constitutes an ad­
tional argument in favor of executing a Geological Survey, in
order to ascertain the extent and value, as well as the locality of
our mineral treasures. But the metallic regions of Kentucky
are not barren of other minerals than iron ore; zinc, antimony, &c.
&c. are known to exist in various locations and in various degrees
of value. The value of these minerals, together with others,
known also to be found in greater or less quantities in Ken­
tucky, coal, marble, building stone, sand, hydraulic lime, and
all the varieties of lime, gypsum, marl, nitre, sulphur, alumine,
salt and salts, with all their various properties of crystalliza­
tion, &c. &c. for mining and for practical use, should be clearly
ascertained, and fully and scientifically stated. Thus would
our citizens know, certainly, what mining operations would
prove productive; and thus, not only would new and profitable
branches of industry spring up, but great and undeniable bene­
fits would result, in the saving of a vast investment of money
and labor, in the fruitless search for ores and mineral waters,
where a knowledge of Geology would have taught that no such
treasures are to be found. Vast sums of money have been use­
lessly expended in boring for salt, mining for gold, silver, coal,
&c. which might have been saved and profitably invested, if the
geological structure of the country, by which the presence or ab­
sence of certain minerals is indicated, had been more perfectly
known. "Money saved is money gained," is a sound philos­
ophical maxim of finance. The Legislature should foster the miner­
al interests, because, as branches of productive industry, they
contribute very greatly to the substantial wealth of the State.
They should be adequately encouraged and supported, because
they furnish articles of consumption, of indispensable use; which if not supplied at home, would necessarily be sought abroad. If the deposits of any given minerals should be found not only extensive enough to supply the demand for them in Kentucky, but also to furnish a considerable additional quantity for exportation, no one would arraign the policy of constructing roads or water facilities to the mineral regions. And yet we are laying out roads, slackwatering our streams, and pushing our plans of improvement to completion, as enlightened and liberal statesmen should do, without knowing whether the result of a geological survey would not furnish superior facilities of location and materials for the execution of these improvements, or without knowing whether the result would not indeed indicate, the necessity of changing the direction of such roads, or constructing new ones, in order to accommodate the new wants and interests which the discovery of new mineral resources would create. And your committee cannot refrain from here expressing the regret that the proposed survey had not been the pioneer movement to our present Internal Improvement system.

The excavating for roads, canals, public buildings, masonry used in constructing locks and abutments, together with mining in all its shapes; as well as a variety of purposes, connected with Civil and Military Engineering, all require the aid of geological knowledge, in order to their intelligent execution. These views are all intimately connected with the system of Internal Improvement, both with respect to the wisdom of its plan and the success of its execution; and if no other benefits resulted from the measure than this single object, the committee would feel constrained by a sense of the great and lasting aids the system will derive from such survey, to urge its adoption.

But the beneficial results of a Geological Survey of the State will be manifested not only in the aid they will give to the completion of those works of public concern, in which the energies of the State are now engaged, but they will be felt by all the great practical and permanent interests which constitute the substantial wealth of the country.

In the analysis of the rocks, earths, and salts, that constitute the elements of the soils; in the discovery of those important mineral manures, gypsum and marl, which, from the general geological structure of the State, is confidently expected, and in a great variety of information, which the survey would furnish, the cause of agriculture will derive powerful and efficient aids. Mining and manufacturing pursuits will give employment to thousands, in developing the wealth of newly discovered mineral de-
posits, whose location or value have hitherto been unknown or unappreciated. Commerce will be stimulated, not only by the traffic in the productions of new manufactories and mines, but by the great acceleration which the old branches of industry will receive. The survey would contribute important accessions to enrich the value of general science. Independently of the practical and obvious results of the survey, the discovery of the position, analysis, &c. of all our mineral formations, throwing bright lights upon science, the fossils of Kentucky are reported by geologists, who have visited our caves and caverns, from the old world, to be uncommonly interesting, and the beauty, riches, and grandeur of some of our subterranean houses, of giant form, are blazoned throughout all Europe, and are there better known and more highly appreciated than by Kentucky's own sons. This arises from the absence of geological knowledge.

An enlightened public spirit, and an intelligent view of the public wants and interests, unite in indicating the necessity and expediency of the measure.

Kentucky owes it to herself, to all her practical and permanent interests, as well as to her state pride and importance, in view of holding the important rank among her sister states, to which her position, natural resources, and the character of her citizens entitle her, forthwith to seek the fruits of such a measure. Almost every other state in the union has executed a geological survey, and they have derived the most important advantages to their public works, to their manufactures, their agricultural, commercial, and scientific interests. In each of them, new discoveries have been made, to say nothing of lights thrown upon old ones, which, regarding the subject merely in an economical point of view, not only infinitely overpay the expenses of the survey, but contribute vastly to the solid wealth of those states. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, are each now prosecuting a survey. In the first named state, the plan of the survey is arranged upon a grand and munificent scale. The Geological Corps consists of separate professors, having charge of each of the various departments of Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Drawing, and the sum of twenty six thousand dollars is annually appropriated, for four years, to defray the expenses of conducting the survey. In other states, less sums are appropriated. The least sum, coming to the knowledge of the committee, being two thousand dollars per annum. But it is doubted if appropriations so small, would prove economical in Kentucky. Under such limited patronage, the survey would necessarily proceed very tardily; and though the annual sum paid for executing
it would be less; the ultimate cost would be equally great, to say nothing of the loss of time, or the slovenly method by which to accomplish such desirable results. The committee believe it is the true policy of Kentucky to afford the means of prosecuting the survey in the most vigorous manner necessary to secure its accurate execution. There should be one principal Geologist, and one Mineralogist: one Chemist, and one Draftsman, at least, assisted by laborers, or furnished with means necessary to employ the requisite labor, in making excavations, &c. in performing the survey. But during the first year, the best policy would be to employ one Geologist and perhaps a Draftsman, who should make the necessary general reconnaissance, and lay off the State into appropriate sections, and devise an intelligent plan of future operations.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 500 copies of said report for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Pitts, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorize a geological survey of the State—which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 150 copies of said bill for the use of the General Assembly.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a system of Common Schools in the State of Kentucky.

Mr. Bullock offered the following amendment thereto, viz:

Sec. 42. That when any county shall vote against levying a tax in support of Common Schools, or the county court shall fail to take such vote, the different School Districts in such county, or any of them, may, in a district meeting, to be held within three months thereafter, resolve to tax themselves for that purpose, and shall have the distributable portion of the county from the State fund distributed among them: Provided, no one district shall receive more than the distributable share of four districts besides its own: And provided further, That the county court may again submit the question to the people of any county, at the annual election of any succeeding year; and whenever the people thereof shall agree to enter into the system, they shall receive a distributive share of its pecuniary benefits: And provided, if the people of any district, at a meeting in the months of September, October or November, of any succeeding year, agree to adopt the system, such district shall, in like manner, receive all its benefits: And provided furthermore, That the school commissioners may not oftener than once in a year alter the bounds of the districts and create new ones.

Mr. Bush then offered the following as a substitute for said amendment, viz:

Be it further enacted, That in case any of the county courts shall fail
to have their respective counties divided as aforesaid, or shall fail to levy the tax herein provided for; then the sum, or sums, apportioned to such county shall be withheld by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, until such county shall adopt the system herein provided; and where the counties shall be divided as provided for, the proportion of each district shall be retained by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, until such district is organized as provided in this bill, and the share of one district shall not be transferred to another.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Bruce and Craig, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Bedsole, Brandon, Ballock, Busby, Clay, C. M., Field, Goodson, Helm, Hickman, Hinde, Kalfus, Lackey, Meriwether, Morehead, Moore, Parker, Rodes, Sprigg, Stone, Thornton, Wickliff, Woodson.—23.

Mr. Emerson moved that said bill and amendments be laid on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Emerson and Edmonson, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Messrs. Anderson, Blair, Coffey,

Those who voted in the negative were—


Mr. C. M. Clay then moved the previous question, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Sprigg and W. F. Evans, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Glenn, Gooding, Goodson, Glenn, O'Bannon, J., Parker, Payne, Pratt, Rodes, Slaughter, Spalding, Stewart, Swope,
Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker,  Hickman,  Patterson,
Messrs. Alexander,  Holloway,  Peak,
Anderson,  Irwin,  Pitts,
Bradley,  Johnson, J. M.  Rife,
Brashears,  Lane,  Ruddle,
Browder,  Leavell,  Sprigg,
Buckner,  McClung,  Stone,
Coffey,  McClure,  Thomas,
Dohoney,  McElroy,  Thompson,
Edmonson,  McLean,  Thornton,
Evans, J. B.  Morehead,  Waddle,
Evans, W. P.  Morrow,  Woolfolk.—38.
Hammond,  O'Bannon, J. W.

The main question was then put—Shall the bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time? and decided in the affirmative.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Mr Goodson moved the previous question, which having been sustained by the House, the main question was then put—Shall the bill pass? and decided in the affirmative.

The yea's and nay's being required thereon, by Messrs. Sprigg and Bruce, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,  Goodson,  Parker,
Messrs. Adams,  Hayden,  Patterson,
Alexander,  Helm,  Peak,
Andrews,  Hickman,  Pitts,
Anthony,  Hinde,  Pratt,
Beaseman,  Irwin,  Rodes,
Bledsoe,  Johnston, J.  Ruddle,
Brashears,  Kaffus,  Slaughter,
Broadfoot,  Lackey,  Spalding,
Brooks,  Langford,  Stewart,
Bruce,  Lane,  Stone,
Bruce,  Lawless,  Swope,
Browder,  Leavell,  Symson,
Buckner,  Linthicum,  Thomas,
Bulford,  McClung,  Thornsburg,
Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. McClung then, at half past one o’clock, P. M., moved that the House adjourn. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. W. F. Evans and ——, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hinde, Riffe,
Messrs. Adams, Irwin, Ruddle,
Alexander, Jasper, Slaughter,
Anderson, Johnston, J. Spalding,
Andrews, Johnson, J. M. Stone,
Broadfoot, Lane, Swope,
Buckner, Leavell, Taylor,
Bauford, Linthicum, Thomas,
Clay, C. M. McClung, Thompson,
Craig, McElroy, Thornsburg,
Edmonson, Meriwether, Trumbo,
Feland, Morehead, Vawter,
Field, Morrow, Waddle,
Goodson, Parker, Woodson,
Haydon, Peak, Woolfolk,—47.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Anthony, Evans, W. F.
Beaseman, Glenn, Moore,
Bledsoe, Gooding, O’Bannon, J.
Bradley, Hammond, O’Bannon, J. W.
Brashears, Helm, Payne,
Bruce, Kalfus, Pitts,
Browder, Lackey, Rodes,

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Anderson, Evans, W. F.
Bradley, Feland, Kincaid,
Coffey, Hammond, McClure,
Edmonson, Holloway, Riffe,
Emerson, Hough, Sprigg,
Evans, J. B. Johnson, J. M. Taylor,

Mr. McClung then, at half past one o’clock, P. M., moved that the House adjourn. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. W. F. Evans and ——, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hinde, Riffe,
Messrs. Adams, Irwin, Ruddle,
Alexander, Jasper, Slaughter,
Anderson, Johnston, J. Spalding,
Andrews, Johnson, J. M. Stone,
Broadfoot, Lane, Swope,
Buckner, Leavell, Taylor,
Bauford, Linthicum, Thomas,
Clay, C. M. McClung, Thompson,
Craig, McElroy, Thornsburg,
Edmonson, Meriwether, Trumbo,
Feland, Morehead, Vawter,
Field, Morrow, Waddle,
Goodson, Parker, Woodson,
Haydon, Peak, Woolfolk,—47.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Anthony, Evans, W. F.
Beaseman, Glenn, Moore,
Bledsoe, Gooding, O’Bannon, J.
Bradley, Hammond, O’Bannon, J. W.
Brashears, Helm, Payne,
Bruce, Kalfus, Pitts,
Browder, Lackey, Rodes,

Mr. McClung then, at half past one o’clock, P. M., moved that the House adjourn. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. W. F. Evans and ——, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hinde, Riffe,
Messrs. Adams, Irwin, Ruddle,
Alexander, Jasper, Slaughter,
Anderson, Johnston, J. Spalding,
Andrews, Johnson, J. M. Stone,
Broadfoot, Lane, Swope,
Buckner, Leavell, Taylor,
Bauford, Linthicum, Thomas,
Clay, C. M. McClung, Thompson,
Craig, McElroy, Thornsburg,
Edmonson, Meriwether, Trumbo,
Feland, Morehead, Vawter,
Field, Morrow, Waddle,
Goodson, Parker, Woodson,
Haydon, Peak, Woolfolk,—47.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Anthony, Evans, W. F.
Beaseman, Glenn, Moore,
Bledsoe, Gooding, O’Bannon, J.
Bradley, Hammond, O’Bannon, J. W.
Brashears, Helm, Payne,
Bruce, Kalfus, Pitts,
Browder, Lackey, Rodes,

Mr. McClung then, at half past one o’clock, P. M., moved that the House adjourn. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. W. F. Evans and ——, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hinde, Riffe,
Messrs. Adams, Irwin, Ruddle,
Alexander, Jasper, Slaughter,
Anderson, Johnston, J. Spalding,
Andrews, Johnson, J. M. Stone,
Broadfoot, Lane, Swope,
Buckner, Leavell, Taylor,
Bauford, Linthicum, Thomas,
Clay, C. M. McClung, Thompson,
Craig, McElroy, Thornsburg,
Edmonson, Meriwether, Trumbo,
Feland, Morehead, Vawter,
Field, Morrow, Waddle,
Goodson, Parker, Woodson,
Haydon, Peak, Woolfolk,—47.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Anthony, Evans, W. F.
Beaseman, Glenn, Moore,
Bledsoe, Gooding, O’Bannon, J.
Bradley, Hammond, O’Bannon, J. W.
Brashears, Helm, Payne,
Bruce, Kalfus, Pitts,
Browder, Lackey, Rodes,
A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act to establish the county of Carter, with an amendment.

1. Mr. Kalfus presented the petition of Joshua Holsclaw, praying to be divorced from his wife, Margaret Holsclaw.

2. Mr. Meriwether presented the remonstrance of said Margaret Holsclaw, against granting a divorce to her said husband.

3. Mr. Anthony presented the petition of John Field, praying the passage of a law relieving him from a judgment obtained against him by R. Craddock, deceased.

4. Mr. Morehead presented the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Frankfort, praying that a law may pass authorizing the Trustees of said town to grant a tavern license to John Ward, a free man of color.

5. Also, the petition of sundry citizens of Franklin county, praying the passage of a law repealing the act abolishing an election precinct in said county.

6. Mr. Patterson presented a communication from Lewis C. Suggett upon the subject of striking out the points in the Georgetown and Covington Turnpike road.

Which petitions, remonstrance, &c. were severally received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first and second, to the committee on Religion; the third to the committee on Military Affairs; the fourth to Messrs. Morehead, Mitchell and Browder; the fifth to the committee on Propositions and Grievances, and the sixth to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. W. F. Evans moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That James W. Davidson, Esq. be invited to take a seat in the Representative Hall, whenever it may suit his convenience, during the residuum of the session.

Which being twice read was adopted.
Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Pitts—1. A bill for the benefit of Richard Tootle, of Butler county.

On motion of Mr. Goodson—2. A bill further defining the powers and duties of the office of Notary Public.

Also—3. A bill to amend the charter of the Covington Insurance Company.

On motion of Mr. Brashers—4. A bill to establish a road from the Sounding Gap to the Leatherwood Salt Works, in Perry county, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Emerson—5. A bill to improve that part of Wolf river, running within the State of Kentucky.

Also—6. A bill to have examined and surveyed by the Engineers of the State, the public road from Glasgow, through Burksville and Albany on to the State line, in the direction of Knoxville, Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Morrow—7. A bill increasing the powers of the Trustees of the Christian Academy.

On motion of Mr. Anthony—8. A bill for the benefit of the Mechanics of the town of Owensboro, in Daviess county.

On motion of Mr. Rodes—9. A bill to apply the fines and forfeitures that shall hereafter be assessed in the town of Athens, to building a school house and supporting a common school in said town.

On motion of Mr. Lackey—10. A bill for the benefit of Henry B. Mayo.

On motion of Mr. Bradley—11. A bill to appoint commissioners to build a bridge across Clear creek in Hopkins county, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Parker—12. A bill for the benefit of Thomas Mitchell, Jailer of Lewis county.

On motion of Mr. Irwin—13. A bill to improve the roads of Logan county, and for other purposes.


On motion of Mr. J. M. Johnson—15. A bill to enlarge the powers of the Trustees of the town of Greenville, in Muhlenburg county, and for other purposes.

Also—16. A bill to provide for the improvement of certain roads in Muhlenburg county.

On motion of Mr. Swope—17. A bill to change the mode of working on the public roads in Pendleton county.

On motion of Mr. Langford—18. A bill for the benefit of John H. Slaughter of Rockcastle county.

On motion of Mr. Payne—19. A bill to amend the law relative to the duties of millers.
On motion of Mr. Coffey—20. A bill to allow the Wayne circuit court an additional week to the time now allowed by law for the terms in the year 1835, and for other purposes.

Also—21. A bill to authorize the county court of Wayne, to open a road to the coal bank near Monticello.

Messrs. Pitts, Irwin, Payne and Mitchell, were directed to prepare and bring in the first; the committee for Courts of Justice, the second and third; the committee on Internal Improvement, the fourth, fifth and sixth; Messrs. Morrow, Helm and Morehead, the seventh; Messrs. Anthony, Irwin and Meriwether, the eighth; the committee on Education, the ninth; the committee on Claims, the tenth and eighteenth; Messrs. Bradley, Coffey, Emerson and Adams, the eleventh; Messrs. Parker, Thompson and Bullock, the twelfth; Messrs. Irwin, Browder and Hammond, the thirteenth; the committee on Military Affairs, the fourteenth; Messrs. J. M. Johnson, Anthony and Green, the fifteenth; Messrs. J. M. Johnson, Green and Pitts, the sixteenth; Messrs. Swope, Goodson and Brooks, the seventeenth; Messrs. Payne, Mitchell and Pitts, the nineteenth; Messrs. Coffey, Emerson and Leavell, the twentieth; and Messrs. Coffey, Evans and McClure, the twenty-first.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Brashears—1. A bill to amend the law to revive the Goose creek Turnpike road, approved January 22, 1836.

By Mr. Dohoney—2. A bill regulating the granting tavern license in Adair county.

By Mr. Hickman—3. A bill extending the time for completing the Franklin portion of the Crab Orchard road.

By Mr. Kalfus—4. A bill to regulate the time of holding the Bullitt county court.

By Mr. Emerson—5. A bill to authorize Susan Carter to sell a tract of land in Cumberland county.

By Mr. Morrow—6. A bill for the benefit of D. S. Hays, Brigade Inspector of the 27th Regiment of Kentucky Militia.

By Mr. Bush—7. A bill for the benefit of A. Craig, late Clerk of the Whitley county and circuit courts, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Morehead—8. A bill for the benefit of John Ward, a man of color of the town of Frankfort.

By Mr. Peak—9. A bill to establish a State road from Warsaw, in Gallatin county, to the Poplar Grove meeting house, in Owen county.

By same—10. A bill to establish an election precinct in Gallatin county.

By Mr. J. O'Bannon—11. A bill for the benefit of the administrator of Elias McWorthy, deceased.
By same—12. A bill to apportion the seminary lands in McCracken county.

By Mr. Beaseman—13. A bill to legalize the proceedings of the Augusta, Cynthiana and Georgetown Turnpike Road Company.


By same—15. A bill to change the time of returning, and mode of dock­eting the action of petition and summons.

By Mr. Helm—16. A bill for the benefit of the heirs of John Gray, deceased.

By Mr. Bradley—17. A bill appointing commissioners to build a bridge across Clear creek, in Hopkins county.

By Mr. Meriwether—18. A bill to incorporate the Jefferson Pond Drain­ ing Company.

By Mr. Woodson—19. A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Jessamine county.

By Mr. Irvin—20. A bill for the benefit of the widow of R. Langston, deceased.

By Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion—21. A bill for the benefit of Lucy C. Read.

By Mr. Haydon—22. A bill to change the name of Isaac Whitson and Elizabeth Whitson, and the names of their children, to that of Young.

By Mr. Langford—23. A bill for the relief of James Helton.

By Mr. Sprigg—24. A bill to change the place of voting in the Union precinct in Shelby county.

By Mr. Stone—25. A bill allowing an additional term to the county court of Spencer county.

By Mr. Moore—26. A bill to incorporate a company to construct a Turn­pike road from Perryville, in Mercer county, to Maxville, in Washington county.

By Mr. Coffey—27. A bill to regulate the terms of the Wayne, Russell and Casey circuit courts, in the 12th Judicial district, for the year 1838.

By Mr. Anderson, from the committee for Courts of Justice—28. A bill to regulate the county court of Anderson county.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty first, twenty second, twenty third, twenty fourth, twenty fifth and twenty eighth, were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; the second committed to the committee of Ways and Means; the fifth, eighth, fifteenth, and twenty seventh, to the committee,
for Courts of Justice; the seventeenth and twenty sixth, to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty first, twenty second, twenty fourth, twenty fifth and twenty eighth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Pitts moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on the Sinking Fund be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing the rates of toll at the different Locks and Dams on Green and Barren rivers; and the propriety of making provision for the appointment of Keepers, and fixing salaries for the same. Also, to inquire into the necessity of amending the Internal Improvement law of last session in relation to the sale of water power at said Locks and Dams; and report by bill or otherwise.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. W. F. Evans moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Claims, when they shall proceed to make out the general appropriation bill, to allow claims to persons who have rendered services for, or have claims against the State, that they shall not allow any claim, where the same shall not have been fixed by law, until the applicant shall have made oath as to the justness of the claim asked for; and the chairman of said committee is hereby authorized and required to administer said oath.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

1. An act for the benefit of Jesse Womack, of Adair county.
2. An act to amend an act concerning the town of Bowling Green.
3. An act for the benefit of William M. Smith, and others, of Whitley county.
4. An act for the benefit of Elisha Green, of Harlan county.
5. An act providing that the fines and forfeitures in this Commonwealth shall be a fund for the payment of Jurors.
6. An act to amend an act to regulate the Fayette and Scott circuit courts.
7. An act to amend the charter of the Louisville Marine and Fire Insurance Company.
8. An act to amend the charter of the Mechanics' Savings Institution of Louisville.
9. An act to appoint commissioners to review the State road from Ghent to Sanders' mill.
10. An act for the benefit of Burtis Ringo, Sheriff of Fleming county.
11. An act to regulate the circuit courts in the 15th Judicial district.
Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first and sixth were ordered to be read a third time; the second and tenth, committed to the committee of Ways and Means; the third and fourth, to the committee on Claims; the fifth, seventh, eighth and eleventh, to the committee for Courts of Justice; and the ninth to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first and sixth bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. Simpson,

Ordered, That the committee on Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to provide for the support and maintenance of Jemima Matthews, a poor person of Green county, and that the same be referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Waddle, from the select committee, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act concerning the public roads in Mason county—reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Alexander, from the select committee, appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill for the benefit of the Brandenburg Academy—which was read the first time; and the question being taken on ordering said bill to be read a second time, it was decided in the negative, and so the said bill was rejected.

Mr. Sprigg, from the select committee, appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to amend the law providing for a system of Internal Improvement in Kentucky—which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with, the same was committed to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Sprigg moved that 150 copies of said bill be printed for the use of the members of the General Assembly. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Sprigg and Bradley, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—


The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to repeal the law prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State, approved February 3, 1833—Mr. McElroy in the chair—and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. McElroy reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration the bill aforesaid, and had instructed him to report the same to the House without amendment.

Mr. Anderson then moved that said bill be laid on the table for the present.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Leavell and W. F. Evans, were as follows, viz:

49.
Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,  
Messrs. Anderson,  
Andrews,  
Anthony,  
Bledsoe,  
Broadfoot,  
Bruce,  
Browder,  
Buckner,  
Butler,  
Busby,  
Bush,  
Coffey,  
Emerson,  
Evans, J. B.  
Patterson,  
Feland,  
Glenn,  
Gooding,  
Hammond,  
Hough,  
Kallus,  
Lackey,  
Langford,  
Lawless,  
McElroy,  
Meriwether,  
Morehead,  
O'Bannon, J. W.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams,  
Alexander,  
Beaseman,  
Bradley,  
Brandon,  
Brashears,  
Craig,  
Dohoney,  
Edmonson,  
Evans, W. F.  
Goodson,  
Green,  
Haydon,  
Helm,  
Hickman,  
Hinde,  
Holloway,  
Irwin,  
Jasper,  
Johnston, J.  
Johnson, J. M.  
Lane,  
Leavell,  
Linthicum,  
McClure,  
McLean,  
Mitchell,  
Moore,  
O'Bannon, J.  
Parker,  
Payne,  
Pitts,  
Riffe,  
Slaughter,  
Sprigg,  
Trimble,  
Trumbo,  
Vawter,  
Wickliffe,  
Woolfolk.

On motion of Mr. Helm,

Ordered, That the said bill be placed in the orders of the day.

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe,

Ordered, That the committee of the whole House be discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the benefit of John W. Davis and Adam H. Summers.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

1. An act to improve the road from Greensburg by way of Columbia, Jamestown and Monticello, to the Tennessee State line in a direction to Knoxville.
2. An act to regulate chancery proceedings under five pounds, before Justices of the Peace.
3. An act to amend an act establishing the Whitley Turnpike road.
4. An act for the benefit of Mary Armstrong and her children.
5. An act for the benefit of Chilan Carter.
6. An act the better to secure the collection of taxes.
7. An act to establish the county of Carter.

Were twice read, the first disagreed to, and the others concurred in.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act further to regulate the mode of proceeding in distraining for rent in this Commonwealth—were twice read, and the question being taken on concurring in said amendments, it was decided in the negative.

The yea's and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McElroy and Dohoney, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Messrs. Anderson,</th>
<th>Craig,</th>
<th>Payne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrews,</td>
<td>Dohoney,</td>
<td>Rodes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony,</td>
<td>Feland,</td>
<td>Slaughter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bledsoe,</td>
<td>Helm,</td>
<td>Spalding,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadfoot,</td>
<td>Hickman,</td>
<td>Taylor,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browder,</td>
<td>Lawless,</td>
<td>Thompson,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullock,</td>
<td>Mitchell,</td>
<td>Trimble,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush,</td>
<td>Morehead,</td>
<td>Trumbo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffey,</td>
<td>Patterson,</td>
<td>Waddle.—27.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those who voted in the negative were—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Messrs. Alexander,</th>
<th>Jasper,</th>
<th>O'Bannon, J. W.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bradley,</td>
<td>Johnston, J.</td>
<td>Parker,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckner,</td>
<td>Johnson, J. M.</td>
<td>Pitts,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busby,</td>
<td>Lackey,</td>
<td>Riffe,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, J. B.</td>
<td>Langford,</td>
<td>Ruddle,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, W. F.</td>
<td>Leavell,</td>
<td>Stewart,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenn,</td>
<td>Linthicum,</td>
<td>Symson,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gooding,</td>
<td>McClure,</td>
<td>Thomas,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodson,</td>
<td>McElroy,</td>
<td>Thornsburg,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammond,</td>
<td>Meriwether,</td>
<td>Vawter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayden,</td>
<td>Moore,</td>
<td>Wade,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holloway,</td>
<td>O'Bannon, J.</td>
<td>Woolfolk.—36.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An engrossed bill, entitled, an act to add a part of Pulaski county to the county of Rockcastle, was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Jasper,

Ordered, That said bill be laid on the table for the present.

And then the House adjourned.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1838.

1. Mr. Bradley presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hopkins county, praying an appropriation to build a bridge across Crab Orchard creek in said county.

2. Mr. Meriwether presented the petition of the Jailer of Jefferson county, praying the passage of a law to sell some slaves confined in said Jail as runaways.

3. Mr. Spalding presented the statement of the Clerk of Washington circuit court, in relation to the estate and mind of Charles Springer of said county.

Which were received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee on Internal Improvement; the second to the committee for Courts of Justice; and the third to the committee on Claims.

A message was received from the Senate announcing their concurrence in the amendments proposed by this House, to bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

- An act concerning the Court of Appeals.
- An act for the benefit of Eliza B. Langhorne and William Orr.
- And the passage of bills from this House of the following titles, viz:
  - An act to improve the roads in Simpson county, and for other purposes.
  - An act to change the place of voting from the house of William Pepper to that of James Young, in Bracken county, and to change the place of voting in the Millersburg precinct, in Bourbon county.
  - An act giving the people of Oldham county the right to locate their county seat by vote.
  - An act to incorporate the town of Paducah, and for other purposes.
  - An act to amend the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Crittenden, in Grant county.
  - An act to incorporate the town of Bardstown.
  - An act to clear and remove the obstructions to the navigation of flat bottom boats in that part of Green river which lies between Fitzpatrick’s mill and Little Barren river.

With amendments to the five last named bills.

And had passed bills and a resolution from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

- An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning wills, the distribution of estates, and the duties of executors and administrators, approved February 24, 1797.
An act for the benefit of Rebecca Gwin.
An act for the benefit of the estate of Edmund H. Taylor.
An act to amend the charter of the Henderson, Madisonville and Hopkinsville Turnpike Road Company.
An act to incorporate the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the city of Louisville.
An act to incorporate the Louisville Medical Society.
An act to allow an additional Constable to Graves county.
An act to regulate the actions of trespass in certain cases.
A resolution adopting an additional joint rule of both Houses to appoint a joint committee upon the public offices.

And that they had disagreed to the passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth, and other officers of the same.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act the better to provide against fraudulent purchases and fraudulent conveyances of property to the prejudice of creditors.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The yeas and nays being required on the passage thereof, by Messrs. Emerson and Hammond, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams, Evans, J. B. Leavell,
Alexander, Evans, W. P. McClure,
Andrews, Feland, Moore,
Beasman, Glenn, Pitts,
Bradley, Gooding, Riffe,
Bruce, Goodson, Ruddle,
Busby, Hammond, Smith,
Clay, H. Hickman, Stewart,
Coffey, Irwin, Thomas,
Craig, Johnson, J. M. Thompson,
Edmonson, Luckey, Thornsburg,
Elliott, Langford, Wickliffe,
Emerson, Lawless, Woolfolk.—39.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the petition of William Reynolds, reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be rejected. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the Jailer of McCracken county.
An act limiting actions against sureties.
An act allowing Presley Smith a change of venue.
An act to prohibit slaves going as passengers on mail stages and other coaches.
An act to increase the compensation for taking up fugitive slaves from this Commonwealth.
An act to incorporate the Jefferson Gardening and Silk Company.
An act to continue in force an act for the benefit of the holders of head right certificates.
An act to authorize and require the Register of the Land Office to receive and register surveys for a certain period.
An act to incorporate the Hardinsburg Fire and Marine Insurance Company—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bills be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the same committee, to whom was referred bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the law as to proceedings against non-resident and absent defendants, and unknown heirs.
An act dispensing with quarterly, and substituting monthly statements, and providing for monthly balance sheets, to be lodged with the Secretary of State, by the Banks of the Commonwealth.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of James Heady, deceased—reported the same with amendments to each, which were concurred in.

Ordered, That said bills, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the same committee, to whom was referred bills of the following titles, viz:

1. A bill to amend an act approved 25th February, 1835, appropriating the vacant lands in this Commonwealth, north and east of the Tennessee river.

2. A bill for the benefit of Absolem Copeland, and others, of Calloway county.

3. A bill to amend the charter of the town of Newport.

4. A bill to define and extend the powers of the Trustees of the town of South Frankfort—reported the first, second and third with amendments to each, and the fourth without amendment—which were concurred in.

Ordered, That said bills be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles of the second, third and fourth, be as aforesaid, and the title of the first be amended to read as follows: "an act authorizing the county court of Whitley to sell the vacant land in said county, for the purpose of improving roads."

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to change the time of holding the circuit courts of Caldwell and Livingston counties, in the 16th Judicial district—reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. McElroy,

Ordered, That said bill be laid on the table until the first day of June next.

Mr. Nicholas, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Floyd county—reported the same without amendment—the said bill was then amended.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,
Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title be amended to read as follows: "an act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Floyd county, and for other purposes."

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the charter of the Versailles and Anderson Turnpike Road Company.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to improve the road from Franklin county to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Taylorsville and Harrodsburg Turnpike Road Company, and for other purposes, approved 29th February, 1836—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bills be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Helm, from the same committee, to whom was referred bills of the following titles, viz:

A bill to authorize the building a bridge across the mouth of Salt river, and for other purposes.

A bill to apply the provisions of an act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road Company, to the Russellville and ClarksviUe Turnpike Road Company—reported the first with, and the last without, amendment.

Ordered, That the same be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The yeas and nays being required on the passage of the first bill, by Messrs. Langford and Busby, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Anthony, Beauman, Bledsoe, Bradley, Brandon, Brashears, Broadfoot, Glenn, Gooding, Goodson, Hammond, Haydon, Helm, Hickman, Hinde, Holloway, Hough, O'Bannon, J. Parker, Payne, Peak, Pitts, Rodes, Ruddle, Slaughter, Spalding, Stewart,
Mr. Morehead, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to repeal all acts and parts of acts, declaring Little Barren river, from its mouth to Hamilton's mill, a navigable stream—reported the same without amendment.

And the question being taken on ordering said bill to be read a third time, it was decided in the negative, and so the said bill was disagreed to.

Mr. Field, from the same committee, to whom was referred bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act concerning the Frankfort and Louisville, and the Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike roads.

An act to amend an act, approved 23d February, 1837, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Winchester and Lexington Turnpike Road Company—reported the same with amendments to each, which were concurred in.

Ordered, That said bills be read a third time, as amended.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be, as afore-
said.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Irwin—A bill to improve the roads in Logan county, and for other purposes.

By the committee for Courts of Justice—A bill for the benefit of William Smith.
By same—A bill authorizing the Register to issue a patent in the name of Barnabas Wing.

By same—a bill for the benefit of the personal representatives of William Miller, deceased.

By same—a bill for the benefit of Watkins W. Winn, and others.

By same—a bill for the benefit of Robert Guinea.

By same—a bill for the benefit of Sarah Blades, guardian of the infant heirs of Francis Blades, deceased.

By the committee on Internal Improvement—A bill for the benefit of John and William Barclay.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to incorporate the Louisville Gas and Water Company—reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Goodson moved the following amendment to said bill, viz:

Be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the Covington Insurance Company shall have power to receive money, or other things, on deposit, and give receipts or certificates therefor, binding said company to pay and deliver the same, at such time, and in such manner, as may be agreed upon; and generally to do and perform all other necessary things and matters connected with, and proper to promote these objects.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Goodson and Thomas, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hickman, O'Bannon, J.
Mr. Beaseman then moved the previous question, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Bush and Beaseman, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hinde, Linthicum,
Messrs. Andrews, Holloway, McLean,
Beaseman, Jasper, Meriwether,
Broadfoot, Johnston, J. O'Bannon, J.
Busby, Kalfus, Parker,
Clay, H. Lackey, Pratt,
Craig, Lane, Pratt,
Emerson, Lawless, Pratt,
Evans, W. F. Linthicum, Pratt,
Feland, McLean, O'Bannon, J.
Field, Kalfus, Riffe,
Glenn, Kincaid, Slaughter,
Gooding, Lackey, Trimble,
Green, Lane, Washington,
Hammond, Lawless, Wickliffe,
Helm, Nicholas, Woodson.—62.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams, Goodson, Rodes,
Alexander, Hammond, Ruddle,
Anderson, Haydon, Smith,
Anthony, Helm, Spalding,
Bledsoe, Hickman, Stewart,
Bradley, Hough, Stone,
Brandon, Johnson, J. M. Sympton,
Brashears, Langford, Taylor,
Brooks, Leavell, Thomas,
Mr. Anderson then moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following amendment, (which was further amended by Mr. Helm,) viz:

Be it further enacted, That said company, as a bonus for the privileges hereby granted, shall pay to the State fifty cents per annum on each share of stock held by each stockholder in said company, which tax, when paid, shall be carried to the credit of the Sinking Fund and paid over to the Commissioners.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Anderson and Goodson, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Andrews, Beaseman, Bledsoe, Broadfoot, Brooks, Buckner, Busby, Clay, H., Elliott, Hickman, Hinde, Holloway, Hough, Jasper, Johnson, J. M., Kalfus, Kincaid, Lackey, Lane, O'Bannon, J., Parker, Peak, Pitts, Pratt, Rodes, Slaughter, Stone, Taylor, Thornton.
Mr. McElroy then moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following amendment, viz:

Sec. Be it further enacted, That the real, personal and mixed estate of each and every individual stockholder in said corporation, shall be held and made liable for the payment of all debts and liabilities that said company shall create, either to persons or bodies politic.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McElroy and J. B. Evans, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Green, Morehead, Wickliffe,
Hammond, Morrow, Woodson.—59.
Haydon, Nicholas.
And then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1838.

1. Mr. Green presented the petition of Abraham Neighbours, praying compensation for a horse lost in carrying a lunatic to the Asylum.

2. Mr. Field presented the petition of James N. McCune, and his wife, together with sundry other citizens of Louisville, praying that said McCune and wife, who are free persons of color, shall be permitted to remain in the State, and be released from the penalties imposed for migrating to this State.

3. Mr. Edmonson presented the petition of the citizens of Munfordsville, praying a reduction in part, and extension in part, of the limits of said town.

4. Mr. Peak presented the petition of Henry Warner, praying a change of venue.

5. Mr. Field, presented the petition of John Rowan, and others, praying an act of incorporation for the Kentucky Historical Society.

Which were received, the reading dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee on Claims; the second and fourth to the committee for Courts of Justice; the third to the committee on Propositions and Grievances; and the fifth to the committee on Education.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to change the place of voting in the Rockcastle precinct in Lawrence county.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of William T. Smith, deceased.

An act to authorize changes of venue from the Louisville Chancery Court to the Jefferson Circuit Court.

With an amendment to the last named bill.

And had passed a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act concerning taxes collected by Clerks of courts.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Moore—1. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to construct a bridge across Chapline's fork at or near Hobb's mill, in Washington county, approved 1st March, 1836.
On motion of Mr. Edmonson—2. A bill to extend and farther define the duties and powers of the Trustees of the town of Munfordsville, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Field—3. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of James P. Taylor, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Green—4. A bill to establish a State road from the mouth of Salt river to Bowling green.

The committee on Internal Improvement were directed to prepare and bring in the first; the committee for Courts Justice the second; Messrs. Field, Meriwether and Lane the third; and Messrs. Green, Pitts, Helm and Payne the fourth.

A message, in writing, was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, which is in the following words, viz:

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,**

Frankfort, Feb. 6th, 1838.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

I cannot longer withhold an expression of my great uneasiness in relation to the exposed condition of the public offices, containing the archives of the Commonwealth: permit me, therefore, to call your attention to the subject. The general apathy that exists upon a subject of such vital importance, is much to be regretted, more especially when it is a self-evident proposition which none, I presume, will controvert, that the preservation and safety of the public archives, should constitute one of the first and most imperative duties of a Legislator. The public documents—the evidence of title to the real estate of almost every individual citizen of Kentucky, together with many interesting and historical facts of the early and perilous period of this country; its settlement and progress of improvement, and the valuable correspondence of many of her distinguished and eminent statesmen, are deposited in offices that are in hourly danger of being consumed by fire, and are only preserved by the vigilant and watchful care and attention of the officers having them in charge.

To protect the papers and records from the effects of a humid atmosphere, it is essential that fires should be kept in those offices winter and summer. They are covered with wood, and are so combustible that a spark falling upon the roof at the dead hour of the night, would ignite, and if once the buildings are on fire, they would inevitably be consumed in consequence of the total absence of the means of extinguishing fires, both about the Capitol and in the town.

Should these offices and their contents be consumed, the loss would be irreparable; the disastrous consequences and wide-spread confusion following upon their destruction, time could scarcely repair, even when we take no note of the venerable and sacred character of the original documents of a State; of the importance of transmitting them to posterity; of their inestimable value to future ages, for money cannot purchase or replace those original and only authentic materials of our country's history, if once they are lost.
That the imminent danger to which our public archives are exposed may be avoided, and those important documents more safely kept, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of an enactment authorizing the offices of the Secretary of State, Register, Auditor, and Treasurer, to be covered with copper as soon as practicable; this being done, they would be in a great degree freed from the casualty of fire, against which, in the present condition of the buildings, the most watchful vigilance of the respective officers is no safeguard. The indispensable necessity of a precautionary measure of this kind, I imagine, none can doubt, more particularly after recollecting the various burnings of our own public buildings and records, and then turning to the dark catalogue of conflagrations, both of the national edifices and archives, and of the individual States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina and Missouri; indeed we have a more recent example of the importance of the measure proposed, as well as an illustration of the impolicy and danger of postponement, in the burning of our State Arsenal. During the session of the Legislature of 1835–6, a bill was introduced to make this repository for arms fire-proof; it was, however, unfortunately suffered to remain with the unfinished business of the session. In a short time afterwards, the Arsenal, together with about 4000 stand of arms and their accoutrements and munitions of war, were reduced to ashes; the State sustaining a loss estimated at $100,000. This is only one of the lesser evils resulting from the mistaken economy of not having our public buildings fire-proof.

JAS. CLARK.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, announcing that he had signed and approved sundry enrolled bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act for the benefit of Shelby College.
An act for the benefit of Lloyd Warfield.
An act to establish a State road from Hopkinsville, in Christian county, to Morgantown, in Butler county.
An act to establish the town of Willisburg, and for other purposes.
An act for the benefit of Henry Trimble.
An act authorizing the Trustees of Shelbyville to change a street.
An act appropriating the vacant lands in Clinton county to lessening the county levy.
An act to improve the navigation of the Beech Fork of Salt river in Nelson county.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike road from Franklin county, to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.
An act for the benefit of Peyton Justice, and others.
An act for the benefit of Reuben Holman.
An act for the benefit of Thomas J. Oliver.
An act for the benefit of Walker Daniel, infant heir of Walker Daniel and Eliza Daniel, deceased, of Shelby county.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of William Hogan, deceased.
An act for the benefit of James G. Pitts.
An act for the benefit of Martha McLane, a person of unsound mind.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of Elzaphin Richards, deceased.
An act for the benefit of James G. Edens.
An act for the benefit of Mary Staples.
An act to extend the limits of the town of Bloomfield, in Nelson county.
An act authorizing the county court of Whitley to open a wagon road to the falls of Cumberland.
An act for the benefit of Louisa A. Rust.
An act for the benefit of Catharine Rowe.
An act to incorporate the Falmouth and Lexington Railroad Company.
An act for the benefit of the City School in the town of Frankfort, and for other purposes.
An act to incorporate the Harlan Museum Company.
An act for the benefit of Abraham Miller.
An act to incorporate the town of Raywick, in Marion county.
An act to establish and incorporate the town of Oak Grove, in Christian county.
An act to legalize the proceedings of the county court of Hardin in regard to surveys, and sales of vacant lands, made in said county.
An act allowing David Bailey a change of venue.
An act for the benefit of Charles N. Talbot and William H. Talbot, infant devisees of Drury Ham, deceased.
An act for the benefit of Samuel Ash and the heirs of Daniel McNeil, deceased.
An act for the benefit of John S. Lander and the heirs of Dawson Haggard.
An act for the benefit of Simeon Haydon.
An act for the benefit of Samuel Grisham, of Christian county.
An act for the benefit of the administrator of George C. Goodridge, dec’d.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Bath county.
An act to extend the spring term of the Russell circuit court, and to change the spring term of the Casey circuit court.
An act to legalize the proceedings of the Trustees of the town of Owingsville.
An act adding a part of Caldwell county to Livingston county, and for other purposes.
An act for the benefit of Henry Rowland.
An act for the benefit of William Martin, Jr.
An act for the benefit of the Jailer of Henry county.
An act for the benefit of the town of Middletown, in Jefferson county.
An act for the benefit of the administratrix and heirs of William A. Shirley, deceased.

An act to incorporate the Georgetown Lyceum.

An act to incorporate the Kentucky Association for the improvement of the breeds of stock.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Livingston, Ohio and Gallatin counties.

An act for the benefit of Abraham Vandepool, of Rockcastle county.

An act to legalize the proceedings of the court of Assessment of the 104th Regiment of Kentucky Militia, for the year 1837.

An act to authorize the Register of this Commonwealth to receive and register certain surveys made in this Commonwealth, in the year 1837.

An act to regulate the proceedings of the county court of Perry.

Approved, February 1, 1838.

An act for the benefit of James H. Coleman, of the county of Breckinridge.

An act for the benefit of John P. Lowry, late Sheriff of Jessamine county.

An act to establish a ferry across the Ohio river at Paducah.

An act to amend the act, entitled, an act to amend the law concerning ferries, approved February 21, 1837.

An act for the benefit of the Trustees and Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church in Louisville, and the Methodist Episcopal Church in Louisville.

Approved, February 2, 1838.

An act for the benefit of John G. Stewart, late Sheriff of Clark county.

An act to explain the law concerning affrays, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies.

Approved, February 3, 1838.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to incorporate the Louisville Gas and Water Company.

Mr. Anderson moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section, viz:

*Be it further enacted,* That if said company shall not expend the sum of five hundred thousand dollars in the erection of Gas and Water Works, as provided in this charter, within three years from this date, this charter shall be void.

Mr. Bush then moved to lay said bill and amendment on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Lane and Kalfus, were as follows:
Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Glenn, Payne,
Anderson, Gooding, Ruddie,
Bradley, Goodson, Spalding,
Bruce, Holloway, Stewart,
Buckner, Irwin, Sympson,
Busby, Langford, Thomas,
Bush, McClung, Thompson,
Coffey, McClure, Vawter,
Edmonson, McElroy, Wade,
Evans, J. B. Mitchell, Woodson,
Gatewood, Moore, Woolfolk.—33.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Green, O'Bannon, J.
Messrs. Alexander, Hammond, O'Bannon, J. W.
Andrews, Haydon, Parker,
Beaseman, Helm, Peak,
Bledsoe, Hickman, Pitts,
Brandon, Hinde, Riffe,
Brashears, Hough, Rodes,
Broadfoot, Jasper, Slaughter,
Brooks, Johnston, J. Smith,
Browder, Kalfus, Spigg,
Buford, Kincaid, Stone,
Clay, C. M. Lane, Taylor,
Clay, H. Lawless, Thornsburg,
Craig, Linthicum, Thornton,
Dohoney, McLean, Trimble,
Elliot, Meriwether, Trumbo,
Emerson, Morehead, Waddle,
Evans, W. F. Morrow, Washington,
Feland, Nicholas, Wickliffe.—58.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Anderson, and decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required on the adoption thereof, by Messrs. H. Clay and Lane, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Evans, J. B. Ruddle,
Anderson, Glenn, Spalding,
Bledsoe, Gooding, Stewart,
Bradley, Goodson, Sympson,
Brashears, Haydon, Thomas,
Bruce, Langford, Thompson,
Browder, McClung, Thornsburg,
Buckner, McClure, Vawter,
Busby, McElroy, Wade,
Bush, Mitchell, Wade,
Clay, H. Moore, Wickliffe,
Coffey, Payne, Woodson,
Edmonson, Riffe, Woolfolk.—39.

Those who voted in the negative were—
Mr. Speaker, Hammond, Nicholas,
Messrs. Alexander, Helm, O'Bannon, J.
Andrews, Hickman, O'Bannon, J. W.
Beaseman, Hinde, Parker,
Brandon, Hough, Peal,
Broadfoot, Irwin, Pitts,
Brooks, Jasper, Rodes,
Butler, Johnston, J.
Clay, C. M. Kalfus, Slaughter,
Craig, Kincaid, Smith,
Elliott, Lane, Sprigg,
Emerson, Lawless, Stone,
Evans, W. F. Linthicum, Taylor,
Peland, McLean, Thornton,
Field, Meriwether, Trimble,
Gatewood, Morehead, Trumbull,
Green, Morrow, Washington.—50.

The said bill was then amended.
The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.
The House took up for consideration the bill to confer banking powers on the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company on certain terms and conditions.
Mr. McElroy having offered an amendment to said bill, Mr. Wade moved to lay said bill and amendment on the table until the first day of June next.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Rodes and Thornsbury, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—
Messrs. Alexander, Hough, O'Bannon, J. W.
Bradley, Irwin, Parker,
Buckner, Johnston, J.
Clay, C. M. Kalfus, Payne,
Coffey, Lackey, Pratt,
Dohoney, Lane, Slaughter,
Edmonson, Linthicum, Smith,
Emerson, McClung, Spalding,
Evans, J. B. McClure, Stewart,
Field, McElroy, Stone,
Glenn, Meriwether, Sympton,
Gooding, McClure, Vawter,
Green, Morrow, Wade,
Helm, Nicholas, Washington,
Holloway, O'Bannon, J. W. Woolfolk.—43.
Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Elliott, Mr. O'Bannon, J. 
Messrs. Adams, Mr. Evans, W. F. Mr. Peak, 
Anderson, Mr. Feland, Mr. Pitts, 
Andrews, Mr. Andrews, Mr. W. F. Anderson, Mr. Riffe, 
Barbour, Mr. Goodson, Mr. Rodes, 
Beaseman, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Ruddle, 
Bledsoe, Mr. Haydon, Mr. Taylor, 
Brunshears, Mr. Hickman, Mr. Thomas, 
Broadfoot, Mr. Hinde, Mr. Thompson, 
Brooks, Mr. Jasper, Mr. Thornsburg, 
Bruce, Mr. Johnson, J. M. Mr. Thornton, 
Browder, Mr. Kincaid, Mr. Trimble, 
Buford, Mr. Langford, Mr. Trumbo, 
Busby, Mr. Leavell, Mr. Wadde, 
Bush, Mr. McLean, Mr. Wickliffe, 
Clay, H. Mr. Moore, Mr. Woodson.—49.

And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had passed a bill, entitled, an act to amend the charter of the Cumberland College, and for other purposes.

And that they had received official information from the Governor, that he had approved and signed enrolled bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the Union Literary Society of the county of Boone, and the Deinologian Society of Centre College.

An act to allow an additional Constable to Washington county.

An act for the benefit of the children of James G. Sharp.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to define more particularly the line between Boone and Gallatin counties, and for other purposes, approved December 18, 1837.

An act authorizing the Fleming county court to fix the price of vacant lands in said county.

An act for the benefit of Brice M. Frazier.

An act to regulate the terms of the Fayette and Scott circuit courts.

An act to reduce the number of Constables in Spencer county, and to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to Union county.

An act to apply the fines and forfeitures of the county of Pulaski to lessening the county levy of said county.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of William Steele, deceased.

Resolutions for the President of the Board of Internal Improvement to furnish information in relation to Turnpike roads, and rivers, in the different sections of the State.

Approved, February 1, 1838.

An act for the benefit of the Pilots at the Falls of Ohio.

Approved, February 2, 1838.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act giving the people of Oldham county the right to locate their county seat by vote—were twice read and disagreed to.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had passed a bill, entitled, an act to change the place of voting from Paoli, in Clinton county, to Albany, the county seat of said county.

Mr. J. M. Johnson, from the select committee, appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill to enlarge the powers of the Trustees of the town of Greenville—which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with, it was committed to the committee on Ways and Means.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to incorporate the Louisville Gas and Water Company.

Mr. McElroy moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section, viz:

Sec. Be it further enacted, That the Legislature of this Commonwealth reserves to itself the power, at all times hereafter, to alter, change, modify, or abolish this charter, and the right to tax the capital stock of said corporation.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McElroy and Mitchell, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Anderson, Glenn, Rodes,
Anthony, Gooding, Ruddle,
Bradley, Goodson, Stewart,
Brandon, Hammond, Sympton,
Brashears, Haydon, Thomas,
Mr. Bruce then moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following, viz:

Sec. 1. That the Railroad Company incorporated by the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, by the name of the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, and in the State of Kentucky by the name of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, shall be called and known as a body corporate in all the States aforesaid, by the name of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, and that the corporators in said Railroad Company, shall form a separate body corporate in deed and in law, for banking purposes in such of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, as shall assent thereto, and shall be called and known by the name of the South Western Railroad Bank, provided, that the assent of not less than three of the aforesaid States be given thereto, before the Bank shall have corporate existence.

Sec. 2. The said banking company shall be formed in the following manner, and be vested with the following powers, and be subject to the following restrictions: that is to say, 1st. Each of the present stockholders, and every person who may hereafter become a stockholder in the said Railroad Company, until the capital thereof shall be increased to twelve millions of dollars, shall be entitled, for every share in the said Railroad Company of one hundred dollars, to take one share in the Bank of fifty dollars, so that the capital of the said Bank may, in the first instance, amount to the sum of six
millions of dollars. 2d. The Directors of the said company shall cause books to be opened to the community at large, in all the States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, at all the places where books were opened for the first subscriptions of stock in said Railroad Company, and such other places as the said Directors may designate, by such commissioners as the Directors may appoint, from ten o'clock in the morning, to two o'clock in the afternoon of each day, for a period not less than thirty days, except Sundays, for the purpose of increasing the stock of said Railroad Company to twelve millions of dollars, and if, at closing the books, the Railroad capital shall have been increased, by regular subscription, to six millions of dollars, or more, the Bank shall be regarded as formed, and thereupon the stockholders therein shall be a body corporate in all the States assenting thereto, by the name of the South Western Railroad Bank, provided, at least three of the said States shall assent thereto. 3d. If, at closing the book, the subscriptions shall have increased the capital of the Railroad Company beyond twelve millions of dollars, the same shall be reduced to that sum by reducing the subscriptions made after the first day of December, 1836, in the manner prescribed by the 7th section of the Railroad charter.

Sec. 3. As soon as the said Bank has become a body corporate as aforesaid, the Directors of the said Railroad Company, by publication, in two or more of the newspapers in each of the said States, shall call on all the stockholders in the Railroad Company, to pay the first installment of twelve dollars and fifty cents on each share towards forming the capital of the Bank, which sum shall be paid into some specie paying Bank in the State where the payment is made, to the credit of the South Western Railroad Bank, and each stockholder, in the Railroad Company, who shall, within one month after the day fixed for the said payment, pay on the whole, or any part of the stock he owns, in specie, or notes of specie paying Banks in the said States, the installments so called for, shall be regarded and taken as a stockholder in said Bank, for the number of shares on which such payments shall be made, and as soon as the said Bank has become a body corporate as aforesaid, and the above amount is paid, the Directors of the Bank shall meet by themselves or proxies, and give notice thereof by publication in two or more of the newspapers in each of the said States, at least one calendar month before such meeting. In all meetings of stockholders of the Bank, votes may be given in person or by proxy, on the same terms, and according to the same scale as is prescribed for voting in person or by proxy in meetings of the Railroad Company, except that no person shall act as proxy in the Bank unless he be a stockholder therein.

Sec. 4. At the first meeting of the stockholders, and annually thereafter, on such day as shall be fixed by the Bank corporation, there shall be an election of thirteen Directors of the Bank; and those who are elected by a plurality of votes shall be capable of serving as such only for one year, but shall be re-eligible. In case of death or resignation, or removal from office by the stockholders, of a Director, his place may be filled by the other Directors for the remainder of the year.

Sec. 5. But should the day of annual election pass without any election of Director, the Bank shall not be thereby dissolved, but it shall be lawful on any other day to hold and make such election in such manner as may be prescribed by a by-law of the Bank corporation.
Sec. 6. The directors of the Bank shall be resident citizens of the State, and stockholders of the Bank; and at the first meeting after their election, they shall appoint one of their number to be president of the said Bank; they shall appoint all the officers of the Bank, and the president, directors, and cashiers of its Branches, all of whom they may remove at pleasure; and may also at pleasure remove all the officers of the Branches, which shall have been appointed by the president and directors of such Branches. No director or partner of a director of an another Bank, shall be a director of this Bank or in any of its Branches, nor shall any person act as a director who may be under protest in said Bank, as a drawer or endorser of any note, or bill of exchange, held by said Bank, either for discount or collection, unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of a majority of the directors that he has just and sufficient cause for refusing payment on the demand on which said protest may be found.

Sec. 7. The president and directors of the Bank may call for a second installment of twelve dollars and fifty cents upon the capital of the Bank, as soon after their elections as they may deem proper, upon giving one month's notice thereof, by publication in at least two newspapers in each of the States assenting thereto; the subsequent installments they may call for, in such sums as they may deem necessary; provided, that similar notice be given, and the payments at least sixty days apart; and, provided also, that no call for any installment, subsequent to the two first, shall be made until an amount equal to such call shall have been previously called in by the Railroad Company, and shall have been actually expended in constructing the Railroad, or shall be necessary to meet contracts actually made on account of the same. When the installments paid in for the capital of the said Bank shall amount to six millions of dollars, the capital shall not be further increased until six millions of dollars shall have been actually called in, and expended upon the Railroad; after which, the capital of the Bank shall be increased only by calling for installments, equal in amount to those which may be called for by the Railroad Company, until the said capital shall reach the limit of twelve millions; provided, the capital of the Bank shall not exceed six millions until the Railroad shall have been extended to the State of Tennessee, and that it shall not exceed nine millions until the road shall be extended to the southern boundary of Kentucky, and that it shall not be increased to twelve millions until it shall be extended to Lexington, in Kentucky; provided, also, that any share in the Bank, on which any installment shall not be paid, when called for, shall, with all the payments made thereon, be forfeited to the Bank, but such defaults shall not induce a forfeiture to the corresponding Railroad shares.

Sec. 8. The board of directors of the Railroad and of the Bank shall also be distinct and separate bodies, and the capital of the Railroad and of the Bank shall also be kept distinct and separate. The Bank shall never be liable for the debts of the Railroad Company, but the Railroad Company shall be liable for the debts of the Bank in case of failure, except that shares in the Railroad which have no corresponding shares in the Bank shall not be liable to the debts of the Bank.

Sec. 9. The president and directors of the Bank shall make up annually a full statement of the affairs thereof, as they may stand on the first day of October, and also of the affairs of each of the Branches on that day, as rendered to them by the president and directors of such Branch, and shall send
one copy thereof, certified by the president and cashier, to each of the Governors of the said States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures.

Sec. 10. The mother or principal Bank shall be located at Charleston, and the said Bank may establish Branches, or have agencies thereof in any State, with the consent of the Legislature thereof. And it is hereby declared, that the said Bank shall not have corporate existence, unless two of the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky shall consent to the establishment of Branches therein.

Sec. 11. The Bank shall never issue any note, or draw a check which is payable to order or bearer of a less denomination than five dollars, until the road is completed, nor less than ten dollars after the completion of the said road; nor shall it ever put in circulation notes payable to order or bearer, to an amount exceeding double its capital; and in case it shall not redeem its notes in current coin of the United States, when demanded at the Bank or Branch where such notes are payable, such notes shall thenceforth bear interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum; and for such failure or refusal to redeem its notes, and other liabilities, in gold or silver, when demanded, the Legislature of the State of Kentucky may order a scire facias to be sued out from the General Court, and a judgment of forfeiture declared.

Sec. 12. Neither the Bank or its Branches shall lend money on the pledge of its own or the stock of the Railroad, until three-fourths of the capital of the Railroad Company shall have been paid in, and then only to one half of the said stock, and the Bank shall never permit the Railroad Company to overdraw.

Sec. 13. Each Branch of the said Bank shall be an office of discount and deposite; it shall have a board to consist of a president and not less than six directors, with a cashier, and such other officers as the business of the Branch may require. The board shall conform to all orders it may receive from the president and directors of the Bank, and shall possess such powers as the said president may confer on them consistently with this charter.

Sec. 14. And the said corporation by its name and style aforesaid, shall be, and is hereby made capable in law, to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts and places as natural persons, with full power and authority to acquire, hold, possess, use, occupy and enjoy, and to sell, convey and dispose of, all such real estate, goods, effects, and chattels as shall be convenient for the transaction of its business, or which may be conveyed to said Bank as security for any debt, or which may be received in discharge of any debt, or purchased in satisfaction of any judgment in favor of the Bank, or in the purchase of any property on which the said Bank may have a lien. Also, to have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; to discount promissory notes, at a rate of interest not exceeding one per cent. for sixty days; to deal in exchange, and gold and silver bullion; and said Bank shall not directly or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except loaning money at the rate of interest aforesaid, and in exchange and in gold and silver bullion, or in the sale of goods, chattels, rights and credits, really and truly pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in time, or goods the proceeds of its lands; and also to ordain, establish, and put in circulation such by-laws, ordinances and regulations as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation, not being contrary to the laws of the said States or of the United States, or to the
FEll. 7.] HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 411

citute thereof, and generally to do and execute all and singular, such acts, matters and things, as may be deemed necessary and proper for the good government and management of said corporation, subject nevertheless to such regulations, restrictions, limitations and provisions, as are hereby prescribed and declared.

Sec. 15. That the total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, shall not exceed twice the amount of its capital stock paid in, exclusive of the amount of money then actually deposited in the Bank for safe keeping; and in case of excess, the directors under whose administration such excess shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their private and individual capacities, and an action may, in such case, be brought in against them, or any of them, their, or any of their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court having competent jurisdiction, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; but this shall not be construed to exempt the said Railroad Company, or the said Bank, or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the same from being also liable for said excess, and such of the said directors as may have been absent when such excess was contracted or enacted, or such as may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was contracted or enacted, may respectively exonerate themselves from being thus liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact; and of their absence or their dissent to the stockholders at a general meeting to be called for that purpose.

Sec. 16. That dividends shall be made at least twice in every year by the said corporation, of so much of the profits of the said Bank, as shall appear to the directors advisable, and once in every year the directors shall lay before the stockholders, at a general meeting, for their information, the amount of surplus profits, if any, after deducting losses and dividends.

Sec. 17. That no officer of said Bank other than a director, not being present, shall be permitted, either directly or indirectly, to carry on the business of trade of merchandise, factorage, brokerage, vendue or the exchange of money or bills for profit, and every such officer so trading, shall be removed from office by the directors, and shall not be re-eligible to any office in said Bank or its Branches. That no directors or other officers of the said Bank shall, directly or indirectly, receive any compensation for any agency for negotiating any business with the Bank or its Branches, in procuring discounts, renewing notes, or receiving moneys for individuals or notes discounted, and any such director or other officer thus receiving compensation, shall be removed from office and disqualified from thereafter holding any office in said Bank or its Branches.

Sec. 18. That a meeting of the stockholders may be called at any time by the president and directors, and a majority of them, or by any director who may protest against the proceedings of the board, or who may wish the propriety of his dissent to be considered by the stockholders, or whenever the holders of ten thousand shares, or upwards, shall require the same; provided, that no such meeting of the stockholders shall be competent to transact business unless one month's notice thereof be given in at least two public gazettes in each of the said States, and unless a majority of the stock in the said Bank be represented. That the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as may be requisite for its immediate accommodation, for the transaction of bu-
siness, and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged or assigned to it by way of security or payment for debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, and such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments previously obtained.

Sec. 19. Each share in the Bank shall be inseparably connected with a share in the Railroad Company, and shall never be transferred without it, and the forfeiture of a share in the Railroad Company for the non-payment of any instalment called for thereon, shall induce a forfeiture to the Bank corporation of the corresponding share. Railroad stock shall be assignable and transferable according to such regulations and upon such terms as may be prescribed and fixed by the said Bank corporation or the directors thereof.

Sec. 20. The bills or notes which may be issued by order of the said Bank corporation, signed by the president and countersigned by the principal cashier, as treasurer thereof, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, or to the bearer, though not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the said corporation in like manner, and with like force and effect, as upon any private person or persons, issued by him, her or them, in his, her or their private capacity, and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner as if they were so issued by such private person or persons, that is to say, those which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her or their order, shall be assigned by endorsement, in like manner and with like effect as foreign bills of exchange now are, and those which are payable to any person or persons, or bearer, shall be negotiable or assignable by delivery only.

Sec. 21. Notes of twenty dollars and under may be signed by the president and cashier of Branches, where they are payable, and shall have the same effect as they would have if signed by the president and cashier of the principal Bank.

Sec. 22. That no less than five directors, in the principal Bank, or four in a Branch, shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall always be one, except in the case of sickness or necessary absence, when his place may be supplied by any other directors whom he, by writing, shall nominate for the purpose; and in default of such nomination by the president, or in case of sickness, or necessary absence, of the person so nominated, the board of directors may by ballot appoint a temporary president.

Sec. 23. The directors for the time being shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks, and servants under them, as shall be necessary for executing the business of said corporation, in such manner and upon such terms as they shall deem necessary and proper, and shall also have power to remove said officers, from time to time, at their will and pleasure, and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities for the well government and ordering of the affairs of the said corporation, as shall be prescribed, fixed and determined by the laws and regulations thereof.

Sec. 24. That the president, cashier and clerks, in keeping the books of the said Bank, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be exempted from the performance of ordinary military duty, and from serving as jurors.

Sec. 25. The capital of the said Bank, and all the funds thereof, the shares of the stockholders therein, and the dividends thereon, shall be free and exempt from taxation of every kind, in each of the States granting the charter, until the said Railroad shall be finished, and the stockholders in the compa-
ny shall have divided an interest of six per centum per annum, for each year upon their investment; after which, the State of Kentucky shall have a right to lay a tax equal to the tax laid on the capital stock of other banking institutions in the said State, upon so much of the capital of the Bank as is employed by the Branch in the aforesaid State; provided, that the real estate of the said Bank, and its goods pledged for money lent, and its goods, the produce of its lands, may be taxed at the same rate as similar real estate and goods are taxed in the State where the same may be situated.

Sec. 26. That any real estates, bills, notes, moneys, profits, or other property whatever, which may, on the dissolution of said Bank corporation, be owned or possessed by it, shall be held by the directors of said Bank, for the use and benefit of all persons holding shares in said corporation at the time of its dissolution, and their legal assignees and representatives in average and proportion to the number or amount of said shares.

Sec. 27. In case the Railroad Company shall finish the road, with a double track from Charleston, or the Railroad of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, to the Ohio river, or shall unite it in the State of Kentucky with some other Railroad which may connect it with the Ohio river, within ten years from the first day of January, 1837, or in case, within the same period, the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company shall finish the road with a double track from Charleston, or from the Railroad of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, to the southern boundary of Kentucky, or in case the said Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company shall, within the same period, actually expend on the said road the sum of twelve millions of dollars, then the said Bank shall have corporate existence for twenty one years after the expiration of said ten years, otherwise it shall cease to have corporate existence after the expiration of the said ten years.

Sec. 28. It is hereby declared, that in case the Railroad Company shall not, within five years from the first day of January, 1837, have called in and expended, or made contracts to the amount of three millions of dollars, for the construction of the road, the grant of banking privileges hereby conferred shall cease and be revoked; in case the construction of the road shall be suspended after the Bank goes into operation for one year, before the final completion of the road, then this charter shall be taken and deemed as null and void; but the Bank shall, in this contingency, be allowed two years for winding up their concerns, without the privilege of doing new business.

Sec. 29. The said Bank shall establish a Branch in this State, for the transaction of business, pursuant to the provisions herein before contained, with a capital of not less than one million, nor more than two millions of dollars.

Sec. 30. That it shall be lawful for the General Assembly whenever it shall have reason to believe that the charter hereby granted has been violated, to order a scire facias to be sued out from the circuit court of the county in which the Branch Bank hereby authorized, shall be established, in the name of the State of Kentucky, which shall be executed upon the president or any two of the directors, or upon the cashier of said Branch Bank, for the time being, at least ten days before the commencement of the term of said court, calling on said corporation to show cause wherefore their charter, hereby granted, shall not be declared void; and it shall be lawful for the said court, upon the return of said scire facias, unless good cause be offered for
a continuance, to examine into the truth of the alleged violation, and if such violation shall be made to appear, then to pronounce and adjudge that the said charter is forfeited, annulled; provided, however, every issue of fact which may be joined between the State of Kentucky and the corporation aforesaid, shall be tried by jury, and it shall be lawful for the court aforesaid, to require the production of such of the books of the corporation as it may deem necessary for the ascertainment of the controverted facts, and it may be lawful for such person as may appear for the State or for the corporation, being dissatisfied with such final judgment as may be had in said court, to appeal to the Supreme Court of the State; provided, however, that in all cases where the charter of said Bank shall be adjudged to be forfeited and the corporation dissolved, such dissolution or forfeiture being declared, shall not extinguish the debts due to or from said corporation, but the court rendering such final judgment, shall proceed to appoint a receiver or receivers, who shall have full power to collect in his or their own names, all the debts due to said corporation, to take possession of all its property, to sell and dispose, and distribute the same, in order to pay off the creditors of said corporation, and afterwards to reimburse the stockholders thereof, under such rules, regulations, provisions and restrictions as the court rendering such judgment shall direct.

Sec. 31. That no judgment, sentence or decree which may be pronounced, declaring the said charter forfeited and annulled, shall be so construed to exempt the said corporation, or any of its effects, from the redemption of all debts and demands which may be against it at the time of pronouncing such final judgment, sentence or decree, or from distribution among the stockholders after the payment of debts.

Sec. 32. Be it further enacted, That none but citizens of the United States shall have the right of voting at the meeting of the stockholders.

Sec. 33. That the notes of said Bank shall be receivable at the Treasuries of said several States, in which it is chartered, in payment of public dues, so long as the said Bank shall redeem its notes in specie.

Sec. 34. That the said president, directors and company when they shall extend to the State of Kentucky a capital of one million of dollars, shall be compelled to establish an additional branch with a capital of not less than three hundred thousand dollars, to be located by said president, directors and company, at some eligible point south of Green river in this State.

Sec. 35. That the Commonwealth of Kentucky reserves the right to impose a tax of fifty cents upon each share of stock which may be vested in any branch or branches within the limits of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Lane then moved the previous question, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Lane and Bush, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Andrews, Kalfus, Parker,
Anthony, Lackey, Payne,
Bradley, Lane, Peak,
Browder, Lawless, Pratt,
Buckner, Linthicum, Riffe,
Those who voted in the negative were—


Mr. Anderson then moved to lay said bill and amendment on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McElroy and McClung, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Lawless moved to amend the amendment offered by Mr. Bruce, by striking from said amendment in the 11th section thereof these words, "such notes shall thenceforth bear interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum," and insert in lieu thereof the following, "said charter shall thereupon be forfeited."

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Lawless and C. M. Clay, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, 
Messrs. Adams, 
Alexander, 
Anderson, 
Anthony, 
Beaseman, 
Bledsoe, 
Brashears, 
Broadfoot, 
Brooks, 
Bruce, 
Browder, 
Buford, 
Bush, 
Clay, H. 
Craig, 
Elliott, 
Patterson, 
Field, 
Gatewood, 
Haydon, 
Helm, 
Hickman, 
Hinde, 
Hough, 
Jasper, 
Johnston, J. 
Kalfus, 
Kircaid, 
Langford, 
Lane, 
Leavell, 
McLean, 
Morehead, 
Nicholas, 
Patterson, 
Peak, 
Pitts, 
Rodes, 
Smith, 
Spalding, 
Stone, 
Swope, 
Taylor, 
Thompson, 
Thornsburg, 
Thornton, 
Trimble, 
Trumbo, 
Waddle, 
Washington, 
Wickliffe. —52.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Bruce, and decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McLean and Bruce, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, 
Messrs. Adams, 
Anderson, 
Beaseman, 
Bledsoe, 
Brandon, 
Brashears, 
Broadfoot, 
Brooks, 
Bruce, 
Buford, 
Busby, 
Bush, 
Clay, H. 
Craig, 
Elliott, 
Evans, W. F. 
Gatewood, 
Gooding, 
Goodson, 
Hammond, 
Haydon, 
Kinclad, 
Langford, 
Leavell, 
McLean, 
Patterson, 
Rodes, 
Smith, 
Sprigg, 
Stewart, 
Swope, 
Symons, 
Thomas, 
Thornsburg, 
Thornton, 
Trimble, 
Trumbo, 
Wickliffe, 
Wickliffe, 
Woodson. —40.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Alexander, 
Andrews, 
Anthony, 
Barbour, 
Bradley, 
Browder, 
Buckner, 
Clay, C. M. 
Hough, 
Irwin, 
Jasper, 
Johnston, J. 
Johnson, J. M. 
Kalfus, 
Lackey, 
Lane, 
O'Bannon, J. 
O'Bannon, J. W. 
Parker, 
Payne, 
Peak, 
Pitts, 
Pratt, 
Riffe,
Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The yeas and nays being required on the passage thereof, by Messrs. Edmonson and Dohoney, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Alexander,
Andrews,
Beaseman,
Bledsoe,
Brandon,
Broadfoot,
Brooks,
Browder,
Clay, C. M.
Craig,
Emerson,
Evans, W. F.
Feland,
Field,
Green,
Haydon,

Helm,
Hickman,
Hinde,
Hough,
Jasper,
Johnston, J.
Johnston, J. M.
Kalfus,
Kincaid,
Lackey,
Lane,
Lawless,
Leavell,
Linthicum,
McLean,
Merrivether,
Morrow,
Nicholas,
O'Bannon, J.
O'Bannon, J. W
Parker,
Peak,
Pratt,
Riffe,
Slaughter,
Spalding,
Sprigg,
Stone,
Swope,
Taylor,
Thornton,
Tramble,
Washington.—58.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams,
Anderson,
Anthony,
Barbour,
Bradley,
Brashears,
Buckner,
Buford,
Busby,

Glenn,
Gooding,
Goodson,
Hammond,
Holloway,
Irwin,
Langford,
McClung,
McClure,
Rodes,
Ruddle,
Smith,
Stewart,
Symson,
Thomas,
Thompson,
Thornsburg,
Trumbo.
Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, of the following titles, viz:

- An act for the benefit of Jesse Womack, of Adair county.
- An act to amend an act to regulate the Fayette and Scott circuit courts.
- An act to establish a precinct at the house of Peggy Craig, in Knox county, and one at the house of Samuel Woolum, in the county of Harlan.
- An act concerning the Court of Appeals.
- An act for the benefit of Eliza B. Langhorne and William Orr.
- An act for the benefit of Joseph McGuire.
- An act to incorporate the Jefferson Gardening and Silk Company.
- An act to increase the compensation for taking up fugitive slaves from this Commonwealth.
- An act allowing Presley Smith a change of venue.
- An act to amend the charter of the Versailles and Anderson Turnpike Road Company.
- An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to improve the road from Franklin county to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.
- An act limiting actions against sureties.
- An act to authorize and require the Register of the Land Office to receive and register surveys for a certain period.
- An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Taylorsville and Harrodsburg Turnpike Road Company, and for other purposes, approved 29th February, 1836.
- An act to incorporate the Hardinsburg Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
- An act to prohibit slaves going as passengers on mail stages and other coaches.
- An act for the benefit of the Jailer of McCracken county.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

And then the House adjourned.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate announcing their concurrence in the amendments proposed by this House, to bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act the better to provide against fraudulent purchases and fraudulent conveyances of property to the prejudice of creditors.
An act concerning the Frankfort and Louisville, and the Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike roads.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of James Heady, deceased.
An act concerning the public roads in Mason county.
An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Floyd county, and for other purposes.
An act to amend an act approved 23d February, 1837, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Winchester and Lexington Turnpike Road Company.

The passage of a bill and resolutions which originated in the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act further to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State.
Resolutions to subscribe for the History of the Indian Tribes, and to purchase works on Agriculture, for the use of the State Library.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the town of Paducah, and for other purposes.
An act to amend the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Crittenden, in Grant county.
An act to incorporate the town of Bardstown.
An act to authorize changes of venue from the Louisville Chancery Court to the Jefferson Circuit Court.
An act to clear and remove the obstructions to the navigation of flat bottom boats in that part of Green river which lies between Fitzpatrick's mill and Little Barren river.

Were twice read and concurred in.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

1. An act for the benefit of the estate of Edmund H. Taylor.
2. An act to amend the charter of the Henderson, Madisonville and Hopkinsville Turnpike Road Company.
3. An act to incorporate the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the city of Louisville.
4. An act to incorporate the Louisville Medical Society.
5. An act to allow an additional Constable to Graves county.
6. An act to regulate the actions of trespass in certain cases.
7. An act for the benefit of Rebecca Gwin.
8. An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning wills, the distribution of intestate estates, and the duty of executors and administrators, approved February 24, 1797.
10. An act to amend the charter of the Cumberland College, and for other purposes.
11. An act to change the place of voting from Paoli, in Clinton county, to Albany, the county seat of said county.
12. An act further to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, sixth and eighth, were referred to the committee for Courts of Justice; the second, fifth and eleventh, were ordered to be read a third time; the third, fourth and tenth, to the committee on Education; the seventh to the committee on Religion; the ninth, to the committee on Ways and Means, and the twelfth to a committee of the whole for Monday next.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the second, fifth and eleventh bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Joint resolutions from the Senate of the following titles, viz:
A resolution adopting an additional joint rule of both Houses to appoint a joint committee upon the public offices.
Resolutions to subscribe for the History of the Indian Tribes, and to purchase works on Agriculture for the use of the State Library—were twice read and concurred in.

The yeas and nays being required on concurring in the last resolution, by Messrs. Dohoney and Buckner, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mr. Speaker,</th>
<th>Edmonson,</th>
<th>Meriwether,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. Adams,</td>
<td>Elliott,</td>
<td>Morehead,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander,</td>
<td>Emerson,</td>
<td>Nicholas,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson,</td>
<td>Gatewood,</td>
<td>O'Bannon, J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrews,</td>
<td>Green,</td>
<td>Pratt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony,</td>
<td>Helm,</td>
<td>Rodes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbour,</td>
<td>Hickman,</td>
<td>Slaughter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaseman,</td>
<td>Hinde,</td>
<td>Stone,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bledsoe,</td>
<td>Hough,</td>
<td>Taylor,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bradley, Irwin, Thomas,
Brandon, Jasper, Thompson,
Brashears, Johnston, J., Thornsburg,
Broadfoot, Johnston, J. M., Thornton,
Brooks, Kalfus, Trumble,
Bruce, Kincaid, Trumbo,
Browder, Lackey, Vawter,
Buford, Langford, Waddle,
Bullock, Lane, Washington,
Busby, Leavell, Wickliffe,
Bush, Linthicum, Woodson,
Clay, H., McLean, Woolfolk.—63.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Buckner, Haydon, Pitts,
Coffey, Lawless, Riffe,
Craig, McClure, Ruddle,
Evans, J. B., McElroy, Smith,
Evans, W. F., Mitchell, Spalding,
Feland, Moore, Sprigg,
Glenn, O'Bannon, J. W., Stewart,
Gooding, Parker, Swope,
Goodson, Payne, Sympson,
Hammond, Peak, Wade.—30.

Mr. Rodes, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of Eliza B. Traub—reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to establish the county of Carroll—reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Bush moved to lay said bill on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Thornsburg and McClure, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Bradley, Jasper, Peak,
Broadfoot, Kincaid, Pratt,
Buckner, Lackey, Riffe,
Clay, C. M., Lane, Smith,
Coffey, Linthicum, Sprigg,
Edmonson, Elliott, Evans, W. F. Field, Helm, Hough, McClure, McElroy, McLean, Meriwether, Morehead, Patterson, Stone, Symson, Taylor, Thompson, Waddell—32.

Those who voted in the negative were—


Mr. Lane then moved an amendment to said bill.

Mr. Vawter then moved the previous question, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The main question was then put—Shall the said bill be read a third time?

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Peak and Riffe, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Those who voted in the negative were—


The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The yeas and nays being required on the passage thereof, by Messrs. Peak and Smith, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined an enrolled bill, entitled, An act to authorize changes of venue from the Louisville Chancery Court to the Jefferson Circuit Court. And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

1. Mr. Taylor presented the petition of sundry citizens of Danville, praying an extension of the limits of said town.

2. Also, the petition of Andrew Tadlock, praying that the judgments obtained by the Bank of the Commonwealth against him may be remitted.

Which were received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee for Courts of Justice, and the second to the committee on Claims.

Ordered, That Messrs. McElroy, Green, Washington, Pitts, Anthony, J. M. Johnson and Thornsburg, be added to the select committee, appointed at the last session, to report on the present condition of the Iron and Coal trade of this State.

Mr. Pitts, from the select committee, appointed to prepare and bring in the same, reported a bill for the benefit of Richard Toot'e—which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bill having been dispensed with, it was referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Helm, from the committee on the Sinking Fund, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act appropriating the profits of the Penitentiary to the Sinking Fund—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Adams moved, at five minutes after two o’clock, P. M., that the House do adjourn.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. W. F. Evans and Sprigg, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Adams, Barbour, Broadfoot, Browder, Buford, Bullock, Busby, Bush, Craig, Edmonson, Evans, J. B., Feland, Gatewood, Goodson, Haydon, Hickman, Hinde, Holloway, Jasper, Johnston, J., Johnson, J. M., Kalfus, Kincaid, Lawless, Morehead, Nicholas, Parker, Patterson, Peak,

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Beaseman, Bledsoe, Bradley, Brandon, Brashears, Brooks, Bruce, Buckner, Clay, C. M., Clay, H., Coffey, Elliott, Emerson, Evans, W. F., Field, Glenn, Gooding, Hammond, Helm, Lackey, Langford, Linthicum, McClure, McElroy, Moore,

And then the House adjourned.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had disagreed to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of William H. Stephens.

And that they concur in the resolution from this House, fixing a day for the final adjournment of the General Assembly.

And had passed bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act incorporating the towns of Harrodsburg and Danville.

An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act concerning ferries on Cumberland river, in Trigg county, approved 17th February, 1837.

An act to reduce the size of the public square in the town of Bedford, in Trimble county, and for other purposes.

An act to legalize certain proceedings of the Shelby county court.

An act to incorporate the Bourbon County Agricultural Society.

An act for the benefit of Moses Ryan, of Bath county, and for other purposes.

An act extending the powers of the Trustees of the town of Sharpsburg.

An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to the counties of Bullitt and Russell, and to enlarge a Constable's district in Union county.

An act to change the place of voting from the house of Thomas Dance to that of Jonathan Callen, in Pendleton county.

An act to establish an election precinct in the county of Graves, and for other purposes.

An act for the benefit of D. S. Hay's, Brigade Inspector of the 27th Brigade of Kentucky Militia.

An act to establish an election precinct in Gallatin county.

An act to change the place of voting in the Union election precinct, in Shelby county.

An act for the benefit of William Smith.

An act for the benefit of Robert Guinea.

And had passed bills from this House, with amendments to each, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the road law in Campbell county, and for other purposes.

An act for the benefit of McRery, Fleming and Tomb.

An act for the benefit of William M. Simmons.

An act to extend the powers of the Trustees of the town of Cynthiana, in Harrison county.
An act for the benefit of the Madison Troop of Cavalry.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of John H. Bell, deceased.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Jessamine county.
An act to change the name of Isaac Whitson and Elizabeth Whitson, and the names of their children, to that of Young.

And had passed bills and a resolution from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:
An act concerning the docketing of causes for trial in the circuit courts.
An act to change the place of voting in a precinct in Hardin county.
An act concerning the State Library.
A resolution requesting the Governor to obtain the manuscript Journals of the Conventions of 1792 and 1797.

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, of the following titles, viz:
An act to clear and remove the obstructions to the navigation of flat bottom boats in that part of Green river which lies between Fitzpatrick's mill and Little Barren river.
An act to change the place of voting in the Rockcastle precinct in Lawrence county.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of William T. Smith, deceased.
An act for the benefit of Chilan Carter.
An act to amend an act establishing the Whitley Turnpike road.
An act the better to secure the collection of taxes.
An act to establish the county of Carroll.
An act to improve the roads in Simpson county, and for other purposes.
An act to change the place of voting from the house of William Pepper to that of James Young, in Bracken county, and to change the place of voting in the Millersburg precinct, in Bourbon county.
An act to amend the act establishing the Greenupsburg Savings Institution.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Portman, deceased.
An act to regulate chancery proceedings under five pounds, before Justices of the Peace.
An act to establish the county of Carter.
An act for the benefit of Mary Armstrong and her children.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. Haydon presented the petitions of sundry citizens of Owen county, praying for the passage of law the better to protect occupants—which were
received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred to the committee for Courts of Justice.

Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee on Education, to whom was referred bills of the following titles, viz:

A bill appropriating the fines and forfeitures of Todd county, and for other purposes.

A bill for the benefit of Shelby College—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the same be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as afore-said.

Mr. Feland, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to authorize the construction of a bridge across Big Barren river—reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Mr. Hammond moved an amendment by way of engrossed ryder.

Mr. Lawless then moved the previous question, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McLean and J. B. Evans, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Anthony, Barbour, Hickman, Holloway, Hough, Irwin, Patterson, Payne, Peak, Pratt,
Mr. McLean then moved to lay said bill on the table for the present, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Morehead moved a reconsideration of the vote on yesterday, referring a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act further to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State, to the committee of the whole for Monday next, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By the committee on Internal Improvement—1. A bill to provide for the improvement of Big Barren river from the mouth of Peters’ creek, in Barren county, to the mouth of Line creek, in the county of Monroe.

By Mr. J. M. Johnson—2. A bill to provide for the improvement of certain roads in Muhlenburg county, by subscription.

By Mr. Hough—3. A bill to incorporate the town of West Point, and for other purposes.

By the committee on Ways and Means—4. A bill for the benefit of the county court of Harrison county.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, third and fourth were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and the second was referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first, third and fourth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom
was referred a bill further to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State—reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Sprigg then offered a substitute to said bill.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The House then took up for consideration the bill to confer banking powers on the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company on certain terms and conditions.

Mr. McElroy moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section, viz:

Sec. Be it further enacted, That the real, personal and mixed estate of each and every individual stockholder in said corporation, shall be held bound for the redemption of all notes that shall, or may be issued by said Bank, and stand bound for the payment of all debts and liabilities that said company shall create, either to persons or bodies politic.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McElroy and Thornsburg, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. J. O'Bannon moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section, viz:

Be it further enacted, That the Branch of said Railroad Bank, when established in the State of Kentucky, shall, so soon as it has a capital of one million of dollars, establish two sub-branches within the State, one of which shall be south of Green river in the town of Paducah, and shall assign to each branch such amount of capital as may be proper and profitable to the stockholders: provided, that the said principal Branch shall be compelled to establish both of said sub-branches in the same year.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. J. O'Bannon and Bruce, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Nicholas then moved to lay said bill and amendments on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Wickliffe and Thornsburg, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—


The said bill, as amended, reads as follows, viz:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Railroad Company incorporated by the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, by the name of the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, and in the State of Kentucky by the name of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, shall be called and known as a body corporate in all the States aforesaid, by the name of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, and that the corporators in said Railroad Company, shall form a separate body corporate in deed and in law, for banking purposes in such of the States of North
Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, as shall assent thereto, and be called and known by the name of the South Western Railroad Bank, provided, that the assent of not less than three of the aforesaid States shall be given thereto, before the Bank shall have corporate existence.

Sec. 2. The said banking company shall be formed in the following manner, and be vested with the following powers, and be subject to the following restrictions: that is to say, 1st. Each of the present stockholders, and every person who may hereafter become a stockholder in the said Railroad Company, until the capital thereof shall be increased to twelve millions of dollars, shall be entitled, for every share in the said Railroad Company of one hundred dollars, to take one share in the Bank of fifty dollars, so that the capital of the said Bank may, in the first instance, amount to the sum of six millions of dollars. 2d. The Directors of the said company shall cause books to be opened to the community at large, in all the States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, at all the places where books were opened for the first subscriptions of stock in said Railroad Company, and such other places as the said Directors may designate, by such commissioners as the Directors may appoint, from ten o'clock in the morning, to two o'clock in the afternoon of each day, for a period not less than thirty days, except Sundays, for the purpose of increasing the stock of said Railroad Company to twelve millions of dollars, and if, on closing the books, the Railroad capital shall have been increased, by regular subscription, to six millions of dollars, or more, the Bank shall be regarded as formed, and thereupon the stockholders therein shall be a body corporate in all the States assenting thereto, by the name of the South Western Railroad Bank, provided, at least three of the said States shall assent thereto. 3d. If on closing the book, the subscriptions shall have increased the capital of the Railroad Company beyond twelve millions of dollars, the same shall be reduced to that sum by reducing the subscriptions made after the first day of December, 1836, in the manner prescribed by the 7th section of the Railroad charter.

Sec. 3. As soon as the said Bank has become a body corporate as aforesaid, the Directors of the said Railroad Company, by publication, in two or more of the newspapers in each of the said States, shall call on all the stockholders in the Railroad Company, to pay the first installment of twelve dollars and fifty cents on each share towards forming the capital of the Bank, which sum shall be paid into some specie paying Bank in the State where the payment is made, to the credit of the South Western Railroad Bank, and each stockholder, in the Railroad Company, who shall, within one month after the day fixed for the said payment, pay on the whole, or any part of the stock he owns, in specie, or notes of specie paying Banks in the said States, the installments so called for, shall be regarded and taken as a stockholder in said Bank, for the number of shares on which such payment shall be made, and as soon as the said Bank has become a body corporate as aforesaid, and the above amount is paid, the Directors of the Railroad Company shall appoint a time and place, where the stockholders in the Bank are to meet by themselves or proxies, and give notice thereof by publication in two or more of the newspapers in each of the said States, at least one calendar month before such meeting. In all meetings of stockholders of the Bank, votes may be given in person or by proxy, on the same terms, and according to the same scale as is prescribed for voting in person or by proxy in meetings of
the Railroad Company, except that no person shall act as proxy in the Bank unless he be a stockholder therein.

Sec. 4. At the first meeting of the stockholders, and annually thereafter, on such day as shall be fixed by the Bank corporation, there shall be an election of thirteen Directors of the Bank; and those who are elected by a plurality of votes shall be capable of serving as such only for one year, but shall be re-eligible. In case of death or resignation, or removal from office by the stockholders, of a Director, his place may be filled by the other Directors for the remainder of the year.

Sec. 5. But should the day of annual election pass without any election of Director, the Bank shall not be thereby dissolved, but it shall be lawful on any other day to hold and make such election in such manner as may be prescribed by a by-law of the Bank corporation.

Sec. 6. The directors of the Bank shall be resident citizens of the State, stockholders of the Bank, and at the first meeting after their election, they shall appoint one of their number to be president of the said Bank; they shall appoint all the officers of the Bank, and the president, directors, and cashiers of its Branches, all of whom they may remove at pleasure; and may also at pleasure remove all the officers of the Branches, which shall have been appointed by the president and directors of such Branches. No director or partner of a director of another Bank, shall be a director of this Bank or in any of its Branches, nor shall any person act as a director who may be under protest in said Bank, as a drawer or endorser of any note, or bill of exchange, held by said Bank, either for discount or collection, unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of a majority of the directors that he has just and sufficient cause for refusing payment on the demand on which said protest may be found.

Sec. 7. The president and directors of the Bank may call for a second installment of twelve dollars and fifty cents upon the capital of the Bank, as soon after their elections as they may deem proper, upon giving one month's notice thereof, by publication in at least two newspapers in each of the States assenting thereto; the subsequent installments they may call for, in such sums as they may deem necessary; provided, that similar notice be given, and the payments at least sixty days apart; and, provided also, that no call for any installment, subsequent to the two last, shall be made until an amount equal to such call shall have been previously called in by the Railroad Company, and shall have been actually expended in constructing the Railroad, or shall be necessary to meet contracts actually made on account of the same. When the installments paid in for the capital of the said Bank shall amount to six millions of dollars, the capital shall not be further increased until six millions of dollars shall have been actually called in, and expended upon the Railroad; after which, the capital of the Bank shall be increased only by calling for installments, equal in amount to those which may be called for by the Railroad Company, until the said capital shall reach the limit of twelve millions; provided, the capital of the Bank shall not exceed six millions until the Railroad shall have been extended to the State of Tennessee, and that it shall not exceed nine millions until the road shall be extended to the southern boundary of Kentucky, and that it shall not be increased to twelve millions until it shall be extended to Lexington, in Kentucky; provided, also, that any share in the Bank, on which any installment shall not be paid, when called for, shall, with all the payments made thereon, be forfeited to the
Bank, but such defaults shall not induce a forfeiture to the corresponding Railroad shares.

Sec. 8. The board of directors of the Railroad and of the Bank shall also be distinct and separate bodies, and the capital of the Railroad and of the Bank shall also be kept distinct and separate. The Bank shall never be liable for the debts of the Railroad Company, but the Railroad Company shall be liable for the debts of the Bank in case of failure, except that shares in the Railroad which have no corresponding shares in the Bank shall not be liable to the debts of the Bank.

Sec. 9. The president and directors of the Bank shall make up annually a full statement of the affairs thereof, as they may stand on the first day of October, and also of the affairs of each of the branches on that day, as rendered to them by the president and directors of such branch, and shall send one copy thereof, certified by the president and cashier, to each of the Governors of the said States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures.

Sec. 10. The mother or principal Bank shall be located at Charleston, and the said Bank may establish branches, or have agencies thereof in any State, with the consent of the Legislature thereof. And it is hereby declared, that the said Bank shall not have corporate existence, unless two of the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky shall consent to the establishment of branches therein.

Sec. 11. The Bank shall never issue any note, or draw a check which is payable to order or bearer of a less denomination than five dollars, until the road is completed, nor less than ten dollars after the completion of the said road; nor shall it ever put in circulation notes payable to order or bearer, to an amount exceeding double its capital; and in case it shall not redeem its notes in current coin of the United States, when demanded at the Bank or branch where such notes are payable, such notes shall henceforth bear interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum; and for such failure and refusal, by the branches located in Kentucky, to redeem their notes, and other liabilities, in gold or silver, when demanded, the General Assembly may order a scire facias to be sued out from the General Court, and a judgment of a forfeiture of the charter granted by this State declared.

Sec. 12. Neither the Bank or its branches shall lend money on the pledge of its own or the stock of the Railroad, until three-fourths of the capital of the Railroad Company shall have been paid in, and then only to one half of the said stock, and the Bank shall never permit the Railroad Company to overdraw.

Sec. 13. Each branch of the said Bank shall be an office of discount and deposit; it shall have a board of directors consisting of a president and not less than six directors, with a cashier, and such other officers as the business of the branch may require. The board shall conform to all orders it may receive from the president and directors of the Bank, and shall possess such powers as the said president may confer on them consistently with this charter.

Sec. 14. And the said corporation by its name and style aforesaid, shall be, and is hereby made capable in law, to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts and places as natural persons, with full power and authority to acquire, hold, possess, use, enjoy, and dispose of, all such real estate, goods, effects, and chattels as shall be convenient for the transaction of its business, or which may be conveyed.
to said Bank as surety for any debt, or which may be received in discharge of any debt, or purchased in satisfaction of any judgment in favor of the Bank, or in the purchase of any property on which the said Bank may have a lien. Also, to have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; to discount promissory notes at a rate of interest, not exceeding one per cent., for sixty days; to deal in exchange, and gold and silver bullion; and said Bank shall not directly or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except loaning money at the rate of interest aforesaid, and in exchange and in gold and silver bullion, or in the sale of goods, chattels, rights and credits, really and truly pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in time, or goods the proceeds of its lands; and also to ordain, establish, and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances and regulations as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation, not being contrary to the laws of the said States or of the United States, or to the constitution thereof, and generally to do and execute all and singular, such acts, matters and things, as may be deemed necessary and proper for the good government and management of said corporation, subject, nevertheless to such regulations, restrictions, limitations and provisions, as are hereby prescribed and declared.

Sec. 15. That the total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, shall not exceed twice the amount of its capital stock paid in, exclusive of the amount of money then actually deposited in the Bank for safe keeping; and in case of excess, the directors under whose administration such excess shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their private and individual capacities, and an action may, in such case, be brought in against them, or any of them, their, or any of their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court having competent jurisdiction, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; but this shall not be construed to exempt the said Railroad Company, or the said Bank, or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the same from being also liable for said excess, and such of the said directors as may have been absent when such excess was contracted or enacted, or such as may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was contracted or enacted, may respectively exonerate themselves from being thus liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their absence or their dissent to the stockholders at a general meeting to be called for that purpose.

Sec. 16. That dividends shall be made at least twice in every year by the said corporation, of so much of the profits of the said Bank, as shall appear to the directors advisable, and once in every year the directors shall lay before the stockholders, at a general meeting, for their information, the amount of surplus profits, if any, after deducting losses and dividends.

Sec. 17. That no officer of said Bank other than a director, not being present, shall be permitted, either directly or indirectly, to carry on the business of trade of merchandize, factorage, brokerage, vendue or the exchange of money or bills for profit, and every such officer so trading, shall be removed from office by the directors, and shall not be re-eligible to any office in said Bank or its Branches. That no directors or other officers of the said Bank shall, directly or indirectly, receive any compensation for any agency for negotiating any business with the Bank or its Branches, in procuring discounts, renewing notes, or receiving moneys for individuals or notes discount-
ed, and any such director or other officer thus receiving compensation, shall be removed from office and disqualified from thereafter holding any office in said Bank or its Branches.

Sec. 18. That a meeting of the stockholders may be called at any time by the president and directors, and a majority of them, or by any director who may protest against the proceedings of the board, or who may wish the propriety of his dissent to be considered by the stockholders, or whenever the holders of ten thousand shares, or upwards, shall require the same; provided, that no such meeting of the stockholders shall be competent to transact business unless one month's notice thereof be given in at least two public gazettes in each of the said States, and unless a majority of the stock in the said Bank be represented. That the lands, tenements, and hereditaments which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as may be requisite for its immediate accommodation, for the transaction of business, and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged or assigned to it by way of security or payment for debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, and such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgment previously obtained.

Sec. 19. Each share in the Bank shall be inseparably connected with a share in the Railroad Company, and shall never be transferred without it, and the forfeiture of a share in the Railroad Company for the non-payment of any instalment called for thereon, shall induce a forfeiture to the Bank corporation of the corresponding share. Railroad stock shall be assignable and transferable according to such regulations and upon such terms as may be prescribed and fixed by the said Bank corporation or the directors thereof.

Sec. 20. The bills or notes which may be issued by order of the said Bank corporation, signed by the president and countersigned by the principal cashier, as treasurer thereof, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, or to the bearer, though not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the said corporation in like manner, and with the like force and effect, as upon any private person or persons, issued by him, her or them, in his, her or their private capacity, and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner as if they were so issued by such private person or persons, that is to say, those which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her or their order, shall be assigned by endorsement, in like manner and with like effect as foreign bills of exchange now are, and those which are payable to any person or persons, or bearer, shall be negotiable or assignable by delivery only.

Sec. 21. Notes of twenty dollars and under may be signed by the president and cashier of the Branches, where they are payable, and shall have the same effect as they would have if signed by the president and cashier of the principal Bank.

Sec. 22. That no less than five directors, in the principal Bank, or four in a Branch, shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall always be one, except in the case of sickness or necessary absence, when his place may be supplied by any other directors whom he, by writing, shall nominate for the purpose; and in default of such nomination by the president, or in case of sickness, or necessary absence, of the person so nominated, the board of directors may by ballot appoint a temporary president.

Sec. 23. The directors for the time being shall have power to appoint
such officers, clerks, and servants under them, as shall be necessary for executing the business of said corporation, in such manner and upon such terms as they shall deem necessary and proper, and shall also have power to remove said officers, from time to time, at their will and pleasure, and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities for the well government and ordering of the affairs of the said corporation, as shall be prescribed, fixed and determined by the laws and regulations thereof.

Sec. 24. That the president, cashier and clerks, in keeping the books of the said Bank, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be exempted from the performance of ordinary military duty, and from serving as jurors.

Sec. 25. The capital of the said Bank, and all the funds thereof, the shares of the stockholders therein, and the dividends thereon, shall be free and exempt from taxation of every kind, in each of the States granting the charter, until the said Railroad shall be finished, and the stockholders in the company shall have divided an interest of six per centum per annum, for each year upon their investment; after which, the State of Kentucky shall have a right to lay a tax equal to the tax laid on the capital stock of other banking institutions in the said State, upon so much of the capital of the Bank as is employed by the Branch in the aforesaid State; provided, that the real estate of the said Bank, and its goods pledged for money lent, and its goods, the produce of its lands, may be taxed at the same rate as similar real estate and goods are taxed in the State where the same may be situated.

Sec. 26. That any real estates, bills, notes, moneys, profits, or other property whatever, which may, on the dissolution of said Bank corporation, be owned or possessed by it, shall be held by the directors of said Bank, for the use and benefit of all persons holding shares in said corporation at the time of its dissolution, and their legal assignees, and representatives in average and proportion to the number or amount of said shares.

Sec. 27. In case the Railroad Company shall finish the road, with a double track from Charleston, or the Railroad of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, to the Ohio river, or shall unite it in the State of Kentucky with some other Railroad which may connect it with the Ohio river, within ten years from the first day of January, 1837, or in case the said Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company shall, within the same period, actually expend on the said road the sum of twelve millions of dollars, then the said Bank shall have corporate existence for twenty one years after the expiration of said ten years, otherwise it shall cease to have corporate existence after the expiration of the said ten years; provided, however, that if, at the end of twelve years from the first day of January, 1838, the company shall not have expended two millions of dollars on the road in the State of Kentucky, that amount be required to finish it in the State, then the Legislature shall have full power to repeal the Bank charter, so far as Kentucky is concerned.

Sec. 28. It is hereby declared, that in case the Railroad Company shall not, within five years from the first day of January, 1837, have called in and expended, or made contracts to the amount of three millions of dollars, for the construction of the road, the grant of banking privileges hereby conferred shall cease and be revoked; in case the construction of the road shall be suspended after the Bank goes into operation for one year, before the final completion of the road, then this charter shall be taken and deemed as null and void; but the Bank shall, in this contingency, be allowed two years
for winding up their concerns, without the privilege of doing new business.

Sec. 29. The said Bank shall establish a Branch in this State, for the transaction of business, pursuant to the provisions herein before contained, with a capital of not less than one million, nor more than two millions of dollars.

Sec. 31. That it shall be lawful for the General Assembly whenever it shall have reason to believe that the charter hereby granted has been violated, to order a seire facias to be sued out from the circuit court of the county in which the Branch Bank hereby authorized, shall be established, in the name of the State of Kentucky, which shall be executed upon the president or any two of the directors, or upon the cashier of said Branch Bank, for the time being, at least ten days before the commencement of the term of said court, calling on said corporation to show cause wherefore their charter, hereby granted, shall not be declared void; and it shall be lawful for the said court, upon the return of said seire facias, unless good cause be offered for a continuance, to examine into the truth of the alleged violation, and in such violation shall be made to appear, then to pronounce and adjudge that the said charter is forfeited, annulled; provided, however, every issue of fact which may be joined between the State of Kentucky and the corporation aforesaid, shall be tried by jury, and it shall be lawful for the court aforesaid, to require the production of such of the books of the corporation as it may deem necessary for the ascertainment of the converted facts, and it may be lawful for such person as may appear for the State or for the corporation, being dissatisfied with such final judgment as may be had in said court, to appeal to the Supreme Court of the State; provided, however, that in all cases where the charter of said Bank shall be adjudged to be forfeited and the corporation dissolved, such dissolution or forfeiture being declared, shall not extinguish the debts due to or from said corporation, but the court rendering such final judgment, shall proceed to appoint a receiver or receivers, who shall have full power to collect in his or their own names, all the debts due to said corporation, to take possession of all its property, to sell and dispose, and distribute the same, in order to pay off the creditors of said corporation, and afterwards to reimburse the stockholders thereof, under such rules, regulations, provisions and restrictions as the court rendering such judgment shall direct.

Sec. 31. That no judgment, sentence or decree which may be pronounced, declaring the said charter forfeited and annulled, shall be so construed to exempt the said corporation, or any of its effects, from the redemption of all debts and demands which may be against it at the time of pronouncing such final judgment, sentence or decree, or from distribution among the stockholders after the payment of debts.

Sec. 32. Be it further enacted, That none but citizens of the United States shall have the right of voting at the meeting of the stockholders.

Sec. 33. That the notes of said Bank shall be receivable at the Treasuries of said several States, in which it is chartered, in payment of public dues, so long as the said Bank shall redeem its notes in specie.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That in case the said Banking corporation should establish a Branch in the State of Kentucky, the principal Bank in Charleston, and the Branches thereof in the several States, shall never charge and receive a higher premium than one half of one per cent, on the checks that may be drawn by one on another; and that whenever
the said principal Bank, or any of its Branches, shall draw any check on any other Bank, in any of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina or South Carolina, or elsewhere, it shall not charge and receive a higher premium than one half of one per cent.; provided, that the Bank on which such check shall be drawn shall by reciprocal agreement draw on the said principal Bank and its Branches, at no higher premium; and in case the said principal Bank, or any of its Branches, shall receive a higher premium than one half of one per cent. on any of its drafts or checks aforesaid, the whole premium paid thereon, with one hundred per cent. damages and cost of suit, may be recovered back, in an action for money had and received, against the principal Bank, or the Branch which may have received such illegal premium.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That in case the said Banking corporation shall establish a Branch in the State of Kentucky, on the bills of exchange that the said principal Bank, or any of its Branches may purchase, no greater rate of discount shall be required or taken than one per cent., besides interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the time said bills shall have to run; and in case a larger discount shall be required and taken, the whole amount of such discount so required and taken, with one hundred per cent. damages and costs of suit may be recovered in an action for money had and received, against the principal Bank or the Branch which may have required and taken such illegal discount.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That in case the said Bank corporation shall establish a Branch in Kentucky, the Legislature thereof may, at all times, order the affairs of the said Branch to be examined by a committee or committees, and it shall be the duty of the said Branch to exhibit to the said committee or committees, all their books and evidences of debts, and to submit to an examination, on oath if required, touching the affairs of the said Branch, and its instructions from said connection in business with the principal Bank and its other Branches; and if, on legal proceedings instituted against the said Branch, a forfeiture of this charter shall be declared, the said Branch shall be forthwith suspended.

Sec. 37. Be it further enacted, That when the president and directors of said company shall establish a Bank in this State, under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of said company to locate a Branch of said Bank at some eligible point south of Green river, with a capital of not less than three hundred thousand dollars.

The question was then taken on ordering said bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McLean and Kalfus, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Bush, Mitchell,
Messrs. Adams, Clay, H., Patterson,
Anderson, Craig,
Andrews, Elliott,
Barbour, Evans, W. F.
Beaseman, Gatewood,
Bledsoe, Goodson,
Those who voted in the negative were—


Mr. Browder, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred the petitions of the Elkton Temperance Society, praying the suppression of tippling houses—of Thomas and Rachel Stone—Jesse Adams—Matilda Jones—and Lucy Powell—each praying for a divorce—reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petitions be rejected. Which was concurred in.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they insist on their amendments to bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act giving the people of Oldham county the right to locate their county seat by vote.

An act to improve the road from Greensburg by way of Columbia, Jamestown and Monticello, to the Tennessee State line in a direction to Knoxville.

Mr. Browder, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of Elizabeth Hem—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Meriwether, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act allowing further time to Sheriffs to return delinquent lists of Jury fees.
An act for the benefit of Willie Sugg.
An act for the benefit of Burtis Ringo, Sheriff of Fleming county.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Clay county—reported the first with, and the last without, amendment—which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bills be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Meriwether, from the same committee, to whom was referred bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend an act concerning the town of Bowlinggreen.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend an act approved 28th February, 1835, entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Frankfort, approved February 12th, 1837—reported the same with amendments to each, which were concurred in.

Ordered, That said bills, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Meriwether from the same committee, to whom was referred bills of the following titles, viz:

A bill to enlarge the powers of the Trustees of the town of Greenville.
A bill regulating the granting tavern license in Adair county.
A bill authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies of the constitution of Kentucky—reported the same without amendment.

And the question being taken on ordering said bills to be engrossed and read a third time, and it was decided in the negative, and the said bills were rejected.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to change the name of Isaac Whitson and Elizabeth Whitson, and the names of their children, to that of Young.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Jessamine county.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of John H. Bell, deceased.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the road law in Campbell county, and for other purposes.

An act to extend the powers of the Trustees of the town of Cynthiana, in Harrison county.

An act for the benefit of William M. Simmons.

An act for the benefit of Molinary, Fleming and Talm.

Were twice read and concurred in.

The amendments proposed by the Senate, to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Madison Troop of Cavalry—were twice read and disagreed to.

Mr. Helm, from the committee on the Sinking Fund, made the following report, viz:

The Committee on the Sinking Fund, to whom was assigned the duty of reporting the financial condition and resources of the Sinking Fund, make the following report:

Your committee deem it important first, to take a view of existing responsibilities and those in contemplation in the prosecution of the works of internal improvement.

There now exists a debt, bearing an interest of 5 per centum per annum, of $1,365,000, of this sum $50,000 is a domestic debt. The State owes itself that sum, which is set apart and the interest thereon dedicated to purposes of education. By an act of the last Legislature, disposing of the surplus revenues of the United States to which Kentucky was entitled, it was provided, that upon the refusal of the Banks to accept the moneys assigned to them by the provisions of the act, the funds so refused should pass into the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to be by them invested in safe and profitable stocks. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund purchased of the Governor internal improvement bonds to the amount of $850,000. That sum, although a debt due by the State to the State, will be held inviolate for purposes of education, and will constitute a charge upon the Sinking Fund.

The debts actually owing at this time by the State, for purposes of internal improvement, and bearing an interest of 5 per cent, is but $515,000. There has been expended the sum of $46,866.08 in slackwater improvements—33,500 of this sum was appropriated by the Legislature, and upon which no interest is to be paid.

The Board has expended on slackwater improvements, upon which interest is to be paid, the sum of $313,416.00.

It will take to complete the slackwater improvements, so far as they are now under contract on all the rivers,

1,341,717.00

Making an aggregate debt for slackwater,

$1,655,163.00

The Cumberland river and its tributaries have been surveyed, and estimates made, with a view to slackwater or descending navigation. No money as yet has been expended on that stream. Your committee feel authorized, however, in saying that it is probable that there will be expended on that
and other rivers and streams, with a view to descending navigation, and
minor roads and bridges which will be unproductive capital, the sum of
100,000.

The sum which will be necessary to complete the slackwater navigation
up to the points surveyed and contemplated to be improved, will be 4,656,-
346. This sum includes that which has been expended, and that which is
required to complete the contracts now on hand.

The Board of Internal Improvement have expended on turnpike roads
the sum of 749,412 11.

The sum necessary to complete turnpike roads commenced is 1,360,580.

There has been appropriated to the Lexington and Ohio Railroad the sum
of 200,000 which will be expended; and to the Green River Railroad the
sum of 150,000, which will probably be expended either on a railroad or
turnpike.

The entire amount of debt created and to be created, (if all works com-
templated be prosecuted by the Legislature,) may be set down as follows, viz:

Amount expended in slackwater, 313,446 08
Amount to complete contracts made, 1,341,717 34
Amount to complete slackwater to the extent contemplated, 3,001,183 00

$4,653,346 42

Amount expended on turnpike roads, 749,412 11
Amount to be expended to complete roads, 1,360,580 75
Add, for descending navigation, minor roads, bridges, &c. 100,000 00
To Lexington and Ohio Railroad, 200,000 00
To Green river Railroad, 150,000 00

$7,213,339 29

Deduct from that sum, 3,001,183 00

$4,212,156 29

This sum will, in all probability, constitute the debt of Kentucky in three
years from this time; and for the payment of the interest on which we
must provide the means. Even this sum may be reduced $50,000 if no system
of education can be agreed upon, or, if agreed upon, shall not be accepted
by the people. This would leave the sum of 3,362,156 of foreign debt, or,
at least, a debt upon which the State would be compelled to pay the interest.

Your Committee will, however, assume the entire amount as the amount
upon which the interest is to be paid, and will now proceed to give a brief
view of the resources of the Sinking Fund.

The Sinking Fund consists of two descriptions of funds—one active and
yearly—the other of a gross amount of money, which may or may not be­
come active capital. The funds are as follows, viz:

The bonus, or tax, upon the stocks in the Banks of the State, to-wit: the
Bank of Kentucky, the Bank of Louisville and Northern Bank of Kentucky;
the surplus dividend over 5 per cent on 1,000,000; and the entire dividend
on 674,043 of stock in the second million in the Bank of Kentucky, which is made by the subscription of the surplus revenues of United States, and the reinvestment of dividends on State stock in said Bank; the surplus dividend over 5 per cent. on 1,000,000 of stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky; the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund purchased 250 shares in the Bank of Kentucky; 290 shares in the Northern Bank, and 175 shares in the Bank of Louisville, making 625 shares, equal to $62,500; the dividends upon that sum; the net proceeds arising from the Penitentiary; the remaining debt due from the debtors to the Commonwealth's Bank; the State's proportion of debts due from debtors of the Old Bank of Kentucky; the premiums received upon sales made upon bonds of the State; the dividend arising from all investments made by the State in turnpike roads, bridges, rivers, and the sale, rent or lease of the privilege of water power at the locks and dams on the rivers; the surplus revenue in the State Treasury over 10,000.

The amount of profits from Bank stocks is somewhat precarious and uncertain, and depends upon the amount and safety of the business done. The Banks have, at some periods, declared a dividend of 7 per cent, at other times 8 per cent. Indeed the dividends, while the Banks are struggling to prepare for the resumption of specie payments, may, for a short time, be even less than 7 per cent.

Your Committee will show what will be the yearly receipts of the Sinking Fund, supposing the Banks to yield 7 per cent; and what it will be if the Banks should yield 8 per cent.

There is, at this time, 4,637,758 of the capital stock of the Bank of Ky., paid in. The bonus, or tax, on that sum, 23,370 00. In the Northern Bank 2,647,400 paid in—tax, 13,237 00. In the Bank of Louisville, 1,150,000, paid in—tax, 5,750 00. Dividend over 5 percent on 1,000,000 in B'k Ky. being 2 net, 20,000 00. Dividend on 674,043 stock in second million Bank Kentucky, 47,182 00. Dividend over 5 percent on 1,000,000 in Northern Bank, 20,000 00. Dividend on 625 shares of bank stock 62,500, 4,375 00. It is supposed that the Penitentiary, if well managed, will yield to the State annually, 7,000 00. The State has vested in turnpike roads, 1,041,190, including appropriations by the Legislature and amount expended by the Board of Internal Improvement—dividend, at 2 per cent, 20,823 00.  

When the entire capital shall be paid into the Banks, supposing that there will be no further individual subscriptions in the Bank of Louisville, the whole Bank stock will amount to the sum of 9,150,000. The bonus or tax upon that sum will be yearly, 45,750 00. The surplus dividends on 1,000,000 in Bank Ky. at 8 per cent, 30,000 00. The dividend on 674,043 stock in 2nd million, at 8 per cent, 53,923 00. The surplus dividend on 1,000,000 in Northern Bank, 30,000 00. Dividend on 1,041,190 road stock, at 3 per cent, 31,257 00. Dividend on 625 shares Bank stock, 5,000 00. Proceeds of Penitentiary, 7,000 00.

$202,930 00.
That sum, at the above rates, constitutes the yearly income of the Sinking Fund. The bonus upon the sale of State bonds and the surplus revenue are wholly uncertain, and probably nothing will be received from that source for a year or two. It is probable that the slack water improvements will yield something to the Sinking Fund, as well from tolls at the locks as from the rent of water power. The unproductive capital of the Sinking Fund is the proceeds of the Commonwealth's Bank:

- The amount due from individual debtors is $194,470.00
- Amount of real estate, $31,737.00

From that sum, as your committee are assured, there will be realized $130,000 and probably $150,000; of that sum $30,000 will be collected during the next year. There is now due to the State from the keeper of the Penitentiary about $20,000, consisting of debts due the institution and in manufactured articles, a portion of that sum is to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. If there shall be expended $9,000, there will be left the sum of $10,000. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had on hand at their last report the sum of $66,527; of that sum they have since disbursed the sum of $34,125, being the semi-annual interest due upon State bonds, leaving a balance in their hands of $32,702. There will be received from the dividends due the State from the Old Bank of Kentucky $5,000 and probably $8,000.

The unproductive fund may then be set down as follows:

| Amount to be received from the Commonwealths' Bank | $197,702.00 |
| Amount which will probably be realized from the Penitentiary | $161,757.00 |
| Amount now on hand | $359,439.00 |

The amount of yearly income, at 7 per cent, on Bank stock, $400,632.00

If the Banks yield 8 per cent, the amount will be increased the sum of $41,193.00

This is the gross amount of the profits of the productive and unproductive capital.

Your Committee have here given a full detail of the resources of the Sinking Fund. This sum will, of course, be greatly enhanced when the works progress to a point to yield a profit. It is thought the rent or lease of surplus water power, will be a productive source of revenue.

Your committee will now proceed to show how much, and at what times, the respective sums will be wanted for the extinguishment of interest. In doing this they will also show what will be the profit arising from the investments at two per cent:

- The debt now owing is $1,365,000, which bears an interest of 5 per cent per annum, $68,400.00
If one million should be borrowed the present year at 6 per cent, the interest will be, at the end of the year from the date of its borrowing,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$128,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To pay that sum we may set apart the following sums, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The bonus or tax on the Banks</td>
<td>42,357 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend upon Bank stock purchased</td>
<td>4,375 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend on Northern Bank stock</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount received from Commonwealth's Bank during next year,</td>
<td>30,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount now on hand</td>
<td>32,702 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$129,434 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you add to that sum the amount which the Bank will yield at 8 per cent, and include the dividends in both Banks, you will increase that sum,

|                                                                      |         |
|                                                                      | 93,923 00|

Making an excess over interest account of

|                                                                      | 103,923 00|

Thus it appears, that by placing the bank dividends at the lowest rate, and without calling upon the Penitentiary fund, or any dividend from amounts invested, or the dividend of the Bank of Kentucky, you have a fund for the payment of the present year’s interest. The amount then invested will be 2,365,000. If then you spend 1,000,000 more in the year 1839 at 6 per cent, your interest account at the close of that year, will be the sum of $188,050.

To pay this sum, take the bonus on Banks, the surplus dividend on $1,000,000 Bank stock in Northern Bank and dividends on 625 shares, which amounts to

|                                                                      | 66,732 00|

This will be the second year’s collection of the Commonwealth Bank, and allowing three years to wind up its concerns, you may expect to receive of that fund, for the year 1839, Old Bank of Kentucky,

|                                                                      | 50,000 00|
|                                                                      | 5,000 00|
|                                                                      | 20,000 00|

There will certainly be received, by that time, from the Penitentiary,

| Add the dividend received from amount invested, $2,365,-000, for one year only, at 2 per cent, | 47,300 00|

|                                                                      | $189,032 00|

If the Banks should have yielded 8 per cent, allowing nothing upon the amount invested of surplus on hand the year preceding, the amount will be increased the sum of

|                                                                      | 93,923 00|

Deduct amount of yearly interest,

|                                                                      | 282,955 00|
|                                                                      | 188,050 00|
|                                                                      |         |

Leaves an excess in this year,

|                                                                      | $94,905 00|

This amount would pay the interest, if the money invested brought nothing, and would leave an excess of $47,605. If you should in the year 1840, vest one million more, the investment will then amount to $4,365,000. The
interest on this sum will be $248,050, if $3,000,000 shall be at 6 per cent. To pay that sum you must provide the interest. By that time the turnpike roads will be in full operation, the works on Green river completed, and perhaps on Kentucky and Licking rivers, the water power will have been brought into use, and the payment of the capital into the Banks would make the bonus amount to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dividend on amount invested, being $3,365,000, at 2 per cent.</td>
<td>$67,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend on Northern Bank stock</td>
<td>$20,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This will be the last year's receipt from Commonwealth's Bank, and if but $131,000 be all that is received, we may calculate for that year,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received from the Penitentiary</td>
<td>$7,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                           | $192,675 00 |

If the Banks should yield 8 per cent, and you include both Banks, the amount will be increased $93,023, allowing nothing for profits or investments of surplus on hand,

| Amount                                          | $286,698 00 |

Excess over interest account, $88,645. If you obtain loans after the present year at 5 per cent, for the last 2 years, your interest account will be reduced $30,000. It appears from this calculation, if the entire amount of expenditure at the close of the year 1840, should be $4,365,000, your interest account annually will be, if $1,365,000 be at 5 per cent, and $3,000,000 at 6 per cent, $248,050. If $3,365,000 be at 5 per cent and $4,500,000 at 6, your annual interest account will be $228,050. Thus one or the other of those sums will be the annual interest account. By that time, the unproductive capital will have been entirely exhausted and the annual means must be provided. If, by that time, your expenditure shall not have been sufficiently large to make a call for the surplus dividends in the Bank of Kentucky, and we think from the exhibition, it is but a fair calculation, especially if the Banks yield 8 per cent, you will have increased the State stock in the second million $893,887 at 7 per cent. If the Banks yield 8 per cent, it will amount to $952,372.

Your annual resources may then be set down as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax or bonus on Bank stocks</td>
<td>$45,467 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend on $1,000,000 Northern Bank at 2 per cent net</td>
<td>$20,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend on $1,000,000 Bank Ky. at 2 per cent net gain</td>
<td>$20,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend on $952,372 in second million Bank Kentucky</td>
<td>$68,666 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend on 625 shares of Bank stock equal to $62,500</td>
<td>$4,375 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from Penitentiary</td>
<td>$7,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend from amount invested in Internal Improvement being at the time $4,365,000</td>
<td>$87,300 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                           | $252,808 00 |

This calculation is based on 7 per cent dividend from the Banks.

The amount at 8 per cent will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tax or bonus on Bank stock</td>
<td>$45,467 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend on $1,000,000 Northern Bank surplus</td>
<td>$30,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend on $1,000,000 in Bank Kentucky surplus</td>
<td>$30,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dividend on $952,372 in second million Bank Kentucky, 76,189 00
Dividend on 625 shares Bank stock, 5,000 00
Revenue from Penitentiary, 7,000 00
Dividend on amount invested, including the use or rent of water power at 2½ per cent, 109,100 00

Thus it will be perceived that, at the lowest rate of dividend on the Bank stock, if the amount invested will yield 2 per cent alone, it will exceed the amount of interest due, yearly, supposing the State pays 6 per cent on 3,365,000, by the sum of 4,858. It is but a fair calculation that the amount vested in works of internal improvement will yield, including the use of water power, greatly more than 2 percent. If so, and Kentucky shall receive her share of the surplus revenues of the United States, and at once subscribe the same in Bank stock, and there should be no system of common school education agreed upon, or, if passed by the Legislature the people should not adopt the same, Kentucky will soon be placed in a condition to become a bidder for her own bonds which have been sold, and may prosecute the system to its fullest extent without taxation.

JNO. L. HELM, Chairman.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 1000 copies of said report for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By the committee on Internal Improvement—1. A bill to provide for the condemnation of certain ground for the use of the Commonwealth.

By the committee on Religion—2. A bill for the benefit of Amanda Hiatt.

By same—3. A bill for the benefit of Joshua Hoelsclaw and Margaret Hoelsclaw.

By same—4. A bill for the benefit of Susan Threlkeld.

By same—5. A bill for the benefit of James Menix.

By the committee on Education—6. A bill to incorporate the Kentucky Historical Society.

By same—7. A bill to appropriate the fines and forfeitures of the town of Athens.

By the committee on Ways and Means—8. A bill for the benefit of John Jones, former Sheriff of Jefferson county.

By the committee for Courts of Justice—9. A bill for the benefit of James N. McCune and Jane his wife, free persons of color of the city of Louisville.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third
readings of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

And then the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1838.

1. Mr. J. O'Bannon presented the petition of Jesse Reeder, of Graves county, praying that the Receiver of Public Monies west of Tennessee river be directed to permit him to enter some land.

2. Mr. Kincaid presented the petition of the Presbyterian Church at Buffalo Spring, in Lincoln county, praying permission to purchase a lot on which to erect a church.

3. Also, the petition of the Trustees of the town of Stanford, praying an increase of their powers.

4. Mr. Kalfus presented the petition of William S. Floyd, praying to be divorced from his wife, Matilda A. Floyd.

Which were received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first, second and third to the committee for Courts of Justice, and the fourth to the committee on Religion.

On motion of Mr. Gatewood leave was given to bring in a bill to authorize the county court of Montgomery to subscribe stock in the Mountsterling and Maysville Turnpike road.

Ordered, That Messrs. Gatewood, Trumbo, Andrews and McClung prepare and bring in the same.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they insist on their amendment to a bill from this House, entitled, an act further to regulate the mode of proceeding in distraining for rent in this Commonwealth.

And concur in the amendments proposed by this House to bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the Louisville Gas and Water Company.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the law as to proceedings against non-resident and absent defendants, and unknown heirs.

An act for the benefit of Eliza B. Traub.

And the passage of bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of Matilda A. Floyd.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Newport.
An act authorizing the Register to issue a patent in the name of Barnabas Wing.
An act to regulate the county court of Anderson county.
An act to define and extend the powers of the Trustees of the town of South Frankfort.
An act allowing an additional term to the county court of Spencer.
An act for the benefit of the administrator of Elias McWorthy, deceased.
An act to regulate the time of holding the Bullitt county court.
An act for the benefit of Lucy C. Read.
An act to establish a State road from Spottsville at Lock and Dam No. 1, on Green river, to Bowlinggreen.
An act to remove the seat of justice in Bracken county, and for other purposes.

With amendments to the two last named bills.

And the passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:
An act for the benefit of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of Henderson J. Colvin, deceased.
An act further to regulate the Judicial districts in this Commonwealth, and for other purposes.
An act to authorize the Board of Internal Improvement to erect a bridge across the Rolling Fork of Salt river.
An act imposing further duties on the commissioners of the revenue in the year 1838.
An act authorizing the appointment of county Treasurers.
An act for the benefit of Mark Whitaker.
An act to establish the town of Delphi, on the Mississippi river, at the mouth of Mayfield creek.
An act to authorize the county court of Henry county to levy an additional levy.
An act to authorize the Trustees of Winchester to purchase a fire engine.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, announcing that he had signed and approved sundry enrolled bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:
An act to authorize changes of venue from the Louisville Chancery Court to the Jefferson Circuit Court, and for other purposes.
An act to establish the county of Carter.
An act for the benefit of Mary Armstrong and her children.
An act to regulate chancery proceedings under five pounds, before Justices of the Peace.
An act to amend the act establishing the Greenupsburg Savings Institution.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Portman, deceased.

An act to improve the roads in Simpson county, and for other purposes.

An act to change the place of voting from the house of William Pepper to that of James Young, in Bracken county, and to change the place of voting in the Millersburg precinct, in Bourbon county.

An act to secure the collection of taxes.

An act to amend an act establishing the Whitley Turnpike road.

An act for the benefit of Chilan Carter.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of William T. Smith, deceased.

An act to change the place of voting in the Rockcastle precinct in Lawrence county.

An act to clear and remove the obstructions to the navigation of flat bottom boats in that part of Green river which lies between Fitzpatrick's mill and Little Barren river.

Approved, February 9, 1838.

Mr. Meriwether, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the same be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed;

Mr. W. F. Evans moved to lay said bill on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Smith and Swope, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Those who voted in the negative were—


Mr. Meriwether then moved the previous question, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. J. B. Evans and Lane, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Andrews, 
Barbour, 
Bledsoe, 
Bradley, 
Brashears, 
Bush, 
Cooley, 
Edmonson, 
Emerson, 
Evans, J. B. 
Evans, W. F. 
Gatewood, 
Glenn, 
Gooding, 
Goodson, 
Hickman, 
Irwin, 
Johnson, J. M. 
Langford, 
Lawless, 
McClure, 
Patterson, 
Ruddle, 
Sprigg, 
Stewart, 
Thomas, 
Thornburg, 
Thornton, 
Trumbo, 
Waddle, 
Woodson.—32.

The main question was then put—Shall the bill pass? and decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Thornsburg and Barbour, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, 
Hammond, 
Hickman, 
Hinde, 
Holloway, 
Hough, 
Jasper, 
Johnston, J. 
Kartus, 
Lackey, 
Lane, 
Leavell, 
Linthicum, 
McDowell, 
McLean, 
Meriwether, 
Mitchell, 
Moore, 
Morehead, 
Nicholas, 
O'Bannon, J. 
Parker, 
Patterson, 
Payne, 
Pitts, 
Pratt, 
Riffe, 
Rodes, 
Slaughter, 
Smith, 
Spalding, 
Sprigg, 
Stone, 
Swope, 
Symson, 
Taylor, 
Thompson, 
Wade, 
Washington, 
Woolfolk.—59.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Andrews, 
Bledsoe, 
Bradley, 
Brashears, 
Bush, 
Edmonson, 
Elliott, 
Emerson, 
Evans, J. B. 
Evans, W. F. 
Feland, 
Gatewood, 
Glenn, 
Gooding, 
Goodson, 
Green, 
Irwin, 
Johnson, J. M. 
Langford, 
Lawless, 
McClung, 
McClure, 
Morrow, 
Ruddle, 
Stewart, 
Thomas, 
Thornburg, 
Thornton, 
Trumbo, 
Vawter, 
Waddle, 
Wickliffe.—32.
Resolved, That the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Lithium, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred a bill to amend the acts concerning the Hartford Bridge Company—reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Resolved, That this House insist on their disagreement to the amendment proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to improve the road from Greensburg by the way of Columbia, Jamestown and Monticello, to the Tennessee line in a direction to Knoxville.

Ordered, That Messrs. McClure, Coffey and Dabney, be appointed a committee of conference on the part of this House, to meet a similar committee on the part of the Senate, in relation to the disagreement between the two Houses on said bill.

Resolved, That this House insist on their disagreement to the amendment proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act giving the people of Oldham county the right to locate their county seat by vote.

Ordered, That Messrs. Lane, Field and Thornton, be appointed a committee of conference on the part of this House to meet a similar committee on the part of the Senate, in relation to the disagreement between the two Houses on said bill.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Gatewood—A bill to authorize the county court of Montgomery county to subscribe stock in the Maysville and Mountsterling Turnpike road.

By Mr. Brooks—A bill amending the road law in Bracken county, and for other purposes.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then took up for consideration the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act further to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State.
Mr. Sprigg moved the following as a substitute for said bill, viz:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the works of slackwater navigation on the Kentucky and Licking rivers, shall be, and are hereby suspended, until the works on the Green and Barren River Navigation are completed; and the contractors for the building of the works by this act suspended, shall be allowed and paid by this State for the work they have done, and materials they have furnished towards a compliance with their respective contracts; the value of all which work, and of materials so furnished by the said contractors, shall be ascertained and calculated upon just and equitable principles, having a regard to the terms of contract now existing between said contractors and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

SEC. 2. That all moneys which may belong to this State, or which may hereafter be obtained, for the purpose of Internal Improvement, shall be applied in aid of completing the works on the Green and Barren River Navigation, and to meet such appropriations as the Legislature may make, or have made, to improve and facilitate navigation on such streams as have been ascertained, by survey and examination, to be capable of being improved for down river navigation, at a moderate cost, compared with their general utility; and shall also be applied to complete and fulfill the engagements and liabilities of the State for road stock: Provided, however, That no money shall be applied by this State to the making of any turnpike road which is not now in progress of construction.

SEC. 3. That to procure the means requisite to promote the purposes of this act, the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and required to issue the bonds, or scrip, of this Commonwealth, or negotiate a loan on behalf of this State; and to sell and dispose of said bonds, or scrip, to any individual or body corporate, bearing an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, redeemable at any time after forty years, and within fifty years: Provided, however, That the Governor shall not issue the bonds, or scrip, of the State to an amount exceeding the sum which, according to the estimates of the Board of Internal Improvement, may be found necessary to carry on the works of improvement herein contemplated, for the current year, and not exceeding an amount that the annual receipts of the Sinking Fund will pay the interest of.

SEC. 4. That there shall not be paid to resident and assistant Engineers a sum, annually exceeding eight thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Board of Internal Improvement, in their annual report to the Legislature of the expenditures of said Board, to specify, under appropriate heads, each item of expenditure—noting for what purpose and to what object the expenditure, or payment of moneys, was made and to whom made.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Sprigg and Riffe, were as follows, viz:

58
Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—


Mr. Irwin then moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following, viz:

Sec. Be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars, of the sum heretofore appropriated to Muddy river, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the improvement of the descending navigation of said stream, from Gray's mill to the mouth of said stream, or so much thereof as the Board of Internal Improvement shall deem advisable—said work to be put under contract during the present year.

Sec. Be it further enacted, That if there shall be subscriptions to the charters to construct turnpike roads from Glasgow to Bowling-green; from Bowling-green to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Nashville; from Bowling-green to Russellville; from Russellville to Graysville; or from Russellville to the mouth of Cumberland, by way of Hopkinsville, then, and in that event, the Board of Internal Improvement are hereby required to make subscriptions according to the provisions of the charters of said roads, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.
Sec. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Internal Improvement shall be required to put under contract the present year, at as early a day as practicable, on Pond river, and on Tradewater river, such system of improvement, as is best adapted to facilitate and secure a permanent and safe descending navigation in those streams, as high as such improvement can be usefully made; and for that purpose the Board may expend any sum necessary to accomplish said improvements not exceeding the appropriations heretofore made to said rivers.

Mr. Feland moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Irwin, by adding thereto the following, viz:

That the Board of Internal Improvement shall be, and they are hereby directed to put under contract on or before the first day of June next, two additional locks and dams on Green river, and one additional lock and dam on Big Barren river, in addition to the locks and dams now under contract; and in order to carry on said improvement the sum of seventy thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and set apart, in addition to the sum already appropriated for the works on Green and Barren rivers.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Feland and J. M. Johnson, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Irwin, and decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Irwin and Bradley, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Elliott, Lackey,
Barbour, Hammond, Leavell,
Bradley, Helm, McClary,
Braeshars, Holloway, McLean,
Broadfoot, Hough, Mitchell,
Browder, Irwin, Morrow,
Coffey, Jasper, Payne,—23.
Edmonson, Johnson, J. M.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Alexander, Gooding, Slaughter,
Anderson, Goodson, Smith,
Andrews, Green, Spalding,
Beaseman, Hickman, Sprigg,
Bledsoe, Hinde, Stewart,
Brandon, Johnston, J. Stone,
Brooks, Kincaid, Swope,
Buckner, Lane, Sympton,
Bullock, Lawless, Taylor,
Busby, Linthicum, Thomas,
Bush, McClure, Thompson,
Clay, C. M. Meriwether, Thornsburg,
Clay, H. Moore, Thornton,
Craig, Morehead, Trumbull,
Emerson, Nicholas, Trumbo,
Evans, J. B. O'Bannon, J.
Evans, W. F. O'Bannon, J. W.
Feland, Parker,
Field, Pitts,
Gatewood, Pratt,
Glenn, Rodes,
Gooding, Ruddle,

And then the House adjourned.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they insist on their amendment to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Madison Troop of Cavalry.

And their disagreement to the amendment proposed by this House to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to amend the act concerning the town of Bowlinggreen.

And their concurrence in the amendments proposed by this House to bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend an act approved 28th February, 1835, entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Frankfort, approved February 12th, 1837.

An act allowing further time to Sheriffs to return delinquent lists of Jury fees.

An act dispensing with quarterly, and substituting monthly statements, and providing for monthly balance sheets, to be lodged with the Secretary of State, by the Banks of the Commonwealth—with an amendment to the amendment of the latter bill.

And had passed bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to apportion the Seminary lands in the county of McCracken.

An act to increase the resources of the Sinking Fund.

An act for the benefit of the personal representatives of William Miller, deceased.

An act to improve the roads in Logan county, and for other purposes.

An act for the benefit of Watkins W. Winn, and others.

An act to legalize the proceedings of the President and Directors of the Augusta, Cynthiana and Georgetown Turnpike Road Company.

An act for the benefit of Shelby College.

An act extending the time for the completion of the Franklin portion of the Crab Orchard road.

An act further to amend the law to revive the Goose creek Turnpike road, approved January 22, 1836.

An act to incorporate the Jefferson Pond Draining Company.

With amendments to the two last named bills.

And the passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act offering a further reward for the discovery of the true cause of the disease called milk sickness.
An act to provide against vexatious suits, and to authorize suits in the circuit court on small notes.

An act for the benefit of Knott and Douglass contractors on Muldrow's Hill Turnpike.

An act granting to John Lucky and wife a change of venue.

And that they had received official information from the Governor, that he had approved and signed enrolled bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the Jailer of McCracken county.

An act limiting actions against sureties.

An act for the benefit of Joseph McGuire.

An act for the benefit of Eliza B. Langhorne and William Orr.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Taylorsville and Harrodsburg Turnpike Road Company, and for other purposes, approved 29th February, 1836.

An act to authorize and require the Register of the Land Office to receive and register surveys for a certain period.

An act to incorporate the Hardinsburg Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

An act to prohibit slaves going as passengers on mail stages and other coaches.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to improve the road from Franklin county to Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county.

An act to amend the charter of the Versailles and Anderson Turnpike Road Company.

An act allowing Presley Smith a change of venue.

An act to increase the compensation for taking up fugitive slaves from this Commonwealth.

An act to incorporate the Jefferson Gardening and Silk Company.

An act to continue in force an act for the benefit of the holders of head right certificates.

An act concerning the Court of Appeals.

An act to establish a precinct at the house of Peggy Craig, in Knox county, and one at the house of Samuel Woolum, in the county of Harlan.

An act to amend an act to regulate the Fayette and Scott circuit courts.

An act for the benefit of Jesse Womack, of Adair county.

Approved, February 8, 1838.

An act to establish the county of Carroll.

Approved, February 9, 1838.

And that they had disagreed to the passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act authorizing a sale of the public buildings in the town of Port William, in Gallatin county, and for other purposes.
On motion of Mr. Bradley,

Ordered, That the have leave to withdraw the petitions for a new county out of the counties of Hopkins, Caldwell, Livingston and Union, and the same were withdrawn.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:
An act to establish a State road from Spottsville at Lock and Dam No. 1, on Green river, to Bowlinggreen.
An act to remove the seat of justice in Bracken county, and for other purposes.
An act further to amend the law to revive the Goose creek Turnpike road, approved January 22, 1836.
An act to incorporate the Jefferson Pond Draining Company.

Were twice read and concurred in.
A resolution from the Senate requesting the Governor to obtain the manuscript Journals of the Conventions of 1792 and 1799, was twice read and adopted.

Resolved, That this House insist on their amendments to bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:
An act to amend an act concerning the town of Bowlinggreen.
An act to amend the law concerning writs of error and appeals.

1. Mr. Woolfolk presented the petition of certain citizens west of Tennessee river in relation to the unequal size of the sections of land west of said river.
2. Mr. Bullock presented the petition of sundry citizens of Louisville, praying the passage of a law more effectually to organize the militia of said city.
3. Mr. Pratt presented the petition of sundry stockholders in the Georgetown, Frankfort and Paris Turnpike road, praying compensation to Ambrose Wickersham.
4. Mr. Moore presented the petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying that permission may be granted to Godfrey Gregory to erect a mill on the Beech Fork.
5. Mr. J. B. Evans presented the petition of David Jones, praying a change of venue.

Which were received, the reading thereof dispensed with, and referred—the first to the committee for Courts of Justice; the second to Messrs. Bullock, Nicholas and Field; the third to Messrs. Pratt, Morehead and Patterson; the fourth to the committee on Internal Improvement; and the fifth to Messrs. J.B. Evans, Emerson and Edmonson.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was
referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to incorporate the American Cannel Coal Company—reported the same without amendment.

 Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.

 The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

 Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as afore-said.

 Ordered, That the amendment proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act further to regulate the mode of proceeding in dis-training for rent in this Commonwealth, be referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

 Ordered, That the amendments proposed by the Senate to the amend-ments proposed by this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act dispensing with quarterly, and substituting monthly statements, and provid-ing for monthly balance sheets to be lodged with the Secretary of State, by the Banks of the Commonwealth, be referred to the committee for Courts of Justice.

 Resolved, That this House insist on their disagreement to the amendment proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to amend the 77th and 79th sections of the Militia law, approved February 9, 1837; and that Messrs. Bush, O’Bannon and Bradley be appointed a committee of conference on the part of this House, to meet a similar committee on the part of the Senate, in relation to the disagreement between the two Houses in relation to said amendment.

 On motion of Mr. Irwin leave was given to bring in a bill to authorize the stockholders in the Green river and Ohio Railroad to invest their stock and State subscription in turnpike road stocks, and for other purposes, and that Messrs. Irwin, McLean, Browder, Leavell, Morrow and Adams be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

 Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, of the following titles, viz:

 An act to establish an election precinct in the county of Graves, and for other purposes.

 An act to legalize certain proceedings of the Shelby county court.

 An act extending the powers of the Trustees of the town of Sharpsburg.

 An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to the counties of Bullitt and Russell, and to enlarge a Constable’s district in Union county.

 An act for the benefit of Moses Ryan, of Bath county, and for other pur-poses.

 An act to change the place of voting from the house of Thomas Dance to that of Jonathan Callen, in Pendleton county.
An act for the benefit of D. S. Hays, Brigade Inspector of the 27th Brigade of Kentucky Militia.

An act for the benefit of Robert Guinea.

An act to establish an election precinct in Gallatin county.

An act to change the place of voting in the Union election precinct in Shelby county.

An act for the benefit of William Smith.

An act to incorporate the town of Bardstown.

An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act concerning ferries on Cumberland river, in Trigg county, approved 17th February, 1837.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act incorporating the towns of Harrodsburg and Danville.

An act for the benefit of William M. Simmons.

An act for the benefit of McRery, Fleming and Tomb.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of John H. Bell, deceased.

An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Jessamine and Barren counties.

An act to change the name of Isaac Whitson and Elizabeth Whitson, and the names of their children, to that of Young, and the name of John Lawrence, of Barren county.

An act to extend the powers of the Trustees of the town of Cynthiana, in Harrison county.

An act for the benefit of Lucy C. Read.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Newport.

An act for the benefit of the administrator of Elias McWorthy, deceased.

An act authorizing the Register to issue a patent in the name of Barnabas Wing.

An act for the benefit of Matilda A. Floyd.

An act to regulate the time of holding the Bullitt county court.

An act to regulate the county court of Anderson county.

An act allowing an additional term to the county court of Spencer.

An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Floyd county, and for other purposes.

An act concerning the Frankfort and Louisville, and the Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike roads.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

1. An act concerning the State Library.

2. An act to change the place of voting in a precinct in Hardin county.

3. An act to authorize the Trustees of Winchester to purchase a fire engine.
4. An act to authorize the county court of Henry county to levy an additional levy.

5. An act to establish the town of Delphi, on the Mississippi river, at the mouth of Mayfield creek.

6. An act for the benefit of Mark Whitaker.

7. An act authorizing the appointment of county Treasurers.

8. An act concerning the docketing of causes for trial in the circuit courts.

9. An act imposing further duties on the commissioners of the revenue in the year 1838.

10. An act to authorize the Board of Internal Improvement to erect a bridge across the Rolling Fork of Salt river.

11. An act for the benefit of the heirs of Henderson J. Colvin, deceased.

12. An act offering a further reward for the discovery of the true cause of the disease called the milk sickness.

13. An act to provide against vexatious suits, and to authorize suits in the circuit courts on small notes.


15. An act for the benefit of Knott and Douglass late contractors on Maldrow's Hill Turnpike.

16. An act further to regulate the Judicial districts in this Commonwealth, and for other purposes.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first was referred to the committee on the Library; the second, third and fourth were ordered to be read a third time; the fifth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, thirteenth and sixteenth, were referred to the committee for Courts of Justice; the sixth to the committee on Religion; the ninth and twelfth to the committee on Ways and Means; the tenth, fourteenth and fifteenth to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the second, third and fourth bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Trimble, from the select committee appointed to examine into and report upon the Iron and Coal trade of this State, made the following report, viz:

The committee appointed to investigate the present state of the Coal trade and Iron business in this Commonwealth, and to inquire whether any, and if any, what provision may be made by law to encourage and promote those branches of industry, submit the following report:

The present inquiry is the first that has been made into the mineral wealth
of Kentucky. No geological surveys have as yet been authorized by the State, and no scientific researches or investigations have been made by individuals. All that is known has been collected from men of business, or men in search of subsistence, and not from men of science. The whole subject appears to have been strangely overlooked and neglected. It has never, until now, been drawn before the Legislature as a matter of public interest, and seems to have been treated as unworthy of public attention. The existence of Coal and Iron ore was known to the first settlers of the country, but at that period, and for many years thereafter, the inducements to explore the wilderness in search of either were not sufficient to justify the expense and loss of time; but the demand for Coal and Iron has increased so much, and is increasing so rapidly, that the necessary and proper examinations cannot be much longer delayed. Even now, the people of the rich limestone lands are looking to the hills for future supplies of Coal for fuel, and the Iron interest is of too much importance to the community at large to be much longer forgotten or neglected.

The report, proposed by the resolution, is intended for general use and practical purposes, and ought, therefore, to be made in plain language, intelligible to all classes of readers, so that all may understand what each has an interest in comprehending. The use of technical words and scientific phrases, will be carefully avoided, so far as they can be substituted by words of similar meaning. And in order that the report may be easily understood, the subjects of inquiry shall be arranged as they stand in the resolution. We begin with

THE COAL TRADE.

The Coal trade of Kentucky has not, as yet, been pursued as a regular branch of business. The demand for Coal has been increasing for years past, and must necessarily increase for centuries to come; but the difficulty of getting to market has hitherto retarded the trade as a branch of our domestic industry. The demand, at this time, would justify heavy outlays, in furnishing cheap and easy transportation; and as soon as our rivers are made navigable, by Locks and Dams, the Coal trade will become an important item in the commerce of the State. We must not expect, however, that capital will invest itself in mining operations, until the cost of transportation is diminished.

There are not less than ten millions of acres of Coal lands within the limits of the State, and for convenient and easy reference, those Coal lands, or Coal fields as they are usually called, shall be divided into two sections; one of which will be called the eastern, and the other the western section. The eastern section is bounded on the south by Tennessee; on the east by Virginia; on the north by the Ohio river, from Big Sandy to Little Sandy; and by a line from the mouth of Little Sandy to the town of Irvine, in Estill county, on the Kentucky river, and thence to the point where the Cumberland river crosses the State line into Tennessee—the latter line being on the western margin of the Coal fields. Coal is found every where on Big and Little Sandy, on the Licking, Kentucky and Cumberland rivers, and on the waters of all of them. It crops out along the hills of those rivers, and their tribuary streams, and in the ravines of the mountains throughout the whole region of country included in the section. The Coal lies in horizon-
tal veins, or stratas, from six inches to six feet thick, and as many as three, and sometimes four veins are found in ascending some of the hills from the water level of the country. Generally, however, there are not more than one or two good veins in a hill. Some veins have been found on the waters of Big Sandy, and on the North Fork of Kentucky, from seven to nine feet thick, and seven feet veins have been found in many places in the gorges of the mountains, where they have been laid bare by the descent of slips from the steep hill sides. The Cumberland Coal, including the Coal of the Big South Fork, is taken down that river to market in flat boats. It is preferred, at the Tennessee Rolling Mills, to the Pittsburg Coal. The miners drift for it in the river hills, and after wheeling it to the mouths of the pits, in rolly wagons, convey it to the boats in carts and otherwise, as may best suit the position. The Coal is said to cost two and a half cents per bushel at the pits. In the year 1837, as many as 82 flat boats, loaded with coal, passed the Tennessee line, down the Cumberland, destined for Nashville and intermediate ports. The average value of these boats is stated at $1,000 each. During the same year, as many as twenty five boats of Coal were destroyed by sinking, viz: thirteen at Smith's Shocks, and twelve between that place and the Tennessee line. The average wholesale price of Coal at Nashville is twenty cents per bushel.

The Kentucky river Coal is procured in the same way, in the river hills, and is taken to market in flat boats. Several veins have been opened on that river below and above the Three Forks, and any quantity of the Coal can be had at the pits at two and a half cents per bushel. It sells at fifteen cents per bushel at Frankfort wholesale, and is supposed, by competent judges, to be superior to the Pittsburg Coal for manufacturing purposes. The Cannel Coal of the Kentucky river, is believed to be superior to any of that species in America, and is evidently superior to the Coal imported under that name. It will be recollected that the mineral in question is classed under three heads, or names, viz: Anthracite, Splint, and Cannel Coal, and that there are several varieties of each. Nearly all the Coal brought into use in Kentucky is of the kind called Splint. The quality is generally good, and sometimes excellent. It is usually free from brimstone, is slightly bituminous, and rarely cakes in burning. The same may be said of the Cannel Coal; and many veins of it have been found on the Kentucky river. There are only two places in England at which this species of Coal is obtained, Wigan and Chorley, in Lancashire, and it sells in our eastern cities at five to seven cents per bushel higher than the Bituminous Coal imported. It is decidedly inferior to the Kentucky Cannel.

The western section is bounded by the Ohio river on the west, and is included in the following counties, namely—Breckinridge, Hancock, Daviess, Henderson, Union, Hopkins, Muhlenburg, Ohio, Grayson, Edmonson, Butler, Warren and Logan. The veins in this section are horizontal and generally from one to five feet thick, and the Coal is said to have a stronger dose of sulphur than that of the eastern section. A. McLean, formerly a member of Congress, and now one of our Circuit Judges, has a vein on Green river, a few miles below Lock and Dam No. 3, which is said to be from nine to thirteen feet. There are three or four veins of it, separated from each other by thin veins of slate. This Coal bank is in Muhlenburg county.

Mr. Pitts, of the committee, has a vein about four feet thick on his land, on Green river, about ten miles above Lock and Dam No. 3. The vein is
about 100 yards from the river, and the Coal is sent down from the pit by a railway, to the edge of the water.

A vein was opened some years ago, by Messrs. Tripplett & Co., in the hills facing the Ohio river, near Bonharbor, in Daviess county, and quantities of it have been shipped from year to year, to Louisville and elsewhere, up the river, and down stream to New Orleans and intermediate ports. This Coal cost three cents at the pit, and was sold at the landing at 10 cents per bushel, and at 25 delivered at New Orleans. It is one of the varieties of Splint, of tolerable good quality, but not equal to the Coal of the Cumberland and Kentucky river.

Some years ago, a very fine vein of Cannel Coal was discovered near Hawesville, on the Ohio, in Hancock county. This Coal will be in demand every where on the river, and will probably yield handsome profits to those engaged in shipping it to market. It is sold to steamboats, delivered on board, at 10 cents per bushel, and in Louisville at 15 cents. The vein is four and half feet thick, and the net cost at the pit is two and a half cents per bushel.

It is known to one of the committee that Coal has been shipped from Rough creek, in Breckinridge and Grayson counties, to Green river, and down that stream to the Ohio for a market. The Coal is of good quality, but the hazard of navigation left little hope of realizing fair profits, and the trade has been discontinued. It will, no doubt, revive as soon as the Locks and Dams are completed on Green river.

Several experiments were made during the last year, by steamboats, to ascertain the difference between cord wood and Coal for fuel, and the result has been, as the committee are informed, that the daily expense of fuel, when Coal is used, is less than one half the expense of cord wood. These experiments were generally made at a disadvantage, as the fire-beds were constructed for wood and not Coal, and it is therefore reasonable to conclude that, in a few years, Coal will supersede wood as steamboat fuel. This much is certain, that the price of wood will increase as the timber on the river bottoms is cut down and consumed, while the cost of Coal will diminish, because the Coal trade is evidently on the increase, and the competition among sellers is already reducing prices on the river.

THE IRON TRADE AND IRON INTERESTS.

The State of Kentucky is supposed to contain 50,000 square miles of territory, and it is believed, upon good authority, that no equal portion of the globe contains an equal quantity of workable ore; certainly, no State in the Union can pretend to have better ore or more of it. The two Iron mountains in Missouri are quoted by many as conclusive evidence that larger quantities of ore are to be found in that State than elsewhere. The fact, however, is otherwise. Our minds are misled with words: When mountains of ore are spoken of, we infer hastily that nothing can equal the quantity; and yet, if all the stratas of ore in Kentucky were piled upon each other, we should have fifty Iron mountains as large as those of Missouri united; and with this advantage, that our ore banks are spread over more than one third of the State, and are every where covered and surrounded
with dense forests of timber. To which we may add that Coal is generally found in position in the same hills.

Iron ore is found everywhere throughout the Coal region, and extends over a much larger space of territory. The eastern section is bounded as the Coal is, on the south and east by the State lines of Tennessee and Virginia: on the north by the Ohio, from the mouth of Big Sandy to the mouth of Tygart's creek, and by a line from that point to Owingsville, in Bath county; thence to Irvine, in Estill, and thence to the Cumberland river at the point where it enters the State of Tennessee.

The western section is bounded by the Ohio river on the west, and includes the counties of Bullitt, Nelson, Hardin, Hart, Grayson, Breckinridge, Hancock, Ohio, Daviess, Henderson, Union, Hopkins, Caldwell, Calloway, Trigg, Christian, Muhlenburg, Butler, Edmonson, Barren, Russell, Monroe and Allen.

The ore lies in horizontal strata, or veins, from five inches to five feet thick, and some of the banks are known to be ten or fifteen feet thick. The ore banks near the Slate Iron Works, in Bath county, may be given as an instance. All ores are classed under three heads, Argillacious, Silicious and Calcarious; but there are several varieties of each. If the particles of iron are deposited in a bed or matrix of clay, or in which the earthy matter called clay predominates, the ore will be of the kind called Argillacious; if imbedded in sandy matter it will be called Silicious, and if deposited in limestone, or a mixture of earths in which limestone prevails, the ore will be Calcarious.

Iron works have been established in various parts of the State, but the county of Greenup has taken the lead in that line of business, it being well known that there are more Furnaces and Forges in that county than in the whole State besides.

The ores of Greenup yield from 30 to 50 per cent. of metal. All the Iron Masters in the county agree that three tons of raw ore, as taken from the quarries, will yield one ton of pig; but 2½ tons is generally sufficient, and some of the furnaces have run for months upon ores yielding 40 per cent. The quantity of pig required to make a ton of bar iron varies with the quality of the ore as well as the quality of the metal, but may be stated at an average of 1½ tons pig to one ton of good bar iron. In comparing our American ores with each other, or with foreign ores, we must carefully note whether raw ore or roasted ore is spoken of. Raw ore, as taken from the ore bank, loses generally from 22 to 28 per cent. of its weight in the process of roasting; and of course a ton of roasted ore ought to yield more iron than a ton of raw ore. This distinction has not been carefully made and borne forward by writers in stating the relative values of ores, and many mistakes as well as contradictions have resulted from the omission.

Ten Blast Furnaces have been erected in Greenup county since January 1824, and one prior to that date, called the "Kentucky Steam Furnace." This Furnace was built by a company headed by Mr. Leven L. Shreve, then an enterprising citizen of Greenup county, and now a citizen of Louisville. Six furnaces have been erected in the same county within the same period. One of the Furnaces and three of the Forges have been idle for the last three or four years; the others—Furnaces and Forges—have been kept in operation. Two of the Forges are on Little Sandy, and go by water; the other is on the bank of the Ohio river, and is driven by
steam power. This Forge runs entirely upon blooms; the other two have been run upon blooms or bar Iron, as best suited the profit or convenience of the owners. Seven of the ten Furnaces are blown by steam power, Coal being the only fuel used; two others use water power, and the other goes by steam—cork wood being used as fuel. This Furnace is known as Trimble's Furnace, and belongs to Trimble, Woodrow & Co. It is probably the largest Furnace in the United States, and was the first in America at which the hot blast was used. All of these furnaces make pig metal, hollow ware, stove plates, and all sizes and kinds of castings usually made at blast Furnaces. The aggregate annual value of exports from these Furnaces and Forges, varies with the prices, but may be stated at a minimum of $500,000, the maximum being $750,000. A table of the Furnaces and Forges in Greenup and other counties of the State is to be annexed to the report, marked A.

The best foundry metal known to commerce is made in Greenup county. There is no metal made in Europe or America of equal strength, or as uniform of texture. There are twelve blast Furnaces on the opposite side of the river, in the counties of Scioto and Lawrence. The metal made at those Furnaces is nearly equal to the Greenup metal; the difference would probably be from four to seven per cent., owing to the fact that the ore on that side of the river is more calcareous, and that the metal made of it has a stronger dose of the siderite or phosphurate of Iron. The town of Greenupsburg is a county town, and will be found on the map at the mouth of Little Sandy river. Taking that place as a point, a circle around it at a radius of 20 miles, would include eight Forges and twenty two blast Furnaces. An effective water power of 20 feet fall, can be created at that point by erecting a dam across Little Sandy, one mile and a few poles above its mouth, and cutting a canal from the dam to the town. The position is certainly the best one on the western waters for a national Foundry, and all things considered, it is probably the best one in the Union. It certainly unites all the leading advantages which ought to influence the National Government in selecting a site for that purpose. The position in reference to the Union, is nearly central, and the facilities of transportation on the Ohio river unequalled. Pig Iron, superior as gun metal to any in Europe or America, can be had there at a saving of fifty per cent. upon the prices paid for metal on the seaboard, and the water power would be double the quantity required for a National Foundry. A safer or better position to test cannon (field pieces or those of heavy calibre) could not be desired. Timber for fuel and other purposes, can be had in the greatest abundance, and at low prices. Stone Coal, of good quality, is found near the town, and can be brought to the place by land or water; and there is water navigation to and from it up stream to Pittsburg; down stream to New Orleans, and across the State of Ohio to Lake Erie, by the Ohio Canal, which enters the Ohio river at Portsmouth, 20 miles below Greenupsburg. The nation owns no foundry, and it owns but few cannon fit for service. It is a fact, not generally known, that of the whole number of cannon owned by the General Government, only 1214 pieces are fit for use. The fact is a reproach to the War and Navy Departments, because they ought to have known, and might have known, that cannon furnished by contract are always made of bad metal, unfit for the purpose. It is the duty of Congress and the nation to take knowledge of this matter. Our next war will be with England,
and upon the ocean, and our Navy will be beaten and disgraced for want of good cannon. Our gallant officers and hardy seamen, will be defeated by their own guns. Those who stand up to a caronade should have confidence in the metal. Men fearless of the enemy, will flinch when their own guns are bursting around them.

**Bar Iron.** The Bar Iron made at the Greenup Forges is well known to be superior to the best Juniatta, and the blooms made there are supposed to be superior to any made elsewhere in the Union. Charcoal is the only fuel used in the Greenup Furnaces or Forges; but the superior quality of the Iron is to be ascribed in part, to the manner in which it is made, and not entirely to the kind of fuel used in making it. As the fact is of some importance, the committee will give a brief explanation of the manner alluded to.

There are four stages in the manufacture of raw ore into hammered Iron as practiced in Greenup, viz:

1st. The ore is roasted and then pulverized with light sledge hammers, until the broken pieces are as small as broken walnuts. This pulverized ore is thrown into the Furnace at the tunnel head, (the top of the stack,) by what the fillers call half charges—coal being thrown in first by similar half charges as fuel, and limestone being thrown in as a flux. The ore being smelted, drops down into the hearth; when the hearth is full it is tapped and the metal is made into pig by running it out of the hearth into a bed of sand called the pig bed. This is the first stage.

2d. These pigs are carried to a fire in the Forge called the "run out fire," and are there melted into liquid metal, and then boiled by pitching the blast into it at an angle of about 45 degrees. This is done to refine the metal, and when properly refined, it is run out into pigs or slabs, and the metal in this stage is called run out metal.

3d. The run out metal is taken to the finery fire of the Forge and made into anchonies.

4th. The anchonies are taken to the chafery fire of the Forge, and drawn out at welding heats into Bar Iron.

The second process is omitted at the Juniatta Forges, and so far as your committee are informed, is used nowhere in Pennsylvania, except at the Rolling Mills, in the process of puddling or balling. It is however the true refining process, and the Iron, when made of metal thus refined, is free from knots and snares, more fibrous and uniform of texture, and has greater strength and tenacity, than Iron made of metal not thus purified. If good gray pig metal is properly run out by a faithful and skillful workman, the Iron made of it cannot fail to be good; but it should never be forgotten, that the best gray pig will make better Bar Iron than white pig; though the latter is used universally, because it is unfit for any other purpose, except grate bars, and because there is more profit made in using it.

The consumers of Iron have been so much misled on this subject, and so many thousands of lives are put in daily hazard by prevailing errors, that the committee are desirous of giving a brief explanation of the matters in question. There are several qualities of pig metal, and the article is classed in commerce under three names, viz: Gray, Mottled and White Pig. Gray metal No 1, is highly carbonated, and sometimes super-carbonated, and requires one fifth, and sometimes one fourth more of charcoal to make it, than is required to make white pig. Any furnace will make one fifth more per day of white than of gray metal, and the gray pig is harder to melt in the
Forge fire, and takes more coal than white pig to bring it to nature, as the forgemen call it—that is, to convert the granulated pig into fibrous bar Iron. Of course the forgemen makes less Iron per day, and being paid by the ton, makes less money. This makes it obvious that the owners of Furnaces, and the workmen in Forges are all interested in keeping up the delusion; and the difference in profit to the parties, may account for the difference in opinion. A single instance will show, how and why the public have an interest in the matter, far beyond the mere question of good or bad Iron.—

Take the case of Sheet Iron for steam boat boilers. The white metal melts quicker than grey in the finery fire of the Furnace, and unless the forgeman does his duty faithfully in bringing the iron to a state of nature, there will be raw lumps in the mass, half refined, and those being hammered up in the bloom, will be afterwards spread out under the roller, and make a raw weak spot in the boiler sheet. This spot may be equal to an inch square, or five or ten inches. Now the greatest strength of the boiler is exactly the greatest strength of the weakest spot in the weakest sheet of iron of which it is made; and as these raw unrefined spots will not resist the pressure thrown unguardedly upon the square inch, the result is, that the boiler bursts and no one can tell why the accident happened. A good judge of iron might examine a boiler after it had bursted, and not perceive the true cause of the calamity. Another instance—the committee are informed that in proving the small arms made at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, (muskets and rifles,) there is a loss of about 33 per cent, or in other words, about one third of the muskets and rifles burst in making proof by firing the proof charge of powder and ball. The proof is made with charges of powder, regulated by its strength, upon which a steel ball is ramed down, and the piece is fired from five to seven times a day, for three days in succession. The iron used at those places must be defective, and ought to be rejected. The Government ought to procure the iron made of run out metal. They could get a full supply from the Greenup Forges, with a warranty against all loss beyond 5 per cent., or rather five muskets in one hundred.

There are some other opinions prevalent among the American people, upon the subject of Iron and iron making, which ought to be corrected as speedily as possible, more especially as the opinions alluded to are alike injurious to the American manufacturer and consumer. It is supposed that Stone Coal iron is equal to Charcoal iron; and that rolled iron is as good as hammered iron; whereas the fact is, that hammered iron made with charcoal, is from 20 to 30 per cent, better than rolled iron, made with cokes or raw coal. The latter can certainly be made much cheaper than the former, and can therefore be sold at lower prices, but the quality of the iron is impaired more than the price is reduced, as every one will find to his cost, whenever good iron is required. All iron is cast or wrought; and all wrought iron is made in Forges, or rolling mills. Forge iron is flat or square. Rolled iron is made in rolling mills, and is flat, square, round or half round, and can be rolled into various other shapes. The hammered iron of America is made with charcoal, and so also is that of Sweden and Russia. Coal, and cokes of coal, is the fuel used in the rolling mills. No other fuel is used in England, in the process of making pig metal, or in the manufacture of pig into rolled iron. We must bear in mind that there are two modes of making pig iron in England, one of which is called the old and the other the new mode. Pig iron in that country was formerly made with the cold blast, and cokes of bi-
tuminous coal was the only fuel used—that being the old made; but recently the
hot air blast has been introduced, and now coal is used as fuel with hot air;
and still more recently, the Anthracite coal has been used with the hot blast;
that being the new made, or rather the newly invented process. This sub-
ject is referred to in the journal of the Franklin Institute, vol. 20, August
1837, No. 2, page 136, where it is stated “that the iron of the continent,
made with charcoal, is of much finer quality than that manufactured in
England where coke is always used.” And again, in the same journal, Sept.
1837, No. 3, page 185, the result of various experiments upon cast iron
rails, made in the old and new process are given; from which we learn that
the difference is as 14½ to 12 in favor of the new mode of making iron
with Anthracite coal; being a difference of more than 20 per cent in favor
of the new process. We ask the reason of this difference? and we answer
the question ourselves. Is it because the hot air blast was used in the new
process? Certainly not—because the air, if heated to the point of melting
(610 degrees,) will weaken the constitution of the iron. Nor is it because
raw coal was used; because the raw coal would weaken the iron by giving
it a dose of sulphur. But in the experiment referred to, the Anthracite Coal
was used, and this species of coal, when used in the large way, is only about
ten per cent. inferior to carbon; and charcoal and carbon are the same
thing. These facts are stated to show, that even in England, it is admitted
that Charcoal Iron is the best; and they ought to be carefully attended to
by American Manufacturers, because, if it is true, (and it certainly is so,)
that Charcoal Iron is superior to Stone Coal Iron, whether made of coke
or raw coal, or with hot or cold blast, then it follows that American
Iron Masters ought, in due time, to acquire the ascendancy in the iron mar-
et; and when once acquired, they ought to retain it for centuries to
come; and that in doing so, they will retain millions of dollars in their own
country, which would otherwise go abroad to purchase foreign iron, and en-
courage foreign labor, to the detriment of home industry and the disarrange-
ment of home manufactures. Why is it that our American Iron is prefe-
ted to the English article sold at $20 to $30 per ton less? Certainly be-
because we know from experience that ours is of superior quality. And why
is it superior? Certainly because it is made with Charcoal fuel. Why does
England use Russian and Swedish iron in her shops, and export her own
rolled iron to other nations for consumption? Certainly because the Swed-
ish and Russia iron, being made with Charcoal and hammered, is found to
be superior to English rolled iron, made with coal fuel. We may take it
for granted therefore, that the hammered or rolled iron of America will be
preferred so long as it is made with Charcoal; and that on the contrary, so
soon as the American Iron Masters introduce coke and raw coal for fuel in
their blast Furnaces, they will feel the reaction of foreign competition. It
is admitted that some advantages may result to the public as well as to Iron
Masters, by the use of coke or raw coal; but this advantage is limited enti-
tirely to the demand for inferior iron, such as is used for straight work
where welding or bending is not required; but it is obvious that the Ameri-
can iron, whether hammered or rolled, so long as it is made with charcoal,
will be preferred to imported Iron made with coals or raw coal. Your
committee believe it to be true, and therefore assume it as a fact, that there
is more Iron ore in North America than in all Europe; and it will be ad-
mitted that our timber is inexhaustible. With the facts as stated, and the
advantages referred to, they believe (supposing all other things to be equal,) that the item of timber alone gives a decided advantage to the American manufacturer: and they are confident that American Iron Masters, if they continue the use of charcoal fuel, will at no distant day, command the Iron market of the world. It is to be hoped that Iron Masters will reflect maturely upon these matters before they consent to yield their vantage ground, and degrade the quality of their home made Iron.* They ought to go for quality as well as quantity, because, as is the quality of the fuel, so is the quality of the Iron, and as is the quality of the Iron, so will be the quality of the article into which it shall be manufactured. Providence has given us timber as a boon to enable us to take a stand in the front of the market, and we are called upon by our interests and our love of country to use the gift so as to make our Iron and articles of Iron manufacture, as superior in quality to that of other nations, as our Government is superior to other Governments.

These matters and suggestions are addressed to Iron masters generally in the Union; but before the subject is dismissed, the committee will take leave to address a few words to the Iron men of Kentucky, in particular. They tell you that you have advantages in your Iron business which are enjoyed in no other State or quarter of the Union: that these advantages belong to your position in the Union—to your soil and climate—to the quality, as well as quantity, of your minerals—to the proximity of those minerals to the rich limestone lands—and above all, to the fact that the ore sections are covered every where with inexhaustible quantities of timber. That with these advantages, properly improved, you may, in the long run, place the people of your State in the forefront of the west as a manufacturing community. And that with proper facilities of transportation, you may ultimately go forth from your rivers to the ocean, and compete with your rivals at their own doors. What is to prevent you? Compare yourselves with England and then answer the question. You will recollect that there is no timber in England to make charcoal Iron, and that but little, if any, Iron is made there with that fuel. That you have endless quantities of charcoal, and need never use any other fuel to smelt your ores: That you have more Coal than England, and of equal quality, and may, therefore, rival her in making inferior Iron, so far as it may be in demand: That your blast Furnaces yield an average of one thousand tons of metal in pig or castings per annum: That some are known to yield more, and others less, but that the average ought to be as stated: That 8,000 cords of wood is more than sufficient to make the charcoal required for that quantity of metal: That the forests of Kentucky will average about 70 cords of wood per acre, the axmen taking such timber only as is usually cut for coaling, viz: sound timber, and such as is easily split: That this item, if reduced to 64 cords per acre, would make the consumption equal to 125 acres per annum: That in 25 years the same ground will grow a heavier cutting than the original crop: That young thrifty trees make better coal than old timber: That of course four, or at most, five thousand acres of land will reproduce the timber as fast as one blast Furnace will consume it: That if the ore lands of the State are set down at

*In giving preference to charcoal as a fuel to make Iron, it must not be inferred that coal is underated or rejected; on the contrary it is admitted to be the cheapest of all fuel, and the best for nearly all other purposes; charcoal being preferred as fuel to make Iron for the same reason that Steel is preferred to Iron in making edge tools, because it makes a better article.
twenty millions of acres, which is far short of the quantity, there will be sites for 2,000 Furnaces with ten thousand acres of land for each; being double the quantity required to sustain the consumption by perpetual reproduction: That a reduction of the Furnaces to 1,000, would leave 20,000 acres to each: And, finally, that England herself has but three hundred Furnaces.* That her present power was built up with her iron ore and her Coal, sustained by Internal Improvements: That the development of her mineral wealth gave her the ascendency among the nations of Europe; and that she must decline as a power whenever her minerals are exhausted, or whenever she fails to sustain the Iron and Coal interests of the Kingdom, by the aids of cheap and easy transportation.

You will remember that Iron is the most useful of all the metals. That it is often manufactured so as to be six hundred and fifty times more valuable than gold, and has been made one thousand times more valuable: That it is the hardest of all the metals, and yet the most malleable at every temperature: That its ductility is more perfect than any other, because it may be drawn into wire as fine as human hair: That its tenacity is equal to its ductility: That although the most common, it is the most difficult of all the metals to obtain in a state fit for use: That the discovery of the mode of working it, or of extracting it from the ores, was long posterior to the use of gold, silver and copper: That Iron came into use about 1400 years before the Christian Era; and that prior to that period, axes and ploughshares were made of copper: That Iron is essentially necessary to civilization and the arts: That its discovery and employment in the shape of tools and engines, has been of the utmost importance to man, and has done more than any thing else to accelerate his progress in the course of improvement: That the use of Iron has everywhere, and in all time, preceded the arts; and that where it is unknown, we shall look in vain for civilization. And this will not seem strange when it is recollected that none of the metals can be welded but Iron and platina, the latter being a rare metal of modern discovery: That none but Iron can be converted into steel, and none can be magnetized but Iron, cobalt and nickel; the two latter but slightly and neither of them of much use in the arts: That platina, though the heaviest of all known bodies, is so very difficult of fusion as to undergo the greatest heat of a smith's fire, without the least change, and that consequently its welding quality is too expensive for common purposes: That if Iron could not have been welded at a low heat, or could not have been converted into steel, the arts as known among us, would have remained unknown: That if Iron could not have been magnetized, the sciences of mensuration and navigation, would yet be in their infancy; and the arts of agriculture as practised by civilized nations, would not yet have been discovered: That, therefore, as Iron makers have ranked, and must always rank, next to farmers in usefulness, so ought they to be like farmers in their emulation and love of country.

There are other views of the subject which ought to be brought forward as a part of the inquiry, but the committee are fearful that the utility of the

*Ninety of the 300 are in South Wales; 95 in Staffordshire; 31 in Shropshire; 24 in Yorkshire; 18 in Scotland; 12 in North Wales, and 14 in Derbyshire.
report may be diminished by any further extension of it. They, therefore, hasten to the last subject of inquiry, viz:

Whether any, and if any, what provision may be made by law to encourage and promote those branches of industry?

Your committee give it as their opinion, that stability in prices and stability in the currency of the country, including uniformity, are essentially necessary to the prosperity of our manufacturing interests. And to these they would add, that a well regulated tariff of duties upon such imports as come in competition with similar articles of American growth or manufacture, would in the end reduce prices to the community, and at the same time afford equal profits to the producer and manufacturer; and that too upon the well known fact that small profits on a large business is better than large profits on a small one. But as Congress has the exclusive right to legislate upon those subjects, they are barely mentioned without any intention to dwell upon them. It is the opinion of the committee that the National Government might give encouragement to our western iron interests, by establishing a National Foundry on the western waters, and they ask leave to report a resolution to that effect, and recommend it to the favorable notice of the House.

There are, however, three modes in which the Legislature can give effective encouragement to the iron and coal interests of the State—modes without the aid of which it is impossible for those interests to prosper as they should do, and with which they will become the pride and boast of the Commonwealth. These modes are—

1st. To authorize geological surveys of the State, to be made by competent and well qualified geologists.

This will be submitted with a single remark, viz: That direction should be given to analyze all mineral substances found in the State; and that annual reports shall be made to the Legislature, for publication, explaining the uses and purposes to which the minerals may be applied in agriculture and the arts.

2d. To establish an Agricultural Department in the Transylvania University, in connection with a school of Mines and a school of Civil Engineering.

This proposition is not put forward by the committee as a new thing. It is founded on the great truths, well known and universally admitted, that the great interests of society are dependent upon each other—that agriculture, manufactures and commerce are inseparably connected with the arts, and that those States and nations have been most prosperous, who have made most use of the arts and sciences. But they waive all argument on the subject to make room for a quotation from Washington's last message to Congress, in which he says: "It will not be doubted, that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse: and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success, than the establishment of Boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled, by premiums,
and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement, by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common centre, the results, every where, of individual skill and observation; and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience, accordingly, has shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefits." (See his speech, 7th December, 1796.)

This message was probably the forerunner of agricultural associations. We know that Massachusetts has agricultural societies to whom appropriations have been made from the State Treasury; and as the law has been lately renewed, we must take the re-enactment as full proof of the wisdom of the measure. England has a Board of Agriculture under the patronage of the government. Scotland has had a similar society for 50 years, and has tripled the production of her soil since it was established; and France has national farms supported by appropriations from the Treasury—and it was upon one of these farms that the experiment was made to extract sugar from the beet root.

3rd. To finish the system of Improvements already commenced, so as to afford cheap and easy outlets to market from the mineral sections by slack-water navigation.

The committee take it for granted that the prosperity of the Coal trade and Iron interests are inseparably connected with our system of Internal Improvements, and that the best and surest way to promote them would be to complete the system. It sometimes happens that the cost of transportation is greater than the cost of production: corn is an instance and coal another; and many more might be quoted. In such cases it is manifest, that the trade depends upon cheap facilities; and that the business of farming and manufacturing is extended, and the profits increased by improvements in transportation—or in other words—that money laid out to cheaper transportation, would promote those interests more than any other outlay. It is admitted by British statesmen that if their iron establishments should be suddenly struck down, the nation would be bankrupt in less than twelve months: and they say—(and who should know better than they)—that their iron works could not maintain themselves without the aid of internal improvements. What would be the effect of similar improvements upon the trade and prosperity of the people of this Commonwealth? One mode of coming to a right judgment would be for each citizen to look upon the State as his own private property, subject entirely to his individual control. Treating it as his own farm, each would begin to consider how it might be improved to the best advantage, with the smallest outlay. Every one finding himself in possession of a surplus, would begin to look out for a market and a customer, and each would be forced to consider what mode of transportation would be safest and cheapest. And it would so happen that each would have to enquire into the effect of public works upon public prosperity; and finally, the high question would be forced upon each citizen, whether he could sustain himself or not, without the aid of internal improvements! To that each one would come at last; and to that we have now come as a people, and a State. Taking that as the starting point, we ask: What is our relative position in the union—what our internal resources; and what our future prospects?

What is our position? The United States has been divided by Geogra-
pher's into three portions—the Atlantic or Eastern Slope—the Great Valley—and the Pacific or Western Slope. The Great Valley—usually called the Great West—extends from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles from east to west, and contains about 1,300,000 square miles, or 833 million of acres of land. The Atlantic Slope contains 390,000 square miles, and the Pacific, or Western Slope, about 300,000. The Valley, or rather Great Valley, includes two thirds of the territory of the United States, and contains six millions of population. No portion of the globe contains an equal quantity of arable land, and it is reasonable to suppose that being the richest in soil, it will at some period become the most populous portion of the earth. When it becomes as populous as Massachusetts, the entire census of the Valley will be nearly 68 millions; when as populous as England per square mile, its census will be about 180 millions; and when as populous as the Netherlands, the Great Valley will contain 200 million of souls. And every part of this vast region can be visited, and is visited by steamboats and water craft. If the population of the Valley were doomed to remain stationary forever at its present census, we should hold opinions on many national and state subjects, differing widely from those we now entertain. But the march of population, and of power, is onward; and while we contemplate the present we are forced by the current of events to look keenly to the future. It is not enough in a young, green, growing country like ours, to see our interests truly at the moment, for while we are yet speaking of them, they will have extended themselves beyond our estimates. We must enquire what they will be, as well as what they are. Our position is a natural part of the enquiry.

Let a map be examined. If we had our choice as a State, where would we place ourselves? Certainly in the centre of the union; and here we are exactly in that position. On the northwest we are bounded by the Ohio, the finest navigable stream in the known world—to us a great inland sea—made so by steam power, and steamboats; giving us in its meanders a river coast of 800 miles. On the south lies the Cumberland, stretching itself far into our southeastern border, and passing out into Tennessee, as if in search of a market for us, returns again and enters the Ohio within our limits. The river Tennessee entering also within our limits; we holding the high domain of the Ohio and its waters by right of cession from Virginia; and with the domain, the keys of the Ohio and upper Mississippi, and consequently of the commerce of the vast region of country washed, and watered by those streams and tributaries. Could providence have done more or better for us in reference to position? And now of our resources? And here again we have equal reason to congratulate ourselves. The State of Kentucky has within its limits the elements of a great nation. Its soil is equal to any in the union; and none of its sister States are equal to it in mineral wealth, except Pennsylvania. That State is said to have 14 million of acres of coal fields, and we have already stated ours at 10 millions. And the fact should be kept in memory that the coal of the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers, has been found upon experiment to be superior to the Pittsburg coal for manufacturing purposes. No State in the union—no nation in Europe—has more iron ore than the State of Kentucky, and we have already spoken of the quality and texture of our iron.

Hitherto we have underrated ourselves: Let us see how we are valued by
others. New York has expended 12 millions of dollars upon a canal to Lake Erie, and has induced Ohio, to expend some five millions more to open an inlet into our waters, and not satisfied with that, she is beginning a Railroad from New York city to Erie, a distance of 500 miles, at a cost, by estimate, of 15 to 20 millions; hoping by suitable branch lines to draw the trade of the Great Valley to her great emporium. Pennsylvania has constructed two or three great stone roads from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; and has opened a line of slackwater, and canal navigation, between those cities, connected by Railroads, at an outlay of some twenty millions. Maryland is expending many millions upon a Railroad line to connect herself and her chief city, Baltimore, with the western world. And Virginia, and South Carolina, are making essays to approach our valley; all of them hoping to obtain a share of the commerce of the Great West. Either the people of these States are crazy, or the people of Kentucky have been struck with blindness. Let us sum up a hasty comparison, and see how we stand.

We have four great rivers, the sources of which are in the Iron ore and Coal region; three of them wind their way along through the rich lands of the State, and empty themselves into the Ohio river at points far distant from each other. These three streams, Kentucky, Licking and Green rivers, are being made navigable by locks and dams; and in a few years slackwater navigation by steamboats will be established on all of them, from the Ohio, to the iron, salt, lumber and coal regions; giving three slackwater outlets from the mineral sections to the Ohio, and placing the State upon a footing not much inferior to the States on the seaboard, and all at an outlay of less than six millions; creating at the same time a quantity of artificial water power, unheard of in any other State or nation. The State of Pennsylvania, according to the report of a Committee of her Legislature, has 975 square miles of anthracite coal, east of the Susquehanna, and it appears that nearly 20 millions of dollars had been expended three years ago, in opening their fields, purchasing lands and making improvements, and in making railroads, canals, and slackwater navigation to and from the coal; some fifteen millions of which, more or less, was expended by corporations, companies, and private individuals. Twenty years ago these anthracite coal fields were as wild and worthless as our own coal fields at this day; equally sterile of soil, and equally hilly and inaccessible. Nay, indeed, our coal fields are easier access, and one third of the disbursements made in Pennsylvania, to make outlets for her coal to market, will complete our whole scheme of slackwater navigation. The coal trade is now one of the leading items in the domestic commerce of that State; and such is the increase that they estimate the trade for the year 1842, at an aggregate of fifty-two millions. One half of the quantity would more than astonish us; and these vast treasures were locked up in the mountains east of the Susquehanna, until the sums just stated, were disbursed in making outlets for the trade. Our coal fields are yet locked up. Shall we open outlets from them by slackwater, and enjoy the comforts and profits of the trade; or shall we leave them to posterity, as they came to us from our fathers, land-locked, and useless.

There is one view of the Coal Trade of the west peculiar to ourselves and to the trade and navigation of the western waters generally, and as the State of Kentucky must necessarily profit by the peculiarity alluded to, five times as much as any other of the western States, and probably five times
as much as all of them united, the committee are in duty bound to give it a place in this report: and especially so, because the peculiarity and the advantages attending it are perpetual and unalterable. The commerce of the sea board States is carried on by ships with sails, borne forward by the wind. The commerce of the western waters is carried on by steam ships, driven by steam power. Cord wood has hitherto been used for fuel; but it appears that wood costs more than twice as much per day as coal for fuel; and further, that the price of wood is increasing every year, being now at an average of $2.25 above the falls of Ohio, and $2.75 below that place; and that the price of coal is decreasing annually, and will be at less than ten cents per bushel as soon as the slackwater navigation of our rivers is completed to the coal fields; and further still, that the timber on the river bottoms is being rapidly exhausted, and that coal, whether cheaper or not, will, from necessity, be the only steam fuel used in a few years.

There were, during the year 1837, as many as 417 steam boats engaged in our western trade, 99 of which were built in that year, and 106 in the year preceding. The average cost of these boats was not less than $15,000 each, equal to an outlay of $1,500,000 per year. Now if the people of the valley were able to invest that sum in 1836, and repeat it in 1837, under the heavy pressure of the year, it is reasonable to suppose that the outlay will increase annually, and that there will be an increase of steam boats equal to the increase of population and business. But of the 417 boats, 5 were burnt, 10 sunk and 41 condemned as unfit for service, leaving 361 as the commercial marine of the western waters. The average consumption of wood by these boats may be stated at 20 cords per day, equal to $50 per day at $2.50 per cord. It is believed that each boat will be kept under way 200 days in the year; say then, 360 boats, by 20 cords per day, and that by 200 running days in the year, will amount to an outlay of $3,600,000 for cord wood. But the Cannel Coal of the Hawesville pits is delivered at that port, at ten cents per bushel on board the boats; and it appears from actual experiment, that one ton of that coal is equal to three cords of wood. This would make the consumption on board of each boat equal to an average of 200 bushels per day for 200 days in the year. Taking these as data for estimates, the result would be as follows:

Average of wood per day per boat, 20 cords at $2.50 per cord, $50.00
4 of coal, 200 bushels at 16 cents per bushel, 20.00

Balance in favor of coal per day, $30.00

Reduce this to $20 per day, and the saving will certainly lead to the general use of coal as a substitute for wood. Again, say 360 steamboats at 200 bushels per day each, and 200 days of running time in the year, makes the consumption of coal equal to 72,000 bushels per day, equal to 14,400,000 bushels per year, which at 30 bushels per ton, makes 480,000 tons. Now it is absolutely certain that depots of coal will be established at Louisville and at the mouth of Kentucky, so soon as slack water navigation is carried to the coal banks at the three forks. The same may be said of Licking, so soon as that stream is made navigable to West Liberty; and a similar depot will be established at the mouth of Big or Little Sandy. If we deduct one-sixth of the coal, as the probable quantity that will be furnished by the coal pits from Semple's Landing on the Ohio, to Pittsburg.
viz: 80,000 tons, which is a large allowance for that portion of the trade—the result will be 400,000 tons to be supplied from the depots of Kentucky. Three fourths of this coal would probably be supplied at the depots above Louisville; but we will divide it equally, and the figures will be as follows,

| Coal below Louisville, 200,000 tons, at 10 cents per bushel, | 600,000 |
| Coal above Louisville, 200,000 tons, at do. do. do. | 600,000 |

Making a total of $1,200,000 to the trade of the State.

The distance from the mouth of the Kentucky to the three forks, is 257 miles by the river; and from the mouth of Licking to West Liberty, 231 miles, and the tolls for coal will be one half of one cent per ton per mile. Let us suppose that the whole quantity of coal, (viz: 200,000 tons) is to be taken from the coal pits at the three forks of Kentucky; the tolls on the river would amount to $257,000 per annum. This sum will pay six per cent. per annum upon $4,283,333; and the total cost of slackwater on Licking and the Kentucky, will be only $3,337,914; so that the coal required for steamboats at Louisville and depots above that city, would pay more than six per cent upon the outlays on the works. If the quantity of coal, (viz: 200,000 tons) is divided between the two rivers, Licking and Kentucky, the result would be varied by the difference of distances, and no more. But the works will not be finished short of five years; and we must add an increase of steamboats, equal to one fourth of the whole, making the commercial marine in five years, equal to 450 steamboats. The same data for calculation, gives a consumption of 600,000 tons of coal by steamboats: Deduct one sixth to be supplied by coal pits above Big Sandy to Pittsburgh and intermediate ports, and the residue, 500,000 tons, must be taken from the depots of this State. Divide this as before, and the result would be an addition of one fifth to the above estimate for tolls, making an amount of $334,400 for slackwater tolls; and as the trade would be perpetually increasing, so also would the tolls of our public works. The result of the whole is that the demand for coal to supply our commercial marine, will enforce the completion of the works; and the moment the works are completed, the coal trade will be one of the most important items in the commerce of the State. It will be seen that the committee has confined its estimates entirely and exclusively to the steamboat demand; because, as they said at first, that view of the trade is peculiar to western navigation; but every one can add thereto such articles of export, or domestic supply as properly belongs to the navigation of each river, and to the demand of sections of country belonging to each. It may be useful to add, that 450 steamboats, using 20 cords per day and running 200 days per annum, would expend upon cordwood, at $2 50 per cord, $4,500,000; and that the same boats would expend upon coal only $1,500,000; and thus a saving of $2,000,000 per annum would be made, or rather removed from the surcharges upon western trade and navigation.

Again, England has boasted of her stone coal and Iron ore, and yet the State of Kentucky has more ore and coal within its limits than England, including the three kingdoms. England, with the aid of these minerals, has become the workshop and warehouse of nations, and the banker of the
world—holding the first rank in commerce, and maintaining a navy that
gives her the dominion of every sea, and the command of every roadstead
into which the flag of commerce enters. Abjuring her lust of power and
love of domination, may we not, with honest pride and peaceful emulation,
make essay to take a similar stand among our sisters of the west. There
is no doubt of our ability to do so; we may, with proper exertion, be­
come the leading manufacturer on the western waters—the emporium of
western trade—and the banker of the great valley in which we live. Does
any one ask us how we can do this? We answer, do as England did—be
industrious, and follow wise counsels. We have more coal, more ore, more
acres of land, and better soil and climate. We have only to apply the hand
of industry to our soils and minerals—we must make shovels and pickaxes—
dig ore and coal—build furnaces to smelt the ore, and forges and rolling mills
to form the metal into shapes of utility—raise hemp—grow wool—bring
cotton up stream to the water power at our Locks and Dams—establish
the manufacture of new articles—extend those already established—encourage
agriculture—raise food for exportation—make clothing for merchandise.
There is no mystery in the matter; the whole of it is a thing of common
sense. The raw material is in triple abundance in our hills, and around
us, and under our feet—and the consumption looked for at the ends of our
fingers. If we have no aspirations to stand first among the States of the
Union, we surely ought to place ourselves in the front of our sisters of the
west. If we are too modest to go ahead of our neighbors, we ought surely
to avoid the disgrace of falling into the rear. Superior to all in all the ele­
ments of wealth and power, we owe it to ourselves and posterity to main­
tain the station assigned us by providence. We are the first born of the
States of the valley, and our birth-right places us at the head of the great
west.

It is impossible for the State to draw forth its latent elements of wealth,
or make its citizens eminently prosperous, without the aid of internal
improvements. The policy of making them is not an open question. It has
been decided everywhere within the limits of the Christian world, and we
may add, the heathen also. It has been decided here by former Legislatures.
The only open question is—have we the financial means? can we command
the sums required?

The States of the Union have but two modes of raising money; by taxa­
tion and by loans. Each mode has its advocates. Some are of opinion
that the State ought not to borrow money to make internal improvements;
that if we resolve to make them, we ought to raise the money by taxation,
and delay the work until the necessary funds are in the Treasury; while
others contend that it is better and wiser policy to borrow the money on
the faith and credit of the State, and begin the works at once; trusting that
the tolls and profits of the improvements will re-imburse the outlays before
the day of payment.

The first mode is a dangerous one. There never has been, and probably
never will be, a succession of legislative bodies in any State, prudent enough
to garner up money for future purposes. The attempt would end in prodi­
gal appropriations and ruinous disbursements. No people ever legislated
with a full treasury as prudently as with an empty one. Frugality is the
companion of poverty, and profusion the schoolmate of abundance. It is
safer and better to raise money by loans. True economy and sound policy
are both in favor of that mode. The States around us are going on rapidly with works of internal improvement; some of them ahead of this State, and all of them operating upon loans obtained upon public faith, and payable at distant dates: it being supposed that the tolls and income from the works would reimburse the money as the bonds should mature. Would it be unsafe to follow the example of other States? We are, no doubt, wiser than our neighbors, but are we sure that we are more prudent.

But the warnings of history are quoted against us by the opposers of the system of Internal Improvement. They would have us to be cautious of creating national or State debts; and remind us of the millions, that the people of Europe have paid, and the millions they have yet to pay; to extinguish their national debts. We are reminded of the folly and prodigality of past times; and are gravely told that our schemes, and disbursements will come to the same end. Let us take issue, and have a trial of the facts. What were the objects upon which the revenues of nations have been disbursed in past times? Wars—long and bloody wars—as useless as they were cruel. War has been the trade of the world, and the substance of every generation has been wasted to gratify the ambition of kings and despots. The revenues of nations have been squandered away upon conquering armies, or wasted upon unsuccessful or successful struggles for power and domination. War fed itself upon human labour, and laid waste all human industry—the nations were pillaged and exhausted. And finally these robbers of the human race, invented a national debt. And what was that but a bill drawn upon posterity. They drew upon posterity, and laid waste the heritage out of which alone posterity could make the payments—but the spirit of the present age, is the spirit of Internal Improvement. All christendom is engaged in the construction of useful public works. The industry of the present age, draws upon posterity for the means of enriching the heritage, and ships down to the same
posterity as a rich inheritance, made more rich and more useful by the prudent outlay of previous generations. There are some other considerations connected with the subjects referred to the committee, as well as with the trade of our rivers, which might have been made acceptable to the House and useful to the community; but as the report is already extended to a greater length than was desirable they conclude with the opinion that the resolutions before referred to ought to pass, and that with the exception of the measures already recommended, no further legislation is at this time necessary to the advancement of the Coal trade and Iron interests of the State.

Table A.

A Statement of Blast Furnaces and Forges in the State of Kentucky.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owners Names</th>
<th>Names of Furnaces in Greenup</th>
<th>Tons of metal per ton in bushels</th>
<th>Tons of coal per ton of metal</th>
<th>Forges in Greenup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shreve, Paul, &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Bellfonte</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>2.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreve, Paul, Poage &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Amanda</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimble, Woodrow &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. &amp; J Trimble</td>
<td>Argillie</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Ward</td>
<td>Hopewell</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. W. Darlington</td>
<td>Globe Furnace</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCoy, Poage &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart, Green &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. do.</td>
<td>Ky. Steam</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuddy, Lathrop &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward &amp; McMurtry</td>
<td>Pactolus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are no returns from the following Furnaces and Forges, and the quantity of metal made at them is not known.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owners Names</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Furnaces</th>
<th>Forges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rebt. Wicklike</td>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson &amp; Wheeler</td>
<td>Estill</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John H. Baker</td>
<td>Ballitt</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller &amp; Irvine</td>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdeman's heirs</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. do.</td>
<td>Hart</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckner, Churchill &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Hart</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckner &amp; Churchill</td>
<td>Muhlenburg</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Calcareous ore—inexhaustible quantities. The first furnace built in the State—very valuable.
†These works are very valuable.
‡One Rolling mill on Salt river; goes by water: valuable works.
There is a Rolling mill at Covington, Ky. with a Forge annexed to it. The establishment is on a large scale.

A charter has been granted to a company to establish Iron Works at the Great Falls of Rough creek. The position is equal to any in the State. There were 61 furnaces in Pennsylvania, and 23 in New York, in the year 1832. Kentucky is the third iron State in the union at this time, and will soon be the second.

Ordered, That the Public Printer forthwith print 3000 copies of said report for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. Trimble also read and laid on the table the following joint resolutions, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the town of Greenupburg, in Greenup county, Kentucky, is a suitable and proper position for a National Foundry; and that there are many advantages united at that point, peculiar to the place and its localities, as a site for national purposes, not to be found in connection with any position elsewhere in the western States.

Resolved, That many of the Locks and Dams now being erected on the Kentucky, Licking and Green rivers, as parts and portions of the system of Internal Improvement adopted by the State, would, in the opinion of the General Assembly, be suitable and convenient positions for the location of a National Foundry.

Resolved, As the opinion of the General Assembly, that the General Government ought to cause the positions referred to in the foregoing resolutions to be examined, by competent agents and engineers, before any position is selected by Congress as the site of a National Foundry on the western waters.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Kentucky, be requested to lay copies of the foregoing report and resolutions before the Houses of which they are members respectively; and before the President of the United States and Heads of Departments, and to use their influence at such time, and in such manner, as they may deem most proper to carry the same into full effect.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of the Senators and Members of Congress from this State.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of James N. McCune and Jane his wife, free persons of colour of the city of Louisville—with an amendment.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Haydon—1. A bill to incorporate the Georgetown, Owen and Williamstown Turnpike Road Company.

By Mr. Stone—2. A bill to authorize the Trustees of the town of Taylorsville to sell and convey a part of water street.

By the committee on Internal Improvement—3. A bill to amend an act
to construct a bridge across Chapline's Fork at or near Hobbs' mill, in Washington county.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act further to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State.

Mr. Coffey moved to amend said bill by adding the following section, viz:

Be it further enacted, That the Board of Internal Improvement be required to put under contract during the present year, the improvement of the navigation of the Big South Fork of Cumberland river, from its mouth up to the Little Jumps, and cause to be expended five thousand dollars out of the money heretofore appropriated to the improvement of said stream, or so much of said $5,000 as will be sufficient to remove the obstructions to a safe and convenient descending navigation, as high up as the Little Jumps; if in the opinion of said Board, the improvement shall be of sufficient public utility to justify such expenditure.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Coffey and Edmonson, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hayden, Moore, Morehead, Morrow, Parker, Peak, Pratt, Riffe, Swope, Symphon, Taylor, Thomas, Washington.—37.


Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams, Glenn, Pitts, Rodes, Ruddle, Slaughter.

Alexander, Green, Hickman, Hinde,
Mr. Anderson then moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section, viz:

Be it further enacted, That no more locks and dams shall be put under contract by the Board of Internal Improvement on Green river, Barren, Kentucky or Licking river, without the consent and direction of the General Assembly.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Wickliffe and Vawter, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

FEB. 13.] HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 189

Those who voted in the negative were—


Mr. Langford then moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following section, viz:

Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not be so construed as in any manner what ever to affect the construction of the Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap Turnpike road, or the subscriptions and appropriations heretofore made to the same; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Internal Improvement for this State, to carry the laws, heretofore passed on the subject of said road, into execution as early as practicable, and the funds necessary to effect the same shall be provided by this act.

Mr. Beaseman then moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Langford by adding thereto the following, viz:

That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the Board of Internal Improvement from putting under contract all the locks and dams on Main Licking which are authorized by law.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative:

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Andrews and Langford, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Andrews, Beaseman, Bledsoe, Brandon, Broadfoot, Brooks, Bullock, Edmonson, Elliott, Evans, J. B., Feland, Glenn, Gooding, Goodson, Haydon, Leavell, Meriwether, Patterson, Swope, Thomas, Thornton, Trumbo.—22.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Barbour, Bradley, Browder, Buckner, Buford, Busby, Bush; Johnston, J., Johnson, J. M., Kalfus, Kincaid, Lackey, Langford, Lane, Linthicum, McClure, McElroy, Riffe, Rodes, Ruddé, Slaughter, Smith, Spalding, Sprigg, Stewart, Stone, Symson;
Mr. Andrews then moved the previous question, and it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Andrews and Riffé, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

- Messrs. Alexander, Feland, Peland
- Anderson, Glenn, Glend
- Andrews, Gooding, Jasper
- Beaseman, Jasper, J.B.
- Brandon, McElroy, McElroy
- Buckner, Moore, Moore
- Bush, O'Bannon, J., O'Bannon
- Dobhoney, O'Bannon, J. W., O'Bannon
- Evans, J. B., Riffé, Riffé

Those who voted in the negative were—

- Mr. Speaker, Haydon, Haydon
- Messrs. Barbour, Helm, Helm
- Bledsoe, Hickman, Hickman
- Bradley, Hinde, Hinde
- Broadfoot, Holloway, Holloway
- Brooks, Hough, Hough
- Browder, Irwin, Irwin
- Buford, Johnston, J., Johnston, J. M.
- Bullock, Johnson, J. M., Johnson
- Busby, Kalfus, Kalfus
- Clay, H., Kincaid, Kincaid
- Coffey, Lackey, Lackey
- Edmonson, Langford, Langford
- Elliott, Lane, Lane
- Emerson, Linthicum, Linthicum
- Field, McClure, McClure
- Gatewood, Meriwether, Meriwether
- Goodson, Mitchell, Mitchell
- Green, Morehead, Morehead
- Hammond, Nicholas, Nicholas
- Taylor, Thompson, Thompson
- Thornburg, Thomas, Thomas
- Trimble, Vawter, Vawter
- Waddle, Wade, Wade
- Washington, Wickliffe, Wickliffe
- Woodson, Woolfolk, Woolfolk—65.
The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Langford, and decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Langford and Wickliffe, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hammond, Moriwether,  
Messrs. Bradley, Hein, Pitts,  
Bullock, Irwin, Rodes,  
Busby, Jasper, Sprigg,  
Clay, H., Johnston, J., Stewart,  
Coffey, Kincaid, Thomas,  
Dohoney, Lackey, Thompson,  
Edmonson, Langford, Thornsburg,  
Field, Lane, Wickliffe. —28.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Goodson, Parker,  
Anderson, Haydon, Patterson,  
Andrews, Hickman, Payne,  
Anthony, Hinde, Peak,  
Barbour, Holloway, Riffe,  
Beaseman, Hough, Ruddle,  
Bledsoe, Johnson, J. M., Slaughter,  
Brandon, Kaffus, Smith,  
Broadfoot, Lawless, Spalding,  
Brooks, Leavell, Stone,  
Browder, Linthicum, Swope,  
Buckner, McClure, Sympton,  
Burold, McElroy, Taylor,  
Bush, Mitchell, Thornton,  
Elliott, Moore, Trumbo,  
Emerson, Morehead, Waddie,  
Evans, J. B., Morrow, Wade,  
Peland, Nicholas, Washington,  
Gatewood, O'Bannon, J., Woolfolk,  
Glenn, O'Bannon, J. W. —61.

The third section of the bill was then read as follows, viz:

Be it further enacted, That to enable the Board of Internal Improvement to subscribe additional stock on such parts of the turnpike road from Hardinsville to Crab Orchard, as are not under contract or completed, the sum of twenty five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, and the Board of Internal Improvement is hereby authorized to subscribe at the rate of two dollars, on the part of the Commonwealth, for one dollar subscribed on the part of individuals, for the purpose of having said road connected and completed.
Mr. Morehead then moved to amend said section by adding thereto the following proviso, viz:

Provided, that, for the purpose of completing said road, there is hereby appropriated the sum of $5,000 to be invested by the Board of Internal Improvement as additional stock in that part of said road which terminates at Hardinsville.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McElroy and Wade, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Alexander, Gooding, Goodson,
Anderson, Green,
Andrews, Hammond,
Barbour, Helm,
Beasman, Hickman,
Bledsoe, Hinde,
Brandon, Hough,
Broadfoot, Kincaid,
Brooks, Lackey,
Browder, Lane,
Bullock, Linthicum,
Clay, H. Mewbether,
Elliott, Morehead,
Field, Morrow,

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Anthony,
Bradley, Holloway,
Buckner, Irwin,
Buford, Jasper,
Busby, Johnson, J. M.
Bush, Kalfus,
Coffey, Langford,
Dohoney, Lawless,
Edmonson, McClure,
Emerson, McElroy,
Evans, J. B. Mitchell,
Feland, Moore,
Gatewood, O'Bannon, J.
Glenn, O'Bannon, J. W.
Haydon, Parker,

The first section was then read as follows, viz:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That to enable the Board of Internal Improvement to pay the subscriptions of the Commonwealth to turnpike roads, and completing such as have been put under contract with the authority or consent of the Board, the sum of
four hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the present year, and the Board of Internal Improvement shall make no additional subscription to turnpike roads except as hereinafter authorized: Provided, That when turnpike roads to which conditional subscriptions have been made, have been put under contract without the consent of the Board of Internal Improvement, they may investigate the contracts and subscription lists and either approve or disapprove them; and if they approve, cause the State's subscription to be paid as though the contracts had been made with the consent of the Board.

Mr. Irwin then moved to amend said section by inserting after the word "turnpike," printed in italics in said section, the following words, "and Green river and Ohio Railroad."

And the question being taken on the adoption of said amendment, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Irwin and Riffe, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Adams, Barbour, Bradley, Broadfoot, Browder, Edmonson, Hammond, Helm, Irwin, Leavell, Patterson, Payne, Peak, Riffe.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Leavell then moved to lay said bill and amendments on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Leavell and Adams, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

| Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Barbour, Bradley, Bush, Emerson, Haydon, | Holloway, Jasper, Lane, Leavell, McClure, McElroy, Moore, |

Those who voted in the negative were—


Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The yeas and nays being required on the passage thereof, by Messrs. Lane and Thompson, were as follows, viz:
Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,  Gooding,  Parker,
Messrs. Anderson,  Goodson,  Patterson,
Andrews,  Green,  Payne,
Beaseman,  Haydon,  Pitts,
Bledsoe,  Helm,  Rodes,
Brandon,  Hickman,  Ruddle,
Brooks,  Hinde,  Slaughter,
Browder,  Hough,  Swope,
Buckner,  Irwin,  Sympson,
Buford,  Johnston, J.  Taylor,
Bullock,  Johnson, J. M.  Thomas,
Bush,  Kalfus,  Thompson,
Clay, C. M.  Kincaid,  Thornsburg,
Clay, H.  Lackey,  Thornton,
Craig,  Lawless,  Trimble,
Edmonson,  Linthicum,  Trumbo,
Elliott,  Meriwether,  Vawter,
Evans, J. B.  Mitchell,  Waddle,
Felton,  Morehead,  Washington,
Field,  Morrow,  Wickliffe,
Gatewood,  Nicholas,  Woolfolk.—65.
Glenn,  O'Bannon, J. W.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams,  Hammond,  Peak,
Alexander,  Holloway,  Rifle,
Anthony,  Jasper,  Smith,
Barbour,  Langford,  Spalding,
Bradley,  Lane,  Sprigg,
Broadfoot,  Leavell,  Stewart,
Busby,  McClure,  Stone,
Coffey,  McElroy,  Wade,
Dohoney,  Moore,  Woodson.—29.
Emerson,  O'Bannon, J.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Metcalfe, announcing that they have adopted the report of the committee of conference on an act to improve the road from Greensburg, by way of Columbia, Jamestown and Monticello, to the State line in a direction to Knoxville.

And then the House adjourned.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1838.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

On motion of Mr. Morrow—1. A bill to more effectually secure the collection of the revenue from the various turnpike road companies and corporations in this Commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. Hough—2. A bill to incorporate a steam mill company in or near West Point in the county of Hardin.


Mr. Waddle, from the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to incorporate the Louisville Manufacturing Company—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the town of Paducah, and for other purposes.
An act for the benefit of Watkins W. Winn, and others.
An act to legalize the proceedings of the President and Directors of the Augusta, Cynthiana and Georgetown Turnpike Road Company.
An act extending the time for the completion of the Franklin portion of the Crab Orchard road.
An act for the benefit of Shelby College.
An act to reduce the size of the public square in the town of Bedford, in Trimble county, and for other purposes.
An act to improve the roads in Logan county, and for other purposes.
An act for the benefit of the personal representatives of William Miller, deceased:
An act to increase the resources of the Sinking Fund.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. Waddle, from the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, to
whom was referred a bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the tobacco inspection law—reported the same with an amendment as a substitute for the bill, which was concurred in.

Mr. McElroy moved to lay said bill on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Buckner and Browder, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,  
Messrs. Adams,  
Anderson,  
Beaseman,  
Bradley,  
Broadfoot,  
Busby,  
Dohoney;  
Evans, J. B.  
Peland,  
Glen,  

Green,  
Haydon,  
Holloway,  
Kincade,  
Langford,  
Liithicum,  
McClure,  
McElroy,  
McLean,  
Morrow,  

Patterson,  
Pratt,  
Rife,  
Ruddle,  
Stewart,  
Thompson,  
Vawter,  
Wade,  
Washington,  
Woodson.—31.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Andrews,  
Anthony,  
Bledsoe,  
Brooks,  
Browder,  
Buckner,  
Buford,  
Bullock,  
Bush,  
Coffey,  
Craig,  
Edmonson,  
Emerson,  
Gatewood,  
Gooding,  
Goodson,  

Hinde,  
Hough,  
Jasper,  
Johnston, J.  
Johnson, J. M.  
Kalfus,  
Lane,  
Lawless,  
McClung,  
Meriwether,  
Mitchell,  
Moore,  
O'Bannon, J.  
O'Bannon, J. W.  
Parker,  
Payne,  

Peak,  
Rodes,  
Slaughter,  
Smith,  
Spalding,  
Sprigg,  
Swope,  
Sympton,  
Taylor,  
Thomas,  
Thornton,  
Trimble,  
Trumbo,  
Waddle,  
Woolfolk.—47.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the Kentucky Historical Society.

An act for the benefit of the county court of Harrison county.

An act to provide for the improvement of Big Barren river from the mouth of Peters' creek, in Barren county, to the mouth of Line creek, in the county of Monroe.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Gray, deceased.
An act to establish a State road from Warsaw, in Gallatin county, to the Poplar Grove meeting house in Owen county.

An act to regulate the time of holding the circuit courts of the 11th Judicial district.

An act to apply the provisions of an act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road Company, to the Russellville and Clarkesville Turnpike Road Company.

An act to amend the charter of the Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville Turnpike Road Company.

And the passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the better securing the public offices against loss by fire.
An act for the benefit of Austin Brown.
An act authorizing the Notary Public in Hickman county to take the acknowledgment of deeds, powers of attorney and other writings.
An act concerning the writ of replevin.
An act to increase the powers of the county court of Christian county.
An act concerning the county levy in Fayette county.
An act to alter the mode of selecting petit jurors.
An act supplemental to the act, entitled, an act to establish the county of Carroll.

An act further to enforce the payment of State dividends declared by certain incorporated companies, and for other purposes.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of certain citizens of Taylorsville—reported the same with the following resolution viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be rejected. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of the Jailer of Union county—of J. Newton—of William Hunter and T. V. Loughborough—of Andrew Tadlock—and of Abraham Neighbors—reported the same with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petitions be rejected. Which was concurred in.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:
1. An act granting to John Lucky and wife a change of venue.
2. An act for the benefit of Austin Brown.
3. An act authorizing the Notary Public in Hickman county to take the acknowledgment of deeds, powers of attorney and other writings.
4. An act concerning the writ of replevin.
5. An act concerning the county levy in Fayette county.
6. An act to alter the mode of selecting petit jurors.
7. An act supplemental to the act, entitled, an act to establish the county of Carroll.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first, third, fourth, sixth and seventh were referred to the committee for Courts of Justice; the second was ordered to be read a third time; and the fifth was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the second bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act for the better securing the public offices against loss by fire.
An act to increase the powers of the county court of Christian county—were read the first, and the question being taken on ordering said bills to be read a second time, it was decided in the negative, and so the said bills were disagreed to.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act to define and explain the boundary line between Hickman and McCracken counties.
An act to repeal an act to authorize Lawson Wooldridge to enclose an alley between lots No. 125 and 126, in the town of New Castle, approved February 23, 1837.
An act to provide for the support and maintenance of Jemima Matthews, a poor person of Green county—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bills be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee on Claims, to whom was referred bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of Elisha Green, of Harlan county.
An act for the benefit of Jacob A. Slack, and others.
An act for the benefit of Stephen Lee, and his securities.
An act for the benefit of William M. Smith, and others, of Whitley county.
An act for the benefit of John Springer.
An for the benefit of Nancy Coppage—reported each of said bills without amendment.

Ordered, That said bills be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforementioned.

Mr. Thompson, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill for the benefit of Richard Tootle—reported the same without amendment.

And the question being taken on ordering said bill to be engrossed and read a third time, it was decided in the negative, and so the said bill was rejected.

The House then took up the bill the better to suppress the use of certain weapons in this Commonwealth—the said bill was then amended.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of James N. McCune and Jane his wife, free persons of color of the city of Louisville—were twice read and concurred in.

Resolved, That this House concur in the amendments proposed by the committee of conference on the disagreement between the Houses on the bill, entitled, an act to improve the road from Greensburg by way of Columbia, Jamestown and Monticello, to the State line in a direction to Knoxville.

Resolved, That an engrossed bill, entitled, an act to amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts or parts of acts concerning limitations of actions, do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The yeas and nays being required on the passage thereof, by Messrs. Bledsoe and Lane, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams, Anthony, Barbour, Feland, Gooding, Goodson, Leavell, McClung, McClure,
Ordered, That bills of the following titles, viz:

A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the law prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State, approved February 2, 1833.

A bill fixing a time when the Banks of Kentucky shall resume specie payments, and for other purposes.

A bill to prevent the obstruction of turnpike roads—be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Swope leave was given to bring in a bill to authorize the Pendleton court to raise the stock subscribed by said court in the Falls Bridge Company.

Ordered, That Messrs. Swope, Ruddle and Gatewood be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

A bill to provide for the condemnation of certain ground for the use of the Commonwealth, was read a second time.

Ordered, That the same be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The joint resolutions read and laid on the table on yesterday, by Mr. Trimble, concerning the Iron and Coal trade, were taken up, twice read and adopted.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of James R. Roden, of Hickman county.

An act granting John Lucky and wife a change of venue—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bills be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Wolley, announcing that they concur in the report of the committee of conference on the disagreement between the two Houses on the amendments to the bill from this
House, entitled, an act giving the people of Oldham county the right to locate their county seat by vote.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Irwin—1. A bill to incorporate the Logan, Todd and Christian Turnpike Road Company, and for other purposes.

By the committee on Military Affairs—2. A bill for the benefit of William C. Mahan.

By Mr. Green—3. A bill to establish a State road through Grayson county to Bowling Green.

By Mr. Field—4. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of James P. Taylor, deceased, approved February 3, 1837.

By the committee on Propositions and Grievances—5. A bill to alter the boundary of the town of Munfordsville.

By same—6. A bill for the relief of Robert Lytle.

By same—7. A bill for the benefit of Susan and Catharine Shannon.

By the committee on Claims—8. A bill for the benefit of John H. Slaughter of Rockcastle county.

By same—9. A bill for the benefit of George Grant and others.

By same—10. A bill for the benefit of Leonard D. Cash.

By the committee for Courts of Justice—11. A bill concerning Clay Seminary in Bourbon county.

By Mr. Hough—12. A bill to incorporate a steam mill company in Hardin county.

By the committee on the Sinking Fund—13. A bill to enforce the collection of tolls at turnpike gates in this Commonwealth.

By Mr. Swope—14. A bill to authorize the county court of Pendleton county to raise the stock subscribed by said court in the Falmouth Bridge Company.

By the committee for Courts of Justice—15. A bill to authorize William Green to erect three gates across the road leading from Jamestown to Monticello, in Wayne county.

By same—16. A bill to amend the charter of the Covington Insurance Company.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills having been dispensed with, the first was referred to the committee on Internal Improvement; the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth, were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth bills having been dispensed with; and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred the amendments proposed by the Senate, to the amendments proposed by this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act dispensing with quarterly and substituting monthly statements, and providing for monthly balance sheets to be lodged with the Secretary of State, by the Banks of this Commonwealth, reported the same with an amendment to the amendment of the Senate.

The amendment of the Senate reads as follows, viz:

That the Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Louisville, shall be, and they are hereby placed in the same condition as to the choice of directors, in all respects, as the Northern Bank of Kentucky; and their charters are amended accordingly. That the Bank of Kentucky, Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, shall not be liable on deposits hereafter made, or notes hereafter executed, or liabilities hereafter incurred, for interest and damages beyond interest and damages at the rate of six per cent. interest per annum, until six months after they shall respectively resume specie payments; and until six months after they shall respectively resume specie payments, they shall each be authorized to issue and circulate post notes.

And said Banks may issue notes of a less denomination than five, and not less than one dollar, which shall not be issued or re-issued by said Banks at any time after six months from the time they shall respectively resume specie payments.

The amendment to the amendment proposed by the Senate is as follows, viz:

Strike out, in the amendment of the Senate, all after the word “that,” in the first line, and insert the following, viz: “the Bank of Kentucky, the Bank of Louisville, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky, until they respectively resume the payment of their liabilities in gold and silver, shall not be liable for any damage or greater rate of interest than eight per cent. per annum for refusing to pay in gold and silver any deposit hereafter made, any note hereafter issued, or other liability hereafter incurred; and that said Banks, until such resumption of payment in gold and silver, may issue notes of any denomination under five, and not less than one dollar, but said notes shall never be re-issued after such resumption.

“That the stockholders of the Bank of Louisville, at any meeting hereafter held, may reduce the directors of said Bank to any number not less than nine; and in case of any such reduction, a majority of the directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business.

“That the Bank of Kentucky and Bank of Louisville, shall be placed on the same footing with the Northern Bank in the election of directors, except
the elections shall be annual; provided, that nothing herein contained shall alter the provisions in the original charters of said Banks, requiring the number of directors therein provided to go out each year."

And the question being taken on adopting the said amendment, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Sprigg and Anderson, were as follows, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Those who voted in the affirmative were—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Speaker,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. Anderson,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrews,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbour,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bledsoe,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadfoot,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browder,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buford,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullock,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busby,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay, H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffey,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dohoney,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmonson,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerson,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feland,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenn,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gooding,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodson,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammond,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haydon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinde,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holloway,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hough,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irwin,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnston, J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, J. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalfus,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kincaid,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lackey,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langford,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawless,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leavell,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linthicum,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClung,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McElroy,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meriwether,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morchhead,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Bannon, J.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Those who voted in the negative were—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. Adams,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaseman,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay, C. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, J. B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatewood,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickman,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasper,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClure,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Bannon, J. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spalding,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprigg,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimble,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The question was then taken on concurring in the amendment of the Senate as amended, and decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Lane and Dohoney, were as follows, viz:
Those who voted in the affirmative were—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mr. Speaker,</th>
<th>Haydon,</th>
<th>Morehead,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. Andrews,</td>
<td>Helm,</td>
<td>Morrow,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bledsoe,</td>
<td>Hickman,</td>
<td>Nicholas,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadfoot,</td>
<td>Hinde,</td>
<td>Parker,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks,</td>
<td>Irwin,</td>
<td>Rodes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browder,</td>
<td>Johnston, J.</td>
<td>Slaughter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buford,</td>
<td>Kalfus,</td>
<td>Taylor,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullock,</td>
<td>Kincaid,</td>
<td>Thornton,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay, H. Field,</td>
<td>Leavell,</td>
<td>Trimble,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gooding,</td>
<td>Linthicum,</td>
<td>Trumbo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green,</td>
<td>McClung,</td>
<td>Waddle,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meriwether,</td>
<td>Washington.—36.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those who voted in the negative were—

| Messrs. Adams,    | Goodson,         | Peak,           |
| Anderson,         | Hammond,         | Pits,           |
| Barbour,          | Holloway,        | Pratt,          |
| Beaseman,         | Hough,           | Ruddle,         |
| Bradley,          | Jasper,          | Smith,          |
| Brandon,          | Johnson, J. M.   | Spalding,       |
| Bushy,            | Lackey,          | Spigg,          |
| Bush,             | Langford,        | Stewart,        |
| Clay, C. M.      | Lane,            | Swope,          |
| Coffey,           | Lawless,         | Symposon,       |
| Craig,            | McClure,         | Thomas,         |
| Dohoney,          | McElroy,         | Thompson,       |
| Edmonson,         | Mitchell,        | Thornsburg,     |
| Emerson,          | Moore,           | Vawter,         |
| Evans, J. B.     | O'Bannon, J.     | Wade,           |
| Feland,           | O'Bannon, J. W   | Wickliffe,      |
| Gatewood,         | Patterson,       | Woodson,        |
| Glenn,            | Payne,           | Woolfolk.—54.  |

And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they recede from their disagreement to the amendment proposed by this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to amend the law concerning writs of error and appeals.

And that they had disagreed to bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An act to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth.

An act for the benefit of the widow of R. Langdon, deceased.

An act for the benefit of James Menix.

An act to authorize the building of a bridge across the mouth of Salt river, and for other purposes.

And the passage of bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the Hopkinsville and Clarksville Turnpike Road Company.

An act for the benefit of John and William Barclay.

An act for the benefit of John Jones, former Sheriff of Jefferson county.

An act to incorporate the Kentucky Bridge Company.

An act to authorize the transcribing of certain record books in the circuit and county court clerks offices in Scott county, and for other purposes.

An act to establish a system of Common Schools in the State of Kentucky.

An act to incorporate the town of West Point, and for other purposes.

With amendments to the four last named bills.

And the passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act concerning Transylvania University.

An act for the benefit of the Bardstown and Louisville and Shelbyville and Louisville Turnpike Companies.

An act for the benefit of the heirs and widow of Samuel Gatton, deceased.

An act to close up the old road over Muldrow's Hill.

An act for the benefit of Henry W. Hampton.

An act concerning a Fire Company in the town of Winchester.

An act for the benefit of John Roberts.

An act for the benefit of the Jailor of Allen county.

An act to establish a State road from Williamstown, in Grant county, to Warsaw, in Gallatin county.

An act to authorize the Green county court to establish a ferry across Green river.

An act to change the name of Rose Hundley.

Resolved, That this House concur in the report of the committee of conference, on the disagreement between the two Houses, on the bill from this House, entitled, an act giving the people of Oldham county the right to locate their county seat by vote.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they insist on their disagreement to the amendment proposed by this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to amend an act concerning the town of Bowling-green; and that the Senate had appointed a committee of conference on
their part, to meet a similar committee on the part of this House on said disagreement.

A message was received from the Senate asking leave to withdraw their report announcing their disagreement to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth, which was granted, and the bill withdrawn.

And that they insist on their amendment to the amendment proposed by this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act dispensing with quarterly, and substituting monthly statements, and providing for monthly balance sheets to be lodged with the Secretary of State, by the Banks of this Commonwealth.

The amendments proposed by the Senate, to bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the Kentucky Bridge Company.
An act to incorporate the town of West Point, and for other purposes.
An act to establish a system of Common Schools in the State of Kentucky.
An act to authorize the transcribing of certain record books in the circuit and county court clerks offices in Scott county, and for other purposes.

Were twice read and concurred in.

Resolved, That this House recede from their disagreement to the amendment proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Madison Troop of Cavalry.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

1. An act to change the name of Rose Hundley.
2. An act to authorize the Green county court to establish a ferry across Green river.
3. An act to establish a State road from Williamstown, in Grant county, to Warsaw, in Gallatin county.
4. An act for the benefit of the Jailer of Allen county.
5. An act for the benefit of John Roberts.
6. An act concerning a Fire Company in the town of Winchester.
8. An act to close up the old road over Muldrow's Hill.
9. An act for the benefit of the heirs and widow of Samuel Gatton, deceased.
10. An act for the benefit of the Bardstown and Louisville, and Shelbyville and Louisville Turnpike Companies.
11. An act concerning Transylvania University.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of
said bills having been dispensed with, the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and tenth were ordered to be read a third time; the second and ninth were referred to the committee for Courts of Justice; and the eleventh to the committee on Education.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and tenth bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

A messenger was sent to the Senate to ask leave to withdraw the report of the House announcing their disagreement to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the better securing the public offices against loss by fire. In a short time the messenger returned with the bill aforesaid.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had disagreed to the amendment proposed by this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to restore the privileges of the Banks in this Commonwealth, when the shall resume specie payments.

Ordered, That Messrs. Feland and Lackey be added to the committee on Enrollments.

On motion of Mr. J. O’Bannon leave was given to bring in a bill to establish a State road from the town of Paducah, to the ferry on the Mississippi river, opposite to the head of Island No. 1—and that the committee on Internal Improvement prepare and bring in the same.

An engrossed bill, entitled, an act the better to suppress the use of certain weapons in this Commonwealth, was read the third time as follows, viz:

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,**

That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful to sell, within this Commonwealth, any dirk, pocket pistol, sword cane, or large open bladed knife, commonly carried in a sheath, or knife with a spring in its back to prevent its shutting, and commonly used as a weapon, without first obtaining an annual license from the Clerk of the county court of the county where such sale is made, for the vending of such articles therein, and first paying for such license the sum of two hundred dollars; and any person venturing thereafter to make sale of any such article without such license, shall, for every such offence, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

Sec. 2. That every owner of any such weapon as is described in the first section of this act, shall be bound to give the same in as part of his taxable property, and shall pay therefor an annual tax of ten dollars.

Sec. 3. That any person who, from and after the first day of March next, shall carry a sword, or dirk in a cane, or shall wear any of the before described weapons concealed about his person, not being on a journey, so that the same shall not be plainly visible to all by-standers, shall, for every such offence, be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Circuit Judges to give this act in
charge to the Grand Juries, and that the Attorney for the Commonwealth, prosecuting an indictment to conviction under this act, shall be entitled to one fifth of the fine recovered.

And the question being taken on the passage thereof, it was decided in the negative, and so said bill was rejected.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McLean and Hough, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,  
Kaltas,  
Brooks,  
Browder,  
Bullock,  
Dohoney,  
Gatewood,  
Glenn,  
Gooding,  
Johnston, J.  
Johnson, J. M.

Kincard,  
Linthicum,  
McElroy,  
McLean,  
Nicholas,  
O'Bannon, J.  
Patterson,  
Peak,  
Pratt,  
Riffe,  
Rodes,  
Ruddell,  
Sympton,  
Taylor,  
Thomas,  
Thornsburg,  
Wade,  
Wickliffe,  
Woodson.—31.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Adams,  
Alexender,  
Anderson,  
Anthony,  
Beaseman,  
Bradley,  
Broadfoot,  
Butford,  
Bush,  
Clay, C. M.  
Clay, H.  
Colley,  
Elliott,  
Emerson,  
Evans, J. B.  
Feland,  
Field,  
Goodson,  
Hammond,  
Haydon,  
Helm,  
Hickman,  
Hinde,  
Hough,  
Jasper,  
Lackey,  
Langford,  
Lawless,  
Leroy,  
McClung,  
McClure,  
Mitchell,  
Moore,  
Morehead,  
Morrow,  
O'Bannon, J. W.  
Parker,  
Payne,  
Pitts,  
Slaughter,  
Smith,  
Spalding,  
Spigg,  
Stewart,  
Thompson,  
Thornton,  
Trimble,  
Trumbull,  
Vawter,  
Waddle,  
Woofolk.—51.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act providing that the fines and forfeitures in this Commonwealth shall be a fund for the payment of Jurors, reported the same with amendments—the first was disagreed to.

The second amendment reads as follows, viz:

Be it further enacted, That all laws providing compensation to Grand Jurors be, and the same are hereby repealed, and hereafter Grand Jurors shall receive no compensation for their services.

And the question being taken on concurring in the second amendment, it was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Hammond and Lane, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—


The third and fourth amendments were then concurred in.

Mr. Goodson then moved the previous question, and it was decided in the negative.

The main question was then put—Shall the bill, as amended, be read a third time? and decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Bush and Symson, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Beaseman, Bledsoe, Brandon, Broadfoot, Brooks, Green, Haydon, Helm, Hickman, Hinde, Hough, Johnston, J., Johnson, J. M., Morehead, Morrow, Nicholas, O'Bannon, J. W., Parker, Patterson, Payne, Riddle,
Those who voted in the negative were—


The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The yeas and nays being required on the passage thereof, by Messrs. Dohoney and Lane, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Those who voted in the negative were—


Mr. Browder, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of Rebecca Gwin—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act further to regulate the Judicial districts in this Commonwealth and for other purposes.

An act supplemental to the act, entitled, an act to establish the county of Carroll—reported the same with amendments to each, which were concurred in.

Ordered, That said bills, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act to improve the navigation of Goose creek in Clay county.

An act for the benefit of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company—reported the first without, and the last with an amendment, which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bills be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.
The yeas and nays being required on the passage of the last bill, by Messrs. Bush and Dohoney, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Beaseman, Mr. Bledsoe, Mr. Brandon, Mr. Broadfoot, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Bullock, Mr. Busby, Mr. Clay, M. M., Mr. Clay, H., Mr. Feland, Mr. Field, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Goodson, Mr. Green, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Helm, Mr. Hickman, Mr. Hough, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Johnston, J., Mr. Johnson, J. M., Mr. Kallus, Mr. Kincaid, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Lawless, Mr. Linthicum, Mr. McLean, Mr. Meriwether, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morehead, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Parker, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Payne, Mr. Pitts, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Rodes, Mr. Ruddle, Mr. Slaughter, Mr. Spalding, Mr. Sprigg, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Trible, Mr. Vawter, Mr. Waddle, Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Woodson.—51.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Anderson, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Browder, Mr. Bush, Mr. Coffey, Mr. Dohoney, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Evans, J. B., Mr. Gatewood, Mr. Gooding, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Holloway, Mr. Jasper, Mr. Langford, Mr. McClure, Mr. McElroy, Mr. O'Bannon, J. W., Mr. Peak, Mr. Rifle, Mr. Smith, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Symson, Mr. Trumbo, Mr. Wade, Mr. Woolfolk.—26.

Mr. Morehead, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the Logan, Todd and Christian Turnpike Road Company, and for other purposes—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed and read a third time.

The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

1. A bill for the benefit of William S. Floyd.
2. A bill for the benefit of David Jones.
3. A bill to add an additional Justice of the Peace to Grayson county.
By Mr. Morehead—4. A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to provide for the improvement of the road from Franklin county to Crab Orchard.

By the committee for Courts of Justice—5. A bill to extend the limits of the town of Danville.

By the committee on Internal Improvement—6. A bill to amend the charter of the Paris Railroad Company.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Payne, from the committee who were appointed to prepare and bring the same, reported a bill to amend the law relative to Millers, &c.—which was read the first time.

And the question being taken on ordering said bill to be read a second time, it was decided in the negative, and so the said bill was rejected.

Resolved, That this House insist on their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, to the amendment of this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act dispensing with quarterly, and substituting monthly statements, and providing for monthly balance sheets to be lodged with the Secretary of State, by the Banks of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That this House insist on their amendment to the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to restore the privileges of the Banks in this Commonwealth, when they shall resume specie payments.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Edmonson and J. B. Evans, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hammond, O'Bannon, J. W.
Messrs. Adams, Helm, Patterson,
Alexander, Irwin, Payne,
Anthony, Jasper, Peak,
Beaseman, Johnston, J. Pitts,
Bradley, Johnson, J. M. Pratt,
Brandon, Kalfus, Riffe,
Brooks, Leavell, Spalding,
Browder, McClure, Stewart,
Clay, C. M. McElroy, Symson,
Coffey, McLean, Thornsburg,
Dohoney, Mitchell, Thornton,
Evans, J. B. Morrow, Wade,
Goodson, O'Bannon, J. Woolfolk.—42.

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Emollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills and resolutions, of the following titles, viz:

An act to incorporate the American Cannel Coal Company.
An act the better to provide against fraudulent purchases and fraudulent conveyances of property to the prejudice of creditors.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the law as to proceedings against non-resident and absent defendants, and unknown heirs.
An act to amend an act approved 23d February, 1837, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Winchester and Lexington Turnpike Road Company.
An act concerning the public roads in Mason county.
An act to change the place of voting from Paoli, in Clinton county, to Albany, the county seat of said county.
An act appropriating the profits of the Penitentiary to the Sinking Fund.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend an act approved 28th February, 1835, entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Frankfort, approved February 12th, 1837.
An act allowing further time to Sheriffs to return delinquent lists of Jury fees.
An act to incorporate the Louisville Gas and Water Company.
An act to authorize the county court of Henry county to levy an additional levy.
An act to authorize the Trustees of Winchester to purchase a fire engine.
An act to change the place of voting in a precinct in Hardin county.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Clay county.
An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Hern.
An act to allow an additional Constable to Graves county.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of James Heady, deceased.
An act for the benefit of Willie Sugg.
An act for the benefit of Burtis Ringo, sheriff of Fleming county.
An act for the benefit of Eliza B. Traub.
An act to amend the charter of the Henderson, Madisonville and Hopkinsville Turnpike Road Company.
A resolution requesting the Governor to obtain the manuscript Journals of the Conventions of 1792 and 1797.
Resolutions to subscribe for the History of the Indian Tribes, and to purchase works on Agriculture, for the use of the State Library.
An act to amend the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Crittenden, in Grant county.
An act to remove the seat of justice in Bracken county, and for other purposes.
An act to provide for the improvement of Big Barren river from the mouth of Peter's creek, in Barren county, to the mouth of Line creek, in the county of Monroe.
An act to regulate the time of holding the circuit courts of the 11th Judicial district.
An act to apply the provisions of an act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road Company, to the Russellville and Clarksville Turnpike Road Company.
An act to amend the charter of the Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville Turnpike Road Company.
An act for the benefit of the county court of Harrison county.
An act for the benefit of James N. McCane and Jane, his wife, free persons of color, of the city of Louisville, and John Singer, of the city of Covington.
An act for the benefit of John and William Barclay.
An act to improve the road from Greensburg by way of Columbia, Jamestown, and Monticello, to the Tennessee State line in a direction to Knoxville.
An act for the benefit of John Jones, former sheriff of Jefferson county.
An act to establish a State road from Warsaw, in Gallatin county, to the Poplar Grove meeting house in Owen county.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Gray, deceased.
And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Guthrie, announcing that the Senate re-insist on their amendment to the amendment of this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act dispensing with quarterly,
and substituting monthly statements, and providing for monthly balance sheets to be lodged with the Secretary of State, by the Banks of this Commonwealth; and asked for the appointment of a committee of conference on the part of this House, to meet a similar committee on the part of the Senate, on the disagreement between the two Houses.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate announcing their concurrence in the amendments proposed by this House, to bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act providing that the fines and forfeitures in this Commonwealth shall be a fund for the payment of Jurors.

An act for the benefit of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company.

And had passed bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the acts concerning the Hartford Bridge Company.

An act to authorize the county court of Montgomery county to subscribe stock in the Maysville and Mountsterling Turnpike Road.

An act amending the road law in Bracken county, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the Trustees of the town of Taylorsville to sell and convey a part of Water street.

An act to amend the revenue law.

With amendments to the last named bill.

And the passage of bills which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act allowing a change of venue in the case of the Commonwealth against David Jones.

An act to repeal the twenty eighth section of an act to establish the Louisville Bank of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. Bullock, leave was given to bring in a bill supplemental to an act, entitled, an act to allow a change of venue from the Louisville Chancery Court to the Jefferson Circuit Court, and for other purposes.

Ordered, That Messrs. Bullock, Sprigg and Meriwether prepare and bring the same.

Mr. Hickman, from the joint committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills, which originated in the Senate, of the following titles, viz:
An act providing that the fines and forfeitures in this Commonwealth shall be a fund for the payment of Jurors.

An act for the benefit of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company.

An act to incorporate the Louisville Manufacturing Company.

An act for the benefit of Jacob A. Slack, and others.

An act to repeal an act to authorize Lawson Wooldridge to enclose an alley between lots No. 125 and 126, in the town of New Castle, approved February 23, 1837.

An act for the benefit of James R. Roden, of Hickman county.

An act to provide for the support and maintenance of Jemima Matthews, a poor person of Green county.

An act for the benefit of Austin Brown.

An act for the benefit of Nancy Coppage.

An act to amend the law concerning writs of error and appeals.

An act for the benefit of John Springer.

An act granting John Lucky and wife a change of venue.

An act for the benefit of Stephen Lee, and his securities.

An act for the benefit of William M. Smith, and others, of Whitley county.

An act for the benefit of Elisha Green, of Harlan county.

An act to define and explain the boundary line between Hickman and McCracken counties.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Hickman inform the Senate thereof.

Mr. Thornton moved that a message be sent to the Senate asking leave to withdraw the report from this House, announcing that this House insist on their amendment to a bill from that, entitled, an act to restore the privileges of the Banks in this Commonwealth, when they shall resume specie payments. And after some discussion had on said motion, Mr. Bullock moved the previous question, which was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Irwin and Sympon, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Anderson, Beaseman, Brandon, Brooks, Buford, Bullock, Busby, Bush, Hickman, Hinde, Holloway, Hough, Jasper, Johnston, J., Kalfus, Kincoid, Lackey, Pitts, Pratt, Riffe, Rife, Rodes, Ruddle, Slaughter, Smith, Spalding, Stone,
| Clay, C. M. | Lane, | Swope, |
| Clay, H. | Lawless, | Taylor, |
| Craig, | Linthicum, | Thomas, |
| Doloney, | McElroy, | Thompson, |
| Feland, | Meriwether, | Thornsburg, |
| Field, | Moore, | Trimble, |
| Gatewood, | Morehead, | Trumbo, |
| Glenn, | Nicholas, | Vawter, |
| Gooding, | O'Brien, J. | Waddle, |
| Goodson, | O'Brien, J. W | Washington, |
| Green, | Parker, | Wickliffe, |
| Helm, | Peak, | |

Those who voted in the negative were—

| Messrs. Alexander, | Edmonson, | McLean, |
| Anthony, | Evans, J. B, | Mitchell, |
| Barbour, | Hammond, | Morrow, |
| Bradley, | Irwin, | Sympson, |
| Broadfoot, | Johnson, J. M. | Thornton, |
| Colley, | McClure, | |

The question was then taken on said motion and decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Alexander and Barbour, were as follows, viz:

| Mr. Speaker, | Hinde, | Pratt, |
| Messrs. Anderson, | Holleway, | Riffe, |
| Beaseman, | Jasper, | Rodes, |
| Bledsoe, | Johnston, J. | Ruddle, |
| Brandon, | Kalfus, | Slaughter, |
| Brooks, | Kincaid, | Smith, |
| Buford, | Lackey, | Spalding, |
| Bullock, | Langford, | Stewart, |
| Busby, | Lane, | Stone, |
| Bush, | Lawless, | Swope, |
| Clay, H. | Linthicum, | Taylor, |
| Feland, | Meriwether, | Thomas, |
| Field, | Moore, | Thompson, |
| Gatewood, | Morehead, | Thornsburg, |
| Glenn, | Nicholas, | Thornton, |
| Gooding, | O'Brien, J. | Trimble, |
| Goodson, | O'Brien, J. W | Trumbo, |
| Green, | Parker, | Vawter, |
| Haydon, | Patterson, | Waddle, |
| Helm, | Peak, | Washington, |
| Hickman, | Pitts, | Wickliffe. — 63. |
Those who voted in the negative were—


Ordered, That Mr. Thornton bear said message; and after a short time the messenger returned with the bill and amendment aforesaid.

Mr. Goodson then moved a re-consideration of the vote by which this House insist on their amendment to said bill.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Thornton then moved that this House recede from their said amendment.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. McElroy and Riffe, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker, Hayden, Rodes,
Messrs. Anderson, Hickman, Ruddle,
Beadman, Hinde, Smith,
Bledsoe, Holloway, Stewart,
Brooks, Johnston, J., Stone,
Buford, Kalis, Swope,
Bullock, Kincade, Taylor,
Bushy, Lane, Thompson,
Bush, Linthicum, Thornsburg,
Clay, H., L. R. Taylor,
Elliott, Meriwether, Thornton,
Feland, Moore, Trimble,
Field, Nicholas, Trumbo,
Gatewood, Morehead, Vawter,
Glenn, O'Bannon, J., Waddle,
Gooding, O'Bannon, J. W., Washington,
Goodson, Parker, Wickliffe,
Green, Pitts, Woodson.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Evans, J. B., McLean,
Anthony, Hammond, Mitchell,
Barbour, Helm, Morrow,
Brandon, Hough, Patterson,
Broadfoot, Irwin, Payne,

Riffe.
Ordered, That Messrs. Anderson, Helm and McElroy be appointed a committee of conference on the part of this House, upon the disagreement of the two Houses upon the amendment of the Senate, to the amendment of this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act dispensing with quarterly, and substituting monthly statements, and providing for monthly balance sheets to be lodged with the Secretary of State, by the Banks of this Commonwealth.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing their concurrence in the amendments proposed by this House to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act further to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State, with amendments to the amendments.

And the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz: An act to incorporate the Logan, Todd and Christian Turnpike Road Company, and for other purposes. An act to establish a State road through Grayson county to Bowlinggreen. An act to enforce the collection of tolls at turnpike gates in this Commonwealth. An act to amend the charter of the Covington Insurance Company. With amendments to each.

And the passage of a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act granting a change of venue to Ambrose Holbrook.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the amendments of this House to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act further to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State, and the amendments proposed by the Senate, to bills from this House of the following titles, viz: An act to incorporate the Logan, Todd and Christian Turnpike Road Company, and for other purposes. An act to establish a State road through Grayson county to Bowlinggreen. An act to enforce the collection of tolls at turnpike gates in this Commonwealth. An act to amend the charter of the Covington Insurance Company. Were severally twice read and concurred in.

The following bills from the Senate were reported by the several committees to whom the same were referred without amendment, viz: By Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee on Education—An act to amend the charter of the Cumberland College, and for other purposes. An act to incorporate the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the city of Louisville.
An act concerning Transylvania University.
An act to incorporate the Louisville Medical Society.
By Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice—An act for the benefit of the estate of Edmund H. Taylor.
An act for the benefit of John Brents.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of Henderson J. Colvin, deceased.
An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of William Willis, deceased.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of Robert Harrison, deceased.
An act to regulate the circuit courts in the 15th Judicial district.
An act to establish the town of Delphi, on the Mississippi river, at the mouth of Mayfield creek.
An act to amend the charter of the Louisville Marine and Fire Insurance Company.
An act to amend the charter of the Mechanics' Savings Institution of Louisville.
An act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Kentucky.
An act authorizing permanent provision for resident females, in Kentucky stocks, and guardians to invest the money of their wards in Bank stocks.
By Mr. Meriwether, from the committee of Ways and Means—An act imposing further duties on the commissioners of the revenue in the year 1838.
An act offering a further reward for the discovery of the true cause of the disease called the milk sickness.
By Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice—An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning wills, the distribution of intestate estates, and the duty of executors and administrators, approved February 24, 1797.
Which were severally ordered to be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Browder, from the committee on Religion, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of Mark Whitaker—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.
The following bills were reported by the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same, viz:

By Mr. Bullock — 1. A bill supplemental to an act to authorize a change of venue from the Louisville Chancery Court to the Jefferson Circuit Court, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Browder, from the committee on Religion — 2. A bill for the benefit of Susannah Laudemau.

By Mr. Thompson, from the committee on Claims — 3. A bill for the appropriation of money.

By Mr. Wickliffé, from the committee on Education — 4. A bill to incorporate the Society of Adelphi Alpha in Lexington.

By Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice — 5. A bill to define the powers and duties of the Trustees of the town of Munfordsville, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Parker — 6. A bill for the benefit of Thomas Mitchell, Jailer of Lewis county.

By Mr. Helm, from the committee on Internal Improvement — 7. A bill for the benefit of Godfrey Gregory.

By same — 8. A bill to authorize the survey of the public road leading from Glasgow to Burksville, on through Albany to the Tennessee State line, in a direction of Knoxville, Tennessee.

By same — 9. A bill to improve the Mountsterling and Virginia line State road.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of said bills (except the ninth,) having been dispensed with, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh, (the third being first amended,) were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and the eighth laid on the table.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh bills having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as afore-said.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

1. An act to amend the charter of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad.
2. An act granting a change of venue to Ambrose Holbrook.

Which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second reading of
said bills having been dispensed with, the first was ordered to read a third time, and the second committed to the committee for Courts of Justice.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the first bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Owen county—reported the same with the following resolution thereon, viz:

Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be rejected. Which was concurred in.

Mr. Nicholas, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill, entitled, an act further to regulate the mode of proceeding in distraint for rent, with the amendment proposed thereto by the Senate—reported the same with the opinion that the said amendment be concurred in.

Mr. Goodson then moved that said bill, with the amendment, be laid on the table. And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Nicholas, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to protect the currency—reported the same with sundry amendments—which were concurred in.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee for Courts of Justice, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to alter the mode of selecting Petit Jurors—reported the same without amendment—the same was then amended.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of the said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The yeas and nays being required on the passage thereof, by Messrs. McElroy and Symson, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,  
Goodson,  
Peak,  
Messrs. Anderson,  
Green,  
Pratt,  
Andrews,  
Haydon,  
Rodes,  
Bledsoe,  
Helm,  
Ruddle,
Browder,                Hickman,              Smith,
Bulford,              Hinde,                  Stewart,
Bullock,               Jasper,                  Stone,
Bushy,                Kincaid,               Thomas,
Bush,                  Lackey,                  Thornburg,
Clay, C. M.            Lawless,                Thornton,
Clay, H.               Linthicum,              Trimble,
Coffey,               Meriwether,            Trumbo,
Edmonson,             Nicholas,            Vawter,
Emerson,              Parker,              Waddle,
Field,                Patterson,            Wickliffe.—46.
Gooding,  

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Bradley,       Johnson, J. M.      Riffe,
Broadfoot,            Kalins,                  Spalding,
Evans, J. B.          McClure,                 Sprigg,
Feland,               McElroy,                Symson,
Glenn,                 McLean,                Thompson,
Hammond,              Mitchell,               Wade,
Holloway,             Moore,                  Washington,
Hough,                O’Bannon, J. W.    Woodson,
Johnston, J.          Payne,                 Woofolk.—27.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas,

Ordered, That the committee for Courts of Justice be discharged from the further consideration of all Legislative business now before them.

Mr. Helm, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of Knott and Douglass, late contractors on the Muldrow’s Hill Turnpike—reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Anderson then offered an amendment thereto, which was concurred in.

Ordered, That said bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Mr. Helm, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill to provide for the improvement of certain roads in Muhlenburg county—reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in.

And the question being taken on ordering said bill to be read a third time, it was decided in the negative, and so the said bill was rejected.

Mr. Helm, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to authorize the Board of Internal Improvement to erect a bridge across the Rolling Fork of Salt river—reported the same without amendment.
Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act to amend the revenue laws.

An act to change the time of holding the Shelby Circuit Court.

With amendments to each.

And had passed bills and a resolution from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act to repeal the twenty eighth section of an act to establish the Louisville Bank of Kentucky.

An act for the benefit of the estate of Joseph Spencer, deceased.

A resolution vacating the offices of the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvement when they become candidates before the people for office.

And also, asking leave to withdraw their report announcing their disagreement to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the benefit of William H. Stephens—which was granted, and the bill withdrawn.

Mr. Helm, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate a company to construct a turnpike road from Perryville, in Mercer county, to Maxville, in Washington county—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the same be engrossed and read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed.

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to change the time of holding the Shelby circuit court, were twice read and concurred in.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to amend the revenue laws, were taken up for consideration.

Mr. Coffey offered the following amendment to the amendment of the Senate, viz:

Be it further enacted, That the amount of money to be collected as revenue hereafter, shall be six and one fourth cents upon each one hundred dollars worth of property to be taxed.

And the question being taken on the adoption thereof, it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Coffey and McClure, were as follows:
Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—


The question was then taken on concurring in the amendments of the Senate, and decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Andrews and Holloway, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Broadfoot, Browder, Johnston, J., Kalfus, Kincaid, Lackey, Linthicum, Payne, Pitts, Riffe, Ruddie, Slaughter,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate announcing their concurrence in the amendments proposed by this House, to bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz:

An act supplemental to the act, entitled, an act to establish the county of Carroll.

An act further to regulate the Judicial districts in this Commonwealth, and for other purposes.

An act to protect the currency.

An act to alter the mode of selecting petit jurors.

Their disagreement to bills from this House of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of Susannah Laudeman,

An act for the benefit of Joshua Holsclaw and Margaret Holsclaw.

And had passed bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of William H. Stephens.

An act for the benefit of David Jones.

An act to extend the limits of the town of Danville.

An act to authorize William Green to erect three gates across the road leading from Jamestown to Monticello, in Wayne county.

An act for the benefit of George Grant and others.

An act for the benefit of Susan and Catharine Shannon.

An act to incorporate a steam mill company in Hardin county.

An act concerning Clay Seminary in Bourbon county.

An act to amend the charter of the Paris Railroad Company.

An act to amend an act to provide for the improvement of the road from Franklin county to Crab Orchard.
An act for the relief of Robert Lytle.

An act to authorize the county court of Pendleton to raise the stock subscribed by said court in the Falmouth Bridge Company.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of James P. Taylor, deceased, approved February 3, 1837.

An act to provide for the condemnation of certain ground for the use of the Commonwealth.

An act to add an additional Justice of the Peace to Grayson county.

An act for the benefit of William S. Floyd.

An act for the benefit of Thomas Mitchell, Jailer of Lewis county.

An act for the benefit of Leonard D. Cash.

An act for the benefit of John H. Slaughter, of Rockcastle county.

An act for the benefit of William C. Mahan.

An act to alter the boundary of the town of Munfordsville.

An act for the benefit of George W. March and wife, and Robert Middle-}

...n and wife.

Resolutions concerning the Iron and Coal trade.

On motion—Ordered, That Messrs. Parker and Trumbo be added to the joint committee on Enrollments.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act for the benefit of the estate of Joseph Spencer, deceased.

An act for the benefit of the public schools in Campbell county.

Were read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the same do pass, and that the titles thereof be as afore-
said.

A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act for the benefit of the heirs and widow of Samuel Gatton, deceased, was ordered to be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as afore-
said.

Mr. H. Clay, Jr. from the joint committee on the Library, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act concerning the State Library—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as afore-
said.
Mr. Trumbo moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Public Printer print, for the use of the members of this House, 5,000 copies of the titles of the acts passed at the present session, together with a summary of the contents of each act.

Which being twice read was adopted.

Mr. Anderson, from the joint committee of conference, upon the disagreement between the two Houses, upon the amendment proposed by the Senate, to the amendment of this House, to a bill from that, entitled, an act dispensing with quarterly, and substituting monthly statements, and providing for monthly balance sheets to be lodged with the Secretary of State, by the Banks of this Commonwealth—made a report, with a substitute for the amendment of the Senate. And after some discussion had upon said report, Mr. Goodson moved the previous question, which was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Sprigg and Smith, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—


The question was then taken on concurring in said report, and decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Sprigg and Barbour, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—


A message was received from the Senate announcing their concurrence in the amendment proposed by this House to a bill from that, entitled, an act for the benefit of Knott and Douglas, late contractors on Muldrow's Hill Turnpike.

The passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act supplemental to an act to authorize a change of venue from the Louisville Chancery Court to the Jefferson Circuit Court, and for other purposes—with an amendment.

Their concurrence in the report of the joint committee of conference upon the disagreement between the two Houses, upon the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of this House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act dispensing with quarterly, and substituting monthly statements, and providing for monthly balance sheets to be lodged with the Secretary of State, by the Banks of this Commonwealth.

And the adoption of a joint resolution in relation to the members of the Legislature receiving their pay.

On motion of Meriwether,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate asking leave to withdraw the report from this House announcing their disagreement to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to increase the powers of the county court of Christian—and their disagreement to the amendment proposed by the Senate to
a bill from this House, entitled, an act to amend the revenue laws; which
was accordingly done—and after a short time the messenger returned, with
the bills aforesaid.
A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to increase the powers of the
county court of Christian, was read a second time, and ordered to be read a
third time.
Mr. Morehead then moved that the third reading of said bill be dispensed
with; and the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative—it
requiring four-fifths to dispense under the rule of the House.
The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Sprigg and Do-
honey, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Alexander,
Bradley,
Bullock,
Bush,
Clay, H.
Coffey,
Edmonson,
Elliott,
Evans, J. B.
Glen,
Gooding,
Goodson,
Green,
Helm,
Hinde,
Hough,
Johnston, J.
Johnson, J. M.
Lackey,
Langford,
Lawless,
Meriwether,
Mitchell,
Morehead,
Morrow,
O'Bannon, J. W.
Parker,
Patterson,
Payne,
Pitts,
Pratt,
Ruddle,
Smith,
Spalding,
Sprigg,
Stewart,
Symson,
Thomas,
Thornsburg,
Thornton,
Trimble,
Trumbo,
Vawter,
Washington,
Wickliffe,—46.

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Anderson,
Andrews,
Barbour,
Bledsoe,
Broadfoot,
Browder,
Buford,
Craig,
Dohoney,
Peland,
Jasper,
Kalfus,
McClure,
Nicholas,
Riffe,
Rodes,
Stone,
Thompson,
Waddle,
Woodson.—20.

The amendment proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, enti-
tled, an act supplemental to an act to authorize a change of venue from the
Louisville Chancery Court to the Jefferson Circuit Court, and for other pur-
poses—was twice read and concurred in.
Mr. Meriwether moved a reconsideration of the vote disagreeing to the
amendment of the Senate, to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to amend
the revenue laws.
And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative.
The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Nicholas and Dohoney, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

| Messrs. Andrews, | Green,                | Thomas,       |
| Andrew,     | Anthony,             | Thompson,    |
| Bledsoe,    | Bradley,             | Thornsburg,  |
| Bullock,    | Busby,               | Thornton,    |
| Bush,       | Coffey,              | Trimble,     |
| Evans, J. B.| Ruddle,              | Vawter,      |
| Glenn,      |                      | Washington,  |
|             |                      | Wickliffe.   |

Those who voted in the negative were—

| Mr. Speaker, | Jasper,              | Riffe,       |
| Anderson,    | Johnston, J.         | Rodes,       |
| Barbour,     | Kalfus,              | Smith,       |
| Broadfoot,   | Mitchell,            | Spalding,    |
| Browder,     | Morrow,              | Sprigg,      |
| Clay, H.,    | Nicholas,            | Stewart,     |
| Dohoney,     | O'Bannon, J. W.      | Stone,       |
| Edmonson,    | Patterson,           | Sympson,     |
| Field,       | Payne,               | Trumbo,      |
| Gooding,     | Pitts,               | Woodson.     |
| Goodson,     | Pratt,               |             |

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of bills from this House, of the following titles; viz:

An act to incorporate the Society of the Adelphi Alpha in Lexington.
An act to define the powers and duties of the Trustees of the town of Munfordsville, in the county of Hart, and for other purposes.
An act for the benefit of Godfrey Gregory.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts, or parts of acts, concerning limitations of actions.
With an amendment to the last named bill.
And their adoption of a resolution concerning a Geological Survey.

Mr. Meriwether, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act concerning taxes collected by Clerks of courts.
An act concerning the county levy in Fayette county—reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That said bills be read a third time.

The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bills having been dispensed with,

Resolved, That the said bills do pass, and that the titles thereof be as aforesaid.
Mr. Meriwether, from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Elias W. Smith, moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration thereof, which was done.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred a bill to authorize a Geological Survey of the State—reported the same with an amendment—which was concurred in.

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts, or parts of acts, concerning limitations of actions, were twice read and concurred in.

The joint resolution from the Senate in relation to the members of the Legislature receiving their pay, was twice read and concurred in.

The joint resolution from the Senate concerning a Geological Survey of the State, was twice read, and concurred in.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Hammond and J. W. O'Bannon, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Mr. Speaker,
Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Buford, Bullock, Bush, Craig, Edmonson, Elliott, Field, Goodson, Green, Helm, Hinde, Johnston, J., Kalfus, Langford, Meriwether, Morehead, Morrow, Patterson, Pitts, Pratt, Rodes, Ruddle, Thomas, Thompson, Thornsburg, Thornton, Trimble, Waddle, Wickliffe, Woodson—33.

Those who voted in the negative were—


A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the appropriation of money, with amendments.

Mr. Helm, by leave of the House, reported a bill to amend the duelling law. Which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
The rule of the House, constitutional provision, and second and third readings of said bill having been dispensed with, and the same being engrossed,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to amend the revenue laws, reads as follows, viz:

§ 3. Be it further enacted, That hereafter no license shall be granted to any person to keep a tavern at any place within this Commonwealth, until such person shall pay in advance to the clerk issuing such license, the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents.

§ 4. Be it further enacted, That the authorities of the several cities and towns in this Commonwealth, shall have the exclusive power to grant licenses to keep taverns, coffee-houses, grocery stores, and other houses of public resort, with the power of selling spirituous and fermented liquors, by the retail and small, within the limits of their respective cities and towns; but they shall grant no license for any tavern until the applicant shall produce the receipt of the Clerk of the county court of the county of the payment, in advance, of a revenue tax of twenty dollars, and they shall grant no license to keep a coffee-house, grocery store, or other house of public resort, with the privilege of selling, by retail and small, spirituous and fermented liquors, until the applicant shall produce the receipt of the Clerk of the county court of the county of the payment of a revenue tax of fifty dollars in advance, and the Trustees of the several towns, and the city authorities of the several cities may charge a tax, in advance, before granting any license for a tavern, or other house of public resort, not exceeding fifty dollars for the use of the city or town: Provided, That nothing herein shall change the law as to the cities of Louisville, Maysville and Lexington, except so far as requires the payments of the revenue tax as herein provided. That should the Trustees of any town, or the city authorities of any city, refuse to grant any license applied for, they shall certify the fact to the Clerk of the county court, who shall restore the revenue tax so paid in advance.

§ 5. Be it further enacted, That the Trustees of the several towns, and the city authorities of the several cities, shall require bond and good security before granting any such license, in the penalty of five hundred dollars, payable to the Commonwealth and conditioned to keep a quiet and orderly house, and not to suffer or permit gaming, tippling or riotous or disorderly conduct therein, nor sell or give liquor to slaves without the consent in writing of their owners.

§ 6. Be it further enacted, That a majority of the voters in the several cities and towns in this Commonwealth, shall have the right to vote at the annual elections of town officers to determine whether coffee-houses, grocery stores or other houses of public resort, shall be licensed in such city or town, by the city authorities or trustees thereof, under the provisions of this act, and if a majority of the legal voters of said city or town shall determine against granting such licenses, then no such licenses shall thereafter be granted by such city or town authorities.

§ 7. Be it further enacted, That all and every person or persons who, without having a license as aforesaid, shall sell spirituous and fermented li-
and shall suffer or permit the same to be drunk in his, her or their houses, or on their premises, shall be deemed retailers of spirituous or fermented liquor, in violation of the existing laws, notwithstanding the quantity shall be a quart or more.

§ 8. Be it further enacted, That if any to whom a license shall be granted under the provisions of this act, be convicted of a violation of the condition of his bond, his license shall be vacated, and he shall not be capable of taking another license for the full term of five years.

§ 9. Be it further enacted, That the several county courts are hereby authorized to grant licenses to persons to keep houses of public resort, with the privilege of selling spirituous and fermented liquors by the retail and small, provided that said licenses shall not be granted to persons who shall be of bad character, or do not keep orderly houses, nor to keep such houses within the limits of any city or town, or within one mile thereof, nor until the applicant shall pay to the clerk of said court the sum of fifty dollars in advance for such license; and that in granting such licenses the said courts shall be governed by the several acts regulating taverns and restraining tilling houses, which acts shall, in all respects, apply to the houses of public resort in this section authorized to be licensed, except that the bonds to be given by persons obtaining such licenses, the condition thereof shall be that they shall not suffer or permit any unlawful gaming in said houses of public resort, nor suffer or permit any person to tiple or drink more than is necessary, or at any time suffer any disorderly or scandalous behaviour to be practised in their said houses, with their privity and consent, or give or sell spirituous or fermented liquors to any slave without the consent of his or her master or owner, and also excepting that in the oaths to be administered to such applicant pursuant to the act, entitled, an act to amend the law concerning tavern keepers, approved February 24, 1834, they shall not be required to swear to their intention to keep a tavern, but shall only take the residue of the oath in said section prescribed.

§ 10. Be it further enacted, That the Clerks of the several county courts shall account for and pay into the Public Treasury the moneys resulting from tavern and other licenses authorized by this act in the same manner and under such penalty, and with such remedy against him and his securities, for the defalcation of said Clerk, as are prescribed by the existing laws in regard to other taxes collected by said Clerks.

§ 11. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall hereafter keep a tilling house without obtaining a license from the county court, or the authorities of some city or town, to keep a tavern or a coffee-house, or other house of public resort, as provided for in this act, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, recoverable by presentment of a Grand Jury.

§ 12. The Trustees of the several towns who may grant licenses under the provisions of this act, shall, on or before the first day of each circuit court in their respective counties, file with the Clerk of said court a list of the names of all persons licensed by them under the provisions of this act, and shall also file the bonds taken with the Clerk at the same time.

The question being taken upon concurrence in said amendments, it was decided in the negative, and so the same was disagreed to.
The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Sprigg and Riffe, were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—


Those who voted in the negative were—

Mr. Speaker, Helm.
Messrs. Alexander, Hinde, Pitts.
 Anderson, Hough, Rifle.
 Barbour, Johnston, J. Rodes.
 Bledsoe, Johnson, J. M. Ruddle.
 Bradley, Kalfus, Smith.
 Broaddfoot, Lackey, Spalding.
 Browder, Langford, Sprigg.
 Bullock, Lawless, Stewart.
 Bush, McClure, Stone.
 Clay, H. Meriwether, Sympton.
 Coffey, Mitchell, Thompson.
 Craig, Morehead, Thornsburg.
 Dohoney, Morrow, Thornton.
 Elliott, Nicholas, Trumble.
 Feland, O'Bannon, J. W. Vawter.
 Glenn, Parker, Waddle.
 Gooding, Patterson, Wickliffe.
 Goodson, Payne, Woodson.—56.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the appropriation of money, were twice read—the first and second concurred in; and the question being taken upon concurring in the third amendment thereto, which reads as follows, viz:

"Be it further enacted, That the further sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to Benjamin Selby, Auditor of Public Accounts, for the purpose of enabling him to employ additional Clerks in his office for the year 1838;"

It was decided in the negative—and so the said amendment was disagreed to.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Kalfus and Barbour, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Helm.
 Anderson, Hinde, Rodes.
 Bradley, Holloway, Ruddle.
 Bullock, Johnson, J. M. Spalding.
 Edmonson, Meriwether, Stone.
 Elliott, Morehead, Thomas.
 Glenn, Morrow, Trumbo.
 Goodson, Nicholas, Washington.
 Green, O'Bannon, J. W. Wickliffe.—26.
Those who voted in the negative were—


A message was received from the Senate announcing that they recede from their amendment to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to amend the revenue law.

Their concurrence in the amendment proposed by this House to the first and second amendments of the Senate, to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the appropriation of money; and that they insist on their third amendment to said bill.

That they insist on their amendment to a bill from this House, entitled, an act to amend the revenue laws.

And the passage of a bill from this House, entitled, an act to amend the duelling law.

The House then took up for consideration the joint resolution from the Senate vacating the offices of the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvement when they become candidates before the people for office.

Mr. Thornsburg moved that said resolution be laid on the table—and the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. Sprigg and J. W. O'Bannon, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Those who voted in the negative were—


A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to authorize the Board of Internal Improvement to erect a bridge across the Rolling Fork of Salt river, was read the third time.

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to close up the road over Muldrow's Hill, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

A bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to increase the powers of the county court of Christian county, was taken up for consideration—whereupon, the rule of the House, constitutional provision, and third reading of said bill was dispensed with,

Resolved, That said bill do pass, and that the title thereof be as aforesaid.

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act authorizing the appointment of county Treasurers.
An act to provide against vexatious suits, and to authorize suits in the circuit court on small notes.

Were severally ordered to be read a third time.

Resolved, That this House re-insist on their disagreement to the third amendment proposed by the Senate to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the appropriation of money.

The yeas and nays being required thereon, by Messrs. J. W. O'Bannon and Barbour, were as follows, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—

Those who voted in the negative were—

Messrs. Alexander, Holloway, Spalding,
Anderson, Johnson, J. M. Stone,
Bradley, Metiwether, Thornsburg,
Bullock, Morehead, Trimble,
Dohoney, Pratt, Trumbo,
Edmonson, Rifle, Washington,
Glenn, Rodes, Wickliffe—23.

Mr. Bush moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be and they are here­with tendered to Robert P. Letcher, Esq., for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker during this session.

Which being twice read was unanimously adopted.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they recede from their third amendment to a bill from this House, entitled, an act for the appropriation of money.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, announcing that he had signed and approved sundry enrolled bills from this House, of the following titles, viz:

- An act to regulate the county court of Anderson county.
- An act to allow an additional term to the county court of Spencer.
- An act to regulate the time of holding the Bullitt county court.
- An act for the benefit of Matilda A. Floyd.
- An act for the benefit of William Smith.
- An act to change the place of voting in the Union election precinct, in Shelby county.
- An act to establish an election precinct in Gallatin county.
- An act for the benefit of Robert Guinea.
- An act to change the place of voting from the house of Thomas Dance to that of Jonathan Callen, in Pendleton county.
- An act for the benefit of D. S. Hays, Brigade Inspector of the 27th Brigade of Kentucky militia.
- An act for the benefit of McRory, Fleming and Tomb.
- An act for the benefit of William M. Simmons.
- An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Jessamine and Barren counties.
- An act for the benefit of the heirs of John H. Bell, deceased.
- An act to extend the powers of the Trustees of the town of Cynthiana, in Harrison county.
- An act to change the name of Isaac Whitson and Elizabeth Whitson, and the names of their children, to that of Young, and to change the name John Lawrence.

An act authorizing the Register to issue a patent in the name of Barnabas Wing.
An act for the benefit of the administrator of Elias McWorthy, deceased.
An act for the benefit of Lucy C. Read.
An act to amend the charter of the town of Newport.
An act for the benefit of Moses Ryan of Bath county, and for other purposes.
An act allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to the counties of Bullitt and Russell, and to change a Constable’s district in Union county.
An act to legalize certain proceedings of the Shelby county court.
An act extending the powers of the Trustees of the town of Sharpsburg.
An act to establish an election precinct in the county of Graves, and for other purposes.
An act to incorporate the town of Bardstown.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act incorporating the towns of Harrodsburg and Danville.
An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act concerning ferries on Cumberland river, in Trigg county, approved 17th February, 1837.
Approved February 12, 1838.
An act to incorporate the town of Paducah, and for other purposes.
An act for the benefit of the personal representatives of William Miller, deceased.
An act to improve the roads in Logan county, and for other purposes.
An act to legalize the proceedings of the President and Directors of the Augusta, Cynthiana and Georgetown Turnpike Road Company.
An act for the benefit of Watkins W. Winn, and others.
An act to increase the resources of the Sinking Fund.
An act extending the time for completing the Franklin portion of the Crab Orchard road.
An act for the benefit of the Shelby College.
An act to reduce the size of the public square in the town of Bedford, in Trimble county, and for other purposes.
Approved, February 13, 1838.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Crittenden, in Grant county.
An act to remove the seat of justice in Bracken county, and for other purposes.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Gray, deceased.
An act to establish a State road from Warsaw, in Gallatin county, to the Poplar Grove meeting house, in Owen county.
An act to provide for the improvement of Big Barren river, from the mouth of Peter’s creek, in Barren county, to the mouth of Line creek, in the county of Monroe.
An act for the benefit of John Jones, former Sheriff of Jefferson county.
An act to improve the road from Greensburg, by the way of Columbia, Jamestown and Monticello, to the Tennessee State line, in a direction to Knoxville.
An act for the benefit of John and William Barclay.
An act for the benefit of James N. McCune, and Jane his wife, and John Singer, free persons of color of the cities of Louisville and of Covington.
An act for the benefit of the county court of Harrison county.
An act to amend the charter of the Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville Turnpike Road Company.
An act to apply the provisions of an act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road Company, to the Russellville and Clarksville Turnpike Road Company.
An act to regulate the time of holding the circuit courts in the 11th Judicial District. Approved February 15, 1838.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had received official information from the Governor that he had approved and signed enrolled bills which originated therein, of the following titles, viz:
An act concerning the Frankfort and Louisville and Bardstown and Louisville turnpike roads.
An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Floyd county, and for other purposes. Approved, February 12, 1838.
An act appropriating the profits of the Penitentiary to the Sinking Fund.
An act to change the place of voting from Paoli, in Clinton county, to Albany, the county seat of said county.
An act concerning the public roads in Mason county.
An act to amend an act, approved 23d February, 1837, entitled, an act for the benefit of the Winchester and Lexington Turnpike Road Company.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the law as to proceedings against non-resident and absent defendants and unknown heirs.
An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Clay county.
An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Hern.
An act to authorize the Trustees of Winchester to purchase a fire engine.
An act to authorize the county court of Henry county to lay an additional levy.
An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend an act approved 28th February, 1835, entitled, an act to incorporate the town of Frankfort, approved February 12th, 1837.
An act allowing further time to Sheriffs to return delinquent lists.
An act to incorporate the Louisville Gas and Water Company.
An act the better to provide against fraudulent purchases and fraudulent conveyances of property to the prejudice of creditors.
An act to amend the charter of the Henderson, Madisonville and Hopkinsville Turnpike Road Company.

An act to incorporate the American Canal Coal Company.

An act to change the place of voting in a precinct in Hardin county.

An act for the benefit of Eliza B. Traub.

An act for the benefit of Burtes Ringo, Sheriff of Fleming county.

An act to allow an additional Constable to Graves county.

An act for the benefit of Willie Sugg.

An act for the benefit of the heirs of James Heady, deceased.

A resolution requesting the Governor to obtain the manuscript journals of the Conventions of 1792 and 1799.

Resolutions to subscribe for the History of the Indian Tribes, and to purchase works on Agriculture for the use of the State Library.

An act for the benefit of Elisha Green, of Harlan county.

An act to define and explain the boundary line between Hickman and McCracken counties.

An act for the relief of Stephen Lee, and his securities.

An act for the benefit of William M. Smith and others, of Whitley county.

An act granting to John Luckey and wife a change of venue.

An act to provide for the support and maintenance of Jemima Matthews, a poor person of Green county.

An act for the benefit of James R. Roden, of Hickman county.

An act for the benefit of Jacob A. Slack, and others.

An act to repeal an act to authorize Lawson Woldridge to enclose the alley between the lots Nos. 125 and 126 in the town of New Castle, approved February 23, 1837.

An act to incorporate the Louisville Manufacturing Company.

An act for the benefit of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company.

An act providing that the fines and forfeitures in this Commonwealth shall be a fund for the payment of Jurors.

An act to amend the law concerning writs of error and appeals.

An act for the benefit of John Springer.

An act for the benefit of Austin Brown.

An act for the benefit of Nancy Coppage.

Approved, February 15, 1838.

Messrs. Feland, Parker, Lackey and Trumbo reported that the joint committee on Enrollments, had examined sundry enrolled bills which originated in this House of the following titles, viz:

An act to establish a State road from Spottsville, at Lock and Dam No. 1, on Green river, to Bowlinggreen.

An act to establish a State road through Grayson county to Bowlinggreen.
An act to enforce the collection of tolls at turnpike gates in this Commonwealth.

An act giving the people of Oldham county the right to locate their county seat by vote.

An act to incorporate the Kentucky Historical Society.

An act to incorporate the Kentucky Bridge Company.

An act to authorize the transcribing of certain record books in the circuit and county court Clerks offices in Scott county, and for other purposes.

An act to establish a system of Common Schools in the State of Kentucky.

An act to incorporate the Hopkinsville and Clarksville Turnpike Road Company.

An act to define and extend the powers of the Trustees of the town of South Frankfort.

An act to incorporate the Bourbon county Agricultural Society.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the road law in Campbell county, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate a Steam Mill Company in Hardin county.

An act to authorize the Trustees of the town of Taylorsville to sell and convey a part of Water street.

An act to authorize the county court of Montgomery county to subscribe stock in the Maysville and Mountsterling turnpike road.

An act for the benefit of the Madison Troop of Cavalry.

An act to amend the several acts concerning the Hartford Bridge Company.

An act to amend the charter of the Covington Insurance Company.

An act amending the road law in Bracken county, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the Logan, Todd and Christian Turnpike Road Company; and for other purposes.

An act concerning Clay Seminary, in Bourbon county.

An act to amend the charter of the Paris Railroad Company.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of James P. Taylor, deceased, approved February 3d, 1837.

An act to provide for the condemnation of certain ground for the use of the Commonwealth.

An act for the benefit of George W. March and wife, and Robert Middleton and wife.

An act to alter the boundary of the town of Munfordsville.

An act for relief of Robert Lytle.

An act to authorize the county court of Pendleton county to raise the stock subscribed by said court in the Falmouth Bridge Company.
An act for the benefit of William H. Stephens.

An act to incorporate the town of West Point, and for other purposes.

An act further to amend the law to revive the Goose creek Turnpike road, approved January 22, 1836.

An act to incorporate the Jefferson Pond Draining Company, and the Rough creek Manufacturing company.

An act for the benefit of Leonard D. Cash.

An act for the benefit of William S. Floyd.

An act for the benefit of John H. Slaughter, of Rockcastle county.

An act for the benefit of William C. Mahan.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to provide for the improvement of the road from Franklin county to the Crab Orchard.

An act for the benefit of David Jones.

An act to apportion the Seminary lands in the county of McCracken.

An act for the benefit of Susan and Catharine Shannon.

An act for the benefit of George Grant and others.

An act to authorize William Green to erect three gates across the road leading from Jamestown to Monticello, in Wayne county.

An act to extend the limits of the town of Danville.

An act to add an additional Justice of the Peace to Grayson county.

An act for the benefit of Thomas Mitchel, Jailer of Lewis, county.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to authorize a change of venue from the Louisville Chancery Court, to the Jefferson Circuit Court, and for other purposes, approved February 9th, 1838.

An act to change the time of holding the Shelby circuit court.

Resolutions concerning the Iron and Coal Trade.

An act to define the powers and duties of the Trustees of the town of Munfordsville, in the county of Hart, and for other purposes.

An act for the appropriation of money.

An act to incorporate the society of Adelphi Alpha of Lexington.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one the several acts, or parts of acts, concerning limitations of actions.

An act for the benefit of Godfrey Gregory.

An act to amend the revenue law.

An act to amend the duelling law.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Feland inform the Senate thereof.

After some time a message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Bullock, Secretary of State, announcing that he had approved and signed the enrolled bills aforesaid.

Messrs. Feland, Trumbo and Parker, from the joint committee on En-
JOURNAL OF THE

rollments, reported that the committee had examined sundry enrolled bills and resolutions which originated in the Senate of the following titles, viz:

An act concerning a Fire Company in the town of Winchester.
An act for the benefit of John Roberts.
An act for the benefit of the Jailer of Allen county.
An act to change the name of Rose Hunley.
An act for the benefit of Henry W. Hampton.
An act to improve the navigation of Goose creek, in Clay county.
An act to amend the charter of the Mechanics' Savings Institution of Louisville.
An act for the benefit of John Brents.
An act supplemental to an act, entitled, an act to establish the county of Carroll.
An act to amend an act, entitled, "an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning wills, the distribution of intestates' estates, and the duty of executors and administrators," approved February 24th, 1797.
An act to protect the currency.
An act concerning Transylvania University.
An act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Kentucky.
An act to incorporate the Louisville Medical Society.
An act to establish a State road from Williamstown, in Grant county, to Warsaw, in Gallatin county.
An act for the benefit of the estate of Edmund H. Taylor.
An act imposing further duties on the Commissioners of the revenue.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of Robert Harrison, deceased.
An act to amend the charter of the Louisville Marine and Fire Insurance Company.
An act offering a further reward for the discovery of the true cause of the disease called the milk sickness.
An act further to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State.
An act for the benefit of the heirs of Henderson J. Colvin, deceased.
An act to regulate the circuit courts of the 15th Judicial District.
An act for the benefit of the Bardstown and Louisville, and Shelbyville and Louisville Turnpike Companies.
An act for the benefit of Rebecca Gwin.
An act to amend the charter of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company.
An act to incorporate the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the city of Louisville.
An act to restore the privileges of the Banks in this Commonwealth, when they shall resume specie payments.
An act further to regulate the Judicial Districts in this Commonwealth, and for other purposes.

An act to amend the charter of the Cumberland College, and for other purposes.

An act to alter the mode of selecting Petit Jurors.

An act for the benefit of the public schools of Campbell county.

An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of William Willis, deceased.

An act to establish the town of Delphi, on the Mississippi river, at the mouth of Mayfield creek.

An act concerning the State Library.

Joint resolutions concerning a geological survey.

An act authorizing permanent provision for resident females, in Kentucky stocks, and guardians to invest the money of their wards in Bank stocks.

An act for the benefit of Mark Whitaker.

A resolution in relation to members of the Legislature receiving their pay.

An act for the benefit of Knott and Douglass, late contractors on Muldrow's Hill Turnpike.

An act concerning taxes collected by Clerks of courts.

An act concerning the county levy in Fayette county.

An act for the benefit of the heirs and widow of Samuel Gatton, deceased.

An act dispensing with quarterly, and substituting monthly statements, and providing for monthly balance sheets, to be lodged with the Secretary of State, by the Banks of the Commonwealth.

An act for the benefit of the estate of Joseph Spencer, deceased.

An act to authorize the Board of Internal Improvement to erect a bridge across the Rolling Fork of Salt river.

An act to increase the powers of the county court of Christian county.

And had found the same truly enrolled. Whereupon the Speaker affixed his signature thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Feland inform the Senate thereof.

And after some time a message was received from the Senate announcing that they had received official information from the Governor that he had approved and signed the enrolled bills and resolutions aforesaid.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Blackburn, announcing that they had closed their Legislative business, and were now ready to close the present session of the General Assembly, by an adjournment, on their part, without day; and had appointed a committee to act in conjunction with a committee on the part of this House, to wait on the Governor and inform him of the proposed adjournment of the General Assembly, and to know if he had any further communication to make.
Whereupon, Messrs. Meriwether, Trimble, Bush, Thornton, J. M. Johnson and Edmonson, were appointed a committee on the part of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. Meriwether inform the Senate thereof; who, after a short time returned and announced that he had performed the duty assigned him.

The committee on the part of this House then retired, and after a short time returned, when Mr. Meriwether, from said committee, reported that the joint committee had discharged the duty assigned them, and were informed by the Governor that, having from time to time, during the present session, communicated his views to the General Assembly, he had now no further communication to make.

Whereupon, the Speaker having delivered a congratulatory and valedictory address, adjourned the House sine die.
AUDITOR'S REPORT.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Auditor's Office, 6th December, 1837.

Hon. Robert P. Letcher,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir,—You will please lay before the House of Representatives, the accompanying documents, marked No. 1 to 7, comprising the Auditor's Report for the year ending 10th October, 1837. I am respectfully,

Your most obedient,
BEN. SELBY, Auditor.

No. 1.

A statement of moneys received into the Treasury of the State of Kentucky, from the 11th day of October, 1836, to the 10th day of October, 1837, inclusive.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

Sheriffs—
For revenue collected 1836, $168,904 35
1820, 45 96
1821, 339 04
1835, 50 00
1837, 525 00

Clerks and Register Land Office—
For taxes and fees received, 26,129 80

Non-residents—
Taxes on their lands,

Agent and late Keeper of Penitentiary—
Amount paid in by him, 800 00

Money refunded—
For a salary twice paid, 187 50

Miscellaneous—
Lands East and West of Cumberland river, $ 293 35
Redemption of forfeited lands, 102 00
Tax from City of Louisville, 1,500 00
do. City of Lexington, 500 00
do. City of Newport, 100 00
Proceeds sale of an estray, 25 00

Total amount of ordinary revenue, $ 201,807 13

SINKING FUND REVENUE.

Bank Dividends, viz:—
Northern Bank of Kentucky, $90,000 00
Commonwealth's Bank, 21,000 00
Old Bank of Kentucky, 5,967 00

116,967 00
Premium on State Bonds sold,

**Turnpike Road Dividends**—
- Maysville, Paris and Lexington, $3,417.54
- Franklin and Hardinsville, 700.00
- Anderson county, 468.88
- Shelbyville, 3,498.14

**Tax on Bank Stock**—
- Northern Bank, 8,084.56
- Bank of Kentucky, 12,810.37
- Bank of Louisville, 21,276.00

**Shelbyville, Tax on Bank Stock**—
- Northern Bank, 5,750.00

Total Common Revenue of Sinking Fund,

**INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.**

**Bonds**—
- Proceeds of Bonds sold by Governor, $126,694.40
- do. do. sold Secretary at War, 36,062.20
- do. do. Comrs. of Sinking Fund, 870,000.00

**Money Borrowed**—
- Of Northern Bank, 1,032,756.00
- Of Bank of Kentucky, 205,000.00

Commonwealth's Bank, balance of Treasurer's account, 58,024.55
being drawn for Internal Improvement purposes, per
act of Assembly, approved January 23, 1837,
Dividend from Old Bank of Kentucky, 8,950.50

Amount of Internal Improvement Revenue, 1,304,731.65

**SURPLUS REVENUE.**

Amount received from Treasury of United States, being
1st, 2d and 3d instalmments, 1,433,787.10

**RECAPITULATION.**

Ordinary Revenue, 201,807.13
Ordinary Sinking Fund Revenue, 172,357.13
Internal Improvement Revenue, 1,304,731.65
Surplus Revenue, 1,433,787.10

Total receipts from all sources, 3,112,684.10

**No. 2.**

An account of Warrants issued on the Treasury of the State of Kentucky,
from the 11th of October, 1836, to the 10th of October, 1837, inclusive.

**ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.**

For Criminal Prosecutions, 10,615.71
" Jailers, 7,930.06
" Attorneys, 4,670.83
" Slaves Executed, 1,200.00

24,416.60
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Juries,</td>
<td>$13,554 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Grand Juries,</td>
<td>1,783 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Commissioners of Tax,</td>
<td>$10,379 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Clerks services,</td>
<td>8,813 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sheriffs, Revenue 1834,</td>
<td>$70 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 1835,</td>
<td>10 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 1836,</td>
<td>99 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Drawback on Non-residents' Lands,</td>
<td>181 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Military Expenditures,</td>
<td>$41,343 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Salaries,</td>
<td>3,517 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Executive Offices,</td>
<td>452 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Public Communications,</td>
<td>790 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Distributing Acts of Assembly,</td>
<td>44 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Public Printer, advertising Non-residents' Lands,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Decisions Court of Appeals,</td>
<td>1,885 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Contingent Expenses,</td>
<td>1,555 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Money refunded,</td>
<td>271 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sheriffs comparing Polls,</td>
<td>$1,928 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Electors of President and V. President,</td>
<td>463 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Deaf and Dumb Asylum,</td>
<td>$1,962 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Support of Idiots,</td>
<td>14,966 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Appropriations December Session, 1836,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Legislation, December Session, 1836,</td>
<td>$36,359 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;                          1834,</td>
<td>13 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Hartford Bridge Company,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Ordinary Expenditures,</td>
<td>$207,400 29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Internal Improvements**

For Turnpike Roads,                                                        | $443,130 61|
" Green River Railroad,                                                     | 1,903 00   |
For Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company,                                    | 79,999 99  |
" Green River Navigation,                                                   | $93,020 98 |
" Kentucky River Navigation,                                                | 53,320 81  |
" Licking River Navigation,                                                 | 500 00     |
" Warrants issued by order of President of Board,                           | 151,841 79 |
Total Expenditure for Internal Improvement purposes,                        | 61,637 04  |

**Commissioners of Sinking Fund**—

For amount of Warrants issued,                                               | $1,023,346 51|
For Interest on State Bonds, 25,000.00
State Stock in Bank of Kentucky, 1,048,346.51

**RECAPITULATION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary Expenditure</td>
<td>$207,400.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Improvements</td>
<td>$738,512.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioners of Sinking Fund</td>
<td>$1,048,346.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Stock</td>
<td>$583,598.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Warrants issued 1837</td>
<td>$2,577,857.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old unpaid Warrants</td>
<td>$4,544.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrants of 1836, unpaid 10th October, 1836</td>
<td>3,121.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total unpaid Warrants 10th October, 1837, <em>viz:</em></td>
<td>$7,856.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrants issued 1837</td>
<td>$3,312.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Old</td>
<td>4,544.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Receipts from all sources, per. No. 1</td>
<td>$3,112,684.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Warrants paid at Treasury, from 11th October, 1836, to 10th October, 1837</td>
<td>$2,577,666.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To which, add balance due from Government, 10th October, 1836</td>
<td>97,500.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance due to Government, 10th October, 1837</td>
<td>$437,516.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 3.**

A statement of debts due to the State of Kentucky, 10th October, 1837.

By Sheriffs for Revenue collected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>104.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1794</td>
<td>128.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1796</td>
<td>1,805.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1798</td>
<td>101.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1799</td>
<td>217.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>172.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>31.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>1,662.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1806</td>
<td>613.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td>279.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1809</td>
<td>48.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1811</td>
<td>52.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>10.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>754.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>942.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>426.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>374.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>510.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825</td>
<td>1,010.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td>16.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>12.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>519.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>615.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>529.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>752.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>237.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>3,957.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By debts receivable, $15,896.44
By tax due by Independent Banks, 7,127.84
By loans to Penitentiary, 1,105.06
By Treasurer town of Columbus, 57,943.46
By Clerks for taxes, 50.00

Total due to Government, 10th October, 1837, 92,056.04
To which add loan to present Agent of Penitentiary, 6,000.00
Total, 98,056.04

No. 4.

A statement of debts due from the State of Kentucky, 10th October, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1813</td>
<td>8.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1822</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>7.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>4.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>33.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To the town of Columbus, 54.94
To the purchasers of non-resident lands, 4,263.81
To the Treasurer of the town of Wadsborough, 258.42
To Warrants unpaid as per No. 2, 7,856.17
To Attorneys for salaries due, 741.00
To Judiciary and Executive Officers for do. 4,485.69
To balance of Penitentiary account, 21,055.57

Total due from Government, 10th October, 1837, $38,715.65
No. 5.

Stock owned by the State of Kentucky, 10th October, 1837.

Maysville, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road, $213,200 00
Shelby county, do. 49,998 31
Taylorsville Bridge, 3,278 56
Franklin county Turnpike Road, 21,050 00
Winchester and Lexington, do. 29,100 00
Danville, Lancaster, Nicholasville and Lexington, do. 95,350 00
Lexington and Georgetown, do. 27,255 00
Anderson county, do. 37,950 00
Bardstown and Louisville, do. 93,000 00
Mercer county, do. 32,635 00
Frankfort, Versailles and Lexington, do. 69,727 75
Muldrow's Hill, do. 22,166 35
Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris, do. 48,126 00
Louisville to Mouth of Salt River, do. 12,725 00
Elizabethtown to do. do. 25,359 00
Lincoln county to Danville, do. 22,100 00
Covington to Georgetown, do. 26,000 00
Franklin branch to Hardinsville, do. 12,614 00
Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, 120,000 00
Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road, 36,147 00
Bardstown and Springfield, do. 49,135 00
Nicholasville and Perryville, do. 1,132 00
Owingsville and Big Sandy, do. 13,500 00
Mountsterling to Virginia, do. 50 00
Mountsterling and Maysville, do. 5,050 00
Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville, do. 12,310 00
Versailles and Anderson county, do. 2,500 00
Versailles and Christopher's Landing, do. 2,500 00
Green River Railroad,
Hartford Bridge,

Total Turnpike, Railroad and Bridge Stock, $1,088,361 97

Bank Stock—
Old Bank of Kentucky, $104,422 50
Bank of the Commonwealth, 392,294 76
Bank of Kentucky, 1,000,000 00
and accruing Dividens,
Northern Bank of Kentucky, 1,000,000 00

Total Stock, $3,585,079 23
### No. 6.

**Valuation of Property according to the Returns of the Commissioners of Tax of the various Counties for the years 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>1834</th>
<th>1835</th>
<th>1836</th>
<th>1837</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adair</td>
<td>879,162</td>
<td>990,441</td>
<td>1,094,349</td>
<td>1,196,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson</td>
<td>569,890</td>
<td>692,950</td>
<td>840,709</td>
<td>1,040,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>640,544</td>
<td>673,950</td>
<td>736,876</td>
<td>942,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>2,050,224</td>
<td>2,200,818</td>
<td>2,898,713</td>
<td>3,227,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracken</td>
<td>849,500</td>
<td>984,763</td>
<td>1,203,044</td>
<td>1,408,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourbon</td>
<td>6,884,558</td>
<td>6,985,440</td>
<td>9,386,503</td>
<td>11,536,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>294,627</td>
<td>376,277</td>
<td>362,161</td>
<td>427,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren</td>
<td>2,023,851</td>
<td>2,221,016</td>
<td>2,454,766</td>
<td>2,940,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballard</td>
<td>956,870</td>
<td>1,078,240</td>
<td>1,417,611</td>
<td>1,468,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breckenridge</td>
<td>1,076,329</td>
<td>1,180,654</td>
<td>1,337,735</td>
<td>1,684,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>1,845,433</td>
<td>2,100,837</td>
<td>2,681,542</td>
<td>3,365,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casey</td>
<td>418,334</td>
<td>437,107</td>
<td>488,156</td>
<td>635,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>448,790</td>
<td>446,734</td>
<td>437,048</td>
<td>437,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell</td>
<td>1,226,033</td>
<td>1,370,854</td>
<td>1,541,242</td>
<td>1,710,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>1,048,955</td>
<td>1,054,788</td>
<td>1,129,407</td>
<td>1,361,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>1,777,630</td>
<td>2,028,809</td>
<td>2,561,705</td>
<td>2,792,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td>3,023,042</td>
<td>3,152,746</td>
<td>4,050,673</td>
<td>4,480,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>3,759,369</td>
<td>4,327,637</td>
<td>5,396,124</td>
<td>6,539,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke</td>
<td>634,454</td>
<td>708,264</td>
<td>880,594</td>
<td>1,010,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calloway</td>
<td>1,019,314</td>
<td>1,146,144</td>
<td>1,451,362</td>
<td>2,076,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daviess</td>
<td>252,650</td>
<td>225,577</td>
<td>330,573</td>
<td>336,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmonson</td>
<td>453,400</td>
<td>497,344</td>
<td>507,067</td>
<td>507,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estill</td>
<td>9,058,851</td>
<td>11,349,367</td>
<td>13,855,069</td>
<td>15,683,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>301,161</td>
<td>322,933</td>
<td>363,445</td>
<td>476,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td>2,311,494</td>
<td>2,502,031</td>
<td>2,965,120</td>
<td>3,553,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleming</td>
<td>2,110,589</td>
<td>2,216,204</td>
<td>2,613,233</td>
<td>3,245,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>1,157,600</td>
<td>1,321,590</td>
<td>1,701,203</td>
<td>2,316,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallatin</td>
<td>524,388</td>
<td>682,988</td>
<td>1,027,055</td>
<td>1,616,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenup</td>
<td>1,535,968</td>
<td>2,074,536</td>
<td>2,599,486</td>
<td>2,845,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>392,933</td>
<td>420,309</td>
<td>549,714</td>
<td>806,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>410,567</td>
<td>488,614</td>
<td>624,737</td>
<td>793,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graves</td>
<td>315,955</td>
<td>327,367</td>
<td>392,908</td>
<td>463,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grayson</td>
<td>2,251,865</td>
<td>2,418,927</td>
<td>3,123,762</td>
<td>3,382,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrard</td>
<td>2,077,604</td>
<td>2,362,373</td>
<td>3,250,577</td>
<td>4,083,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>633,379</td>
<td>692,537</td>
<td>861,283</td>
<td>932,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart</td>
<td>196,988</td>
<td>207,371</td>
<td>214,246</td>
<td>248,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlan</td>
<td>1,414,043</td>
<td>1,554,600</td>
<td>1,973,655</td>
<td>2,358,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson</td>
<td>886,489</td>
<td>935,213</td>
<td>1,056,120</td>
<td>1,241,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins</td>
<td>761,824</td>
<td>919,353</td>
<td>1,232,569</td>
<td>1,493,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>2,738,834</td>
<td>2,774,879</td>
<td>3,809,900</td>
<td>4,467,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin</td>
<td>2,023,466</td>
<td>2,053,236</td>
<td>2,515,245</td>
<td>3,012,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock</td>
<td>265,308</td>
<td>265,564</td>
<td>343,453</td>
<td>453,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>11,129,683</td>
<td>11,848,162</td>
<td>19,306,267</td>
<td>19,886,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY</td>
<td>1834</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessamine</td>
<td>2,415,542</td>
<td>2,767,320</td>
<td>3,679,320</td>
<td>no return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox</td>
<td>405,494</td>
<td>431,805</td>
<td>445,773</td>
<td>no return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>639,933</td>
<td>637,927</td>
<td>771,092</td>
<td>831,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>2,904,769</td>
<td>2,807,185</td>
<td>3,558,317</td>
<td>4,657,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel</td>
<td>161,761</td>
<td>165,962</td>
<td>254,589</td>
<td>255,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>865,725</td>
<td>269,917</td>
<td>310,860</td>
<td>357,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>869,694</td>
<td>1,001,449</td>
<td>1,238,693</td>
<td>1,475,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>2,724,991</td>
<td>2,944,159</td>
<td>3,861,067</td>
<td>3,948,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenburg</td>
<td>691,347</td>
<td>726,309</td>
<td>789,848</td>
<td>989,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>3,877,719</td>
<td>3,629,668</td>
<td>5,337,849</td>
<td>6,085,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>3,701,928</td>
<td>2,867,925</td>
<td>3,391,966</td>
<td>4,381,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>2,424,622</td>
<td>2,450,328</td>
<td>295,582</td>
<td>370,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>4,250,889</td>
<td>4,287,508</td>
<td>5,066,232</td>
<td>6,448,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meade</td>
<td>551,303</td>
<td>573,303</td>
<td>632,548</td>
<td>730,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCracken</td>
<td>783,578</td>
<td>862,798</td>
<td>920,399</td>
<td>1,137,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>261,936</td>
<td>373,536</td>
<td>415,761</td>
<td>806,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas</td>
<td>1,228,624</td>
<td>1,520,139</td>
<td>1,689,948</td>
<td>2,103,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>3,214,739</td>
<td>3,413,582</td>
<td>4,174,550</td>
<td>5,004,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>457,975</td>
<td>516,164</td>
<td>635,343</td>
<td>779,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen</td>
<td>792,106</td>
<td>881,380</td>
<td>1,228,113</td>
<td>1,451,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldham</td>
<td>1,336,005</td>
<td>1,773,395</td>
<td>2,106,588</td>
<td>2,292,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulaski</td>
<td>888,427</td>
<td>912,109</td>
<td>934,834</td>
<td>1,197,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry</td>
<td>169,007</td>
<td>181,884</td>
<td>214,287</td>
<td>275,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendleton</td>
<td>462,663</td>
<td>474,541</td>
<td>665,671</td>
<td>866,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike</td>
<td>175,240</td>
<td>184,468</td>
<td>215,399</td>
<td>249,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockcastle</td>
<td>392,519</td>
<td>312,040</td>
<td>377,062</td>
<td>433,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell</td>
<td>346,366</td>
<td>370,517</td>
<td>410,269</td>
<td>477,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simpson</td>
<td>813,112</td>
<td>889,492</td>
<td>1,079,033</td>
<td>1,296,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>5,257,990</td>
<td>5,718,961</td>
<td>7,326,475</td>
<td>8,966,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>3,859,221</td>
<td>4,151,114</td>
<td>5,789,352</td>
<td>6,641,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer</td>
<td>1,424,176</td>
<td>1,569,094</td>
<td>1,884,921</td>
<td>2,063,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd</td>
<td>1,806,264</td>
<td>1,967,865</td>
<td>2,518,819</td>
<td>2,660,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigg</td>
<td>978,717</td>
<td>1,021,745</td>
<td>1,306,307</td>
<td>1,579,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>837,865</td>
<td>854,763</td>
<td>906,206</td>
<td>no return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>773,094</td>
<td>773,670</td>
<td>800,184</td>
<td>911,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodford</td>
<td>3,761,221</td>
<td>4,705,414</td>
<td>5,461,506</td>
<td>6,856,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>1,928,647</td>
<td>2,044,523</td>
<td>2,651,422</td>
<td>3,327,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitley</td>
<td>215,332</td>
<td>223,764</td>
<td>244,652</td>
<td>312,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1,486,718</td>
<td>1,642,656</td>
<td>2,902,175</td>
<td>2,423,248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                  | 136,503,809 | 149,253,951 | 190,934,160 | 217,453,041 |

Returns for 1837, as above, 1,500,000
Cumberland, no return, supposed, 4,000,000
Jessamine, do, do, 950,000
Knox, do, do, 500,000
Union, do, do, $224,053,041
No. 7.

A Statement of the probable Expenditure of Government, for the year ending 10th October, 1838, for ordinary purposes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Criminal Prosecutions</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jailers</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorneys</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Office</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaves Executed</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juries and Grand Juries</td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioners of Tax</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks Service</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Expenditure</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Communications</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributing Acts and Journals</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decisions Court of Appeals</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent Expenses</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriffs Comparing Polls</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf and Dumb Asylum</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support of Idiots</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislature, December Session, 1837</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supposed Expenditure of 1838</strong></td>
<td><strong>238,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The probable Receipts into the Treasury for the same period—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Sheriffs, after deducting Commission,</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delinquents, Wolves, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Clerks for Tax on Law Process, Deeds,</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jury Fees, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Non-resident's Lands</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From supposed collectable of Sheriffs and</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks Revenue, 1836,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Miscellaneous Sources</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>228,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To which add deficiency of Ordinary Revenue 1837, per Nos. 1 and 2,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probable Deficit 1838</td>
<td>9,593 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Probable Deficit 1838**, $15,093 16

BEN. SELBY, Auditor.
BANK OF LOUISVILLE.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Auditor’s Office, 6th December, 1837.

Hon. Robert P. Letcher,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir—In compliance with the act of Assembly, I herein enclose a copy of
the statement of the condition of the Bank of Louisville, on 2d instant, as
made to this Office—which please lay before the House.

I am, respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,

BEN. SELBY.

A statement of the condition of the Bank of Louisville, December 2, 1837.

By Notes and Bills of Exchange, viz:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>852,525 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Loan</td>
<td>80,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills of Exchange</td>
<td>186,370 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,118,895 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from Banks</td>
<td>57,230 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses to date</td>
<td>3,503 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protest account</td>
<td>253 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate for Banking house</td>
<td>44,935 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash on hand, viz:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of Banks of Kentucky and other solvent Banks</td>
<td>29,962 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specie, viz:—Silver</td>
<td>120,669 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>32,400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>153,069 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Specie</strong></td>
<td>183,031 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cash on hand, viz:</strong></td>
<td>$1,407,850 32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Capital Stock</td>
<td>1,150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to Banks</td>
<td>91,132 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and Loss account</td>
<td>3,628 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium and Interest</td>
<td>1,777 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two per cent Fund</td>
<td>28,605 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclaimed Dividends</td>
<td>1,717 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation</td>
<td>99,545 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>36,850 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$1,407,850 32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The circulation of the Bank consists of notes
of the denomination of 5's, 15,270
10's, 18,020
20's, 25,205
50's, 15,850
100's, 25,200

Making, $99,545 00

The Bank has declared the following Dividends, viz:
Dividend No. 1, July 5th, 1834, of 5 per cent.
Do. No. 2, January 5th, 1835, of 5 per cent.
Do. No. 3, July 6th, 1835, of 4 per cent.
Do. No. 4, January 4th, 1836, of 4 per cent.
Do. No. 5, July 5th, 1836, of 4 per cent.
Extra Dividend, of 1836, 5½ per cent.
Dividend No. 6, January 2d, 1837, of 4½ per cent.
Do. No. 7, July 7th, 1837, of 3 per cent.

By order of the President and Directors.

A true copy:

BEN. SELBY, Auditor.

A. THRUSTON, Cashier.
TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Treasury Office, 7th December, 1837.

Hon. Robert P. Letcher,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir—You will please lay before the honorable house over which you preside, the enclosed report.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES DAVIDSON, Tr.

No. 1.

A statement showing the amount of money received by the Treasurer (under their appropriate heads,) from the 11th day of October, 1836, to the 10th day of October, 1837, inclusive, viz:

From Non-resident lands, 2,301 13
  " Sheriffs, 169,864 35
  " Clerks, 25,945 81
  " Register of the Land Office, 183 99
  " Lands West of Cumberland river, 26,129 80
  " The Kentucky Penitentiary, 193 35
  " The city of Louisville, 800
  " The city of Lexington, 1,500
  " The town of Newport, 500
  " The proceeds of a stray horse, 100
  " Miscellaneous Receipts, 80
  " Miscellaneous Receipts, 100

Total amount of ordinary receipts for the year ending the 10th October, 1837, 201,807 13

Internal Improvement Scrip Fund—

The total amount of receipts of this fund is 1,246,707 10

Amount received from the Bank of the Commonwealth, 58,024 55

Surplus Revenue—

Received of this fund the first, second and third instalments, amounting to the sum of 1,433,757 39

Sinking Fund—

Amount received of this fund is 172,387 93
Making the total receipts of every description, amount to the
sum of
From which deduct the warrants as per statement No. 2,
Which leaves an apparent balance in the Treasury, the
sum of
Amount of warrants for ordinary expenses, as
per statement No. 2,
From which deduct the receipts for ordinary
expenses, per statement No. 1,
Leaving a balance against the Government for
ordinary expenses for the year ending 10th
October, 1837,
Add to this the balance in the Treasury the
10th of October, 1836,
Also, amount used for ordinary expenses, belon-
ging to the Sinking Fund, and has since
been paid,
Add to this the amount of 5 per cent on $5,490
specie, received of E. Curd, receiver of pub-
lic money for lands West of the Tennessee
river, which was omitted in the report of
10th October, 1835,
To which add the balance reported against the
Treasury, 10th October, 1837,
Making the sum of
From which deduct the amount paid the com-
missioners of the Sinking Fund as above,
Leaves the whole balance against the Treasury
for ordinary expenses, 10th October, 1837,
the sum of
Internal Improvement Scrip Fund—
Amount received of this fund for the sale of
State Bonds, &c. for the year ending 10th
October, 1837, is
Amount received from the Bank of the Com-
monwealth the same time, is
Amount received from the old Bank of Ken-
tucky the same time, is
To which add the balance of this fund on the
10th October, 1837,
Which when added together makes the sum of
From which deduct the amount of warrants
drawn on, and paid at the Treasury, of this
fund,
Also amount received from the Bank of the
Commonwealth, disbursed prior to 10th October, 1836, (see report,) 58,024 55

When added to the above amount of warrants, makes the sum of 791,595 73

Which when deducted from the receipts, leaves a balance in the Treasury of this fund, the sum of 537,586 24

No. 2.

A statement showing the amount of warrants paid by the Treasurer (under their appropriate heads,) from the 11th day of October, 1836, to the 10th day of October, 1837, inclusive, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For criminal prosecutions</td>
<td>10,798 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Support of Idiots</td>
<td>15,035 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Clerks' services</td>
<td>8,813 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Jailors,</td>
<td>7,894 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Attorneys for the Commonwealth</td>
<td>4,895 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Salaries of the Executive and Judicial departments,</td>
<td>41,118 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Juries,</td>
<td>13,887 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Grand Juries</td>
<td>1,701 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Executive Offices</td>
<td>3,505 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Contingent expenses</td>
<td>1,555 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Commissioners of tax</td>
<td>10,323 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Military expenses</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Hartford Bridge Company</td>
<td>2,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Slaves executed</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Deaf and Dumb Asylum</td>
<td>1,962 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Lunatic Asylum</td>
<td>8,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Public communications</td>
<td>492 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Decisions of the Court of Appeals</td>
<td>1,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sheriffs for comparing polls</td>
<td>1,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sheriffs for revenue</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Money refunded</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Legislature, December session, 1834</td>
<td>4 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Legislature, December session, 1836</td>
<td>36,367 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Appropriation December session, 1835</td>
<td>50 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Appropriation December session, 1836</td>
<td>35,161 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Electors of President and Vice President</td>
<td>451 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Drawback on non-resident lands</td>
<td>5 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Distributing the Acts and Journals</td>
<td>790 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Public Printer</td>
<td>44 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Internal Improvement Fund</td>
<td>975 75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total amount of warrants paid for ordinary expenses, 212,150 88
Amount of warrants paid on Internal Improvement or scrip Funds, 733,571 18
Amount paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, 1,048,346 50
Amount subscribed for Bank Stock, 583,598 36¾

Total amount of warrants of every description paid at the Treasury from the 11th day of October, 1836, to the 10th day of October, 1837, inclusive, 2,365,516 05

JAMES DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
The Board of Internal Improvement have the honor to submit to the General Assembly the following Report—

The Board, in the exercise of the extensive discretionary powers given them by law, have, during the present year, applied themselves rather to the execution of existing contracts, than to the undertaking of new works; and will now review the circumstances by which they were compelled to adopt this course. On the 17th of April last, the present President of the Board and one other of its members came into office; upon making an examination into the finances, the following was found to be the their condition on that day. The works undertaken, required $1,656,975 78 to finish them. The amount of funds in the Treasury subject to the order of the Board was $21,621 92. As required by law, the Board had, on the 4th of March last, made an estimate of the amount requisite for carrying on, up to the 1st of April next, the improvements for which appropriations had been made, which was found to be the sum of $1,889,000. At this time the Board thought it probable that the scrip of the State would not sell, during the heavy commercial embarrassments into which the country had been thrown.

The only means provided by law for the prosecution of our Internal Improvement system, were loans from Banks and the proceeds of the sale of scrip; but our banks, following the lead of those in the other States, suspended specie payments on the 19th and 20th of May; and were not, in this prostration of the credit system of the United States, in a condition to afford loans adequate to our wants; and the failure of the sale of the State scrip, left the Board without the means of discharging existing liabilities. These were the painful facts which compelled the Board to come to the determination not to commence any new works, over which they had discretion, until they could take counsel from the Legislature. The Board, in common with their fellow citizens, felt the most anxious desire to see works everywhere progressing, to improve our country; but it is not the mere letting of the contracts that will forward them, it is the faithful payment of the wages of labor that insures success. In order to ascertain the will of the Legislature, the Board were bound to take into consideration all the laws on the subject; and since the provision to raise supplies had failed, the one on which the execution of all the others depended—and since a state of facts had occurred, not anticipated by the Legislature when the laws were passed, the
Board could not be justified if they had taken shelter under the letter of the law, disregarding its spirit, and involved the State in a heavy debt during the present state of affairs. It has been the lot of our public works to share the same fate with individual enterprise; both must pause before the necessity of the times.

But the Board hopes, and confidently believes, it will be but a pause—despair, we cannot. Our young country uninjured in the sources of production, and abounding in all the elements of growth and prosperity, needs but the re-establishment of a uniform national currency, to replace it in its onward march to wealth and power. A brighter era is now rising upon our country. Already the evidences of the revival of public confidence are so apparent as to satisfy the Board, that they will be able very soon to prosecute our system with the bonds of the State.

The reasons may be demanded of the Board, why they continued in the execution of contracts made, and refused to make new ones; they shall be given in all frankness and sincerity. Over contracts to be made, the Board, with one exception, had discretion. Over contracts already made, they had no discretion. There is no power lodged in any body of men in this country, to impair the obligation of contracts. But independently of the want of power, let us view the subject in the aspect of policy alone.

There has already been expended on the public works, the sum of upwards of $3,000,000. Many of them are nearly finished, and will soon be in a condition for the public accommodation; and, in the form of tolls, will yield a revenue to the State: after this large expenditure and the near approach of the public works to completion, it would have been worse than folly to have stopped their progress. The Board, therefore, in the face of both the constitution and the plainest dictates of policy, could not think of violating the sanctity of contracts, thereby involving the credit and faith of the State, and subjecting it justly to heavy damages, from injured and disappointed contractors. During the year, at different times, sums came into the Internal Improvement Fund not looked to by the Legislature and as little anticipated by the Board. Upon the refusal of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Louisville, to receive the part assigned them, of this State's proportion of national surplus revenue, upon the terms of the law of last session, the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, acting on the emergency—to save the credit of the State—to comply with contracts—to preserve the system of Internal Improvement from decay, thought fit to vest $870,000 of that sum in State scrip. The Board also received the additional sum $162,129.40 upon a sale of scrip which was made before the suspension of specie payments. Now, a question may be raised, whether the Board, upon the receipt of these sums, should not have widened the sphere of their operations?

The Board will offer the paper, shewing the receipts and expenditures during the current year, herewith exhibited, marked A, as an answer to this question; by which it appears that, on the 21st ult. the whole amount of the receipts was exhausted in the payment of debts, except the sum of $109,907.92. The subscriptions to the Lexington and Ohio Railway and the Maysville road, and the debts due the banks alone, consumed $425,206.85. If the Board had undertaken all the works authorized by law, with the amount of funds at their disposal, it would have been throwing it broad-cast upon the waves; it would have accomplished very little of the new, and defeated many of the
old, works. It was the object of the Board, during the pressure, to keep the
faith of the State unsullied—to keep the system in good credit, so that it
might be vigorously prosecuted upon the return of prosperity. The only ex-
ception to the general rule which has governed the Board since the 17th of
April last, is the letting of five locks and dams in Licking River. For their
justification in this step, they refer to the 10th section of the act of 23d
February, 1837, which reads in the following words: "There shall be put
"under contract, the present year, not less than five nor more than seven
"locks and dams on the Licking River." From which, it will be seen that
the requirement was imperative, and left no discretion with the Board, ex-
cept as to time, which, by the terms of the law, was within the limits of the
whole year. In March, these works had been advertised to be let on the
25th of May; the Board declined the letting them, because the bids were not
deemed reasonable—because they had a confidence that better bargains
could be obtained in the fall, but mainly because of the then condition of the
Treasury, and of the necessity of throwing the beginning of the expendi-
ture in the next, in the place of the present season. They were not mista-
ken. Better contracts for the State were made in October than were offer-
ed in May, and, as they believe, to good contractors; the works to be paid
for, one third in the scrip of the State, and two thirds in notes on the banks of
Kentucky. Copies of the contracts, and bids, are on file for the inspection
of the Legislature.

The corps of Engineers have been actively employed during the whole
year, in making surveys, with a view to future operations and the acquisi-
tion of information, essential to the planning of new works. For an accu-
rate account of their proceedings, the Legislature is referred to the report
of the Chief and Assistant Engineers, herewith presented.

It would be impossible to conduct, with success, our system of improve-
ments, without the aid of honest, capable and experienced Engineers.
Without such aid every work must prove a failure, and every expenditure
of money would be thrown away. The Board are happy to be able to in-
form the General Assembly, that the State has been most fortunate in the
selection of Engineers. They have fully sustained, in their operations in
our service, the high character by which they were first recommended to
the public choice. Such is the confidence in the reputation which Mr.
Welch has so well earned in the school of actual experience, that his ad-
vice and assistance are sought in difficult and important cases beyond the
limits of this Commonwealth. Mr. Stealey, second to none for qualifica-
tions, industry and integrity, was offered the station of Principal Engineer
in a sister State, with a salary of $500 higher than he receives here; but
he generously refused to quit our service.

In their visit to the public works in the southern part of the State, the
Board descended Barren and Green Rivers from Bowling Green to Rumsey.
They agree in all that has been said in praise of these beautiful streams.
The very slight fall, the great length and depth of the pools, leave but lit-
tle for art to do on Green River, to establish slackwater navigation, when
compared with other water courses. Three of the dams will make two
hundred miles of navigation on the main and tributary streams, at an ag-
gregate cost of $270,000, not more than one fourth of the cost of a M'Ad-
am road for the same distance.

The act of the last Legislature placed the works on these rivers under th-
control of this Board, with authority, if they thought fit, to continue the Green River Commissioners in office. In the exercise of this power, the Board of Internal Improvement, on the 6th of March, made an order on their books, "That the locks and dams now under contract on the Green and Barren Rivers, be, and the same are hereby continued under the superintendence of the Green River Commissioners." The report, therefore, of these Commissioners, accompanying this, is referred to us showing the condition of these works. For the state of the works on the Kentucky River, reference is made to the report of the Engineer on that subject. For information in detail respecting the turnpike roads, the Legislature is referred to the reports of the Presidents of the respective companies, which, together with the records of the Board, are ready for inspection. The continuation of the Maysville road through the Green River country, in the direction to Nashville, is all important. The southern end will be as much travelled, and perhaps more, than the part between Lexington and the Ohio.

The Board would respectfully recommend a consultation with the authorities of the State of Tennessee in regard to this road, and also in regard to the improvement of the great river in which both States have common interest. The united counsels and means of the two States, and the influence which they could jointly exert upon the General Government, would insure the improvement of the Cumberland River, to the great benefit of both States, and the whole Union.

The Kentuckian, the patriot, can already look with pride at the realized and anticipated fruits of our Internal Improvement system, which commenced but yesterday. The subscriptions of individual stockholders in incorporated road companies, even now, amount to the sum of near $2,000,000, and 343 miles of M'Adam road have been finished, and 236 miles more are under contract. In addition to which there are 30 miles of road finished, in which the State has no stock. Of the Railroad, the part between Lexington and Frankfort is finished, and 30 miles between Frankfort and Louisville are under contract. Contracts for 346 miles of slackwater navigation have been made on three of our principal rivers, and the works on two of them are in a state of forwardness.

Thus the sure pledge is given that our State, unrivalled in its natural resources, will very soon, by science and art, cause the treasures of the mountains and the plains to commingling and swell the current of an exuberant commerce. We see the guarantee in what has already been accomplished, that Kentucky is animated with the spirit of the age, and is nobly pressing forward in the grand march of human improvement. The enhanced price of our property, caused by our public works, more than quadruples their whole cost. The day is at hand when our mountains will be covered with a thriving and industrious population, preparing for market the treasures of the mines and the forest. The water power, which will be created, by the dams on our rivers, will invite to our State artisans so numerous, and will cause the establishment of manufactures so extensive, that we shall find in the widened demand and supply for all domestic products more than equivalents for all our expenditures. The modern improvements, in highways and steam power, are annihilating space and bringing the States together into the same neighborhood, and rendering indissoluble the bonds of our union. The interior of this continent will soon enjoy all the benefits
of commercial intercourse and civilization, which, in former days, was almost exclusively confined to maritime countries. The advantages of the internal improvements in the United States will not be confined to periods of peace. In war, the cheap and rapid transportation of troops and supplies, and the instantaneous diffusion of intelligence, will deprive war of half its dangers and half its burthens. As Kentuckians, we indulge feelings of high pride to see our State side by side with her sisters in the glorious race of general improvement.

CHILTON ALLAN, Chairman.
M. V. THOMSON, JAS. R. SKILES,
ARCH'D WOODS.

[A]

An account current of the finances of the Board of Internal Improvement up to and including the 20th November, 1837.

The Board of Internal Improvement have paid out the following sums since its first organization:

1835

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>To Bardstown and Louisville road,</td>
<td>10,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington</td>
<td>19,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Green River Commissioners,</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25, Muldrow Hill,</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>Mercer county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>2,800 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road,</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13, Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road,</td>
<td>10,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26, Scott county, road from Frankfort to Paris,</td>
<td>3,070 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>Bardstown and Louisville road,</td>
<td>6,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26, Franklin county, road to Georgetown,</td>
<td>1,490 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>E. J. Winter, agent to sell bonds, in 1835,</td>
<td>627 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville,</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>Jan. 4, Franklin county, road to Georgetown,</td>
<td>1,070 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12, Winchester and Lexington,</td>
<td>1,400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21, Lincoln county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>4,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Scott do. road from Frankfort to Paris,</td>
<td>3,025 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 10 Franklin do.</td>
<td>480 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$124,662 39
1836

Amount brought forward $124,663.29

March 22, To Franklin county, Georgetown road, 910.00
   " Mercer do. Crab Orchard do. 3,294.00
   " Scott do. Georgetown do. 2,506.00

April 15, James R. Skiles, expenses &c. to Penn, 200.00
   25, Covington and Georgetown road, 5,400.00
   27, Bardstown and Louisville do. 30,000.00
   30, Winchester and Lexington do. 4,500.00

May 4, Georgetown do. do. 5,000.00
   9, Anderson county, Crab Orchard road, 2,000.00
   " Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road, 9,000.00
   10, Scott county, Georgetown road, 2,500.00
   11, Franklin do do. do. 2,270.00
   " Louisville and Elizabethtown, 2,000.00
   " Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville, 6,000.00
   " Franklin county, Georgetown road, 1,000.00
   " Survey of Mount Sterling and Virginia line road, 186.28
   " do. Pikeville and Sounding Gap road, 114.09
   " do. Mouth of Troublesome and Sounding Gap, 31.50
   " Other expenses, transportation of instruments, &c. 14.00

June 3, M. A. Chinn, running level from Frankfort to mouth Kentucky, 20,000.00
   4, Lexington and Ohio Railroad, 541.44
   " Mercer county, Crab Orchard road, 500.00
   " do. do. 3,000.00
   11, Bardstown and Springfield road, 4,000.00
   14, Louisville and Elizabethtown road, 2,175.00
   20, Anderson county, Crab Orchard road, 2,100.00
   " Franklin do. road from Lawrenceburg to Hardinsville, 1,025.00
   " Scott county, Georgetown road, 1,100.00
   27, Mercer do. Crab Orchard road, 500.00
   28, Richmond and Lexington road, 5,675.00
   29, Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road, 6,000.00

July 5, J. L. Hickman, member of Board 93.00
   " Samuel Davies do. 165.00
   " H. J. Eastin, salary to 30th June, 403.46
   " H. Blanton, for land adjacent to Lock No. 4. 450.00
   " Bardstown and Louisville road, 5,000.00
   " Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road, 2,000.00
   " Louisville and Elizabethtown road, 2,000.00
   6, S. Welch, salary to 30th June, 690.44
   " Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville, 5,500.00
   16, Green River Commissioners, 40,000.00
   19, Bardstown and Springfield, 4,000.00
   22, Winchester and Lexington road, 3,150.00
   25, Louisville and Elizabethtown, 4,000.00
   " Franklin county, Lawrenceburg & Hardinsville, 1,415.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 28</td>
<td>To Georgetown and Lexington road,</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 27</td>
<td>Anderson county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>1,600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 10</td>
<td>H. Marshall, in part for land at Lock No. 4,</td>
<td>200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 19</td>
<td>Mercer county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>3,805 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 23</td>
<td>Scott county, Georgetown road,</td>
<td>4,600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 10</td>
<td>Richmond and Lexington road,</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 19</td>
<td>N. B. Buford, salary to 31st August,</td>
<td>900 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 23</td>
<td>General expenses, sundries, tents, boats, skills, &amp;c. &amp;c.</td>
<td>357 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 17</td>
<td>Kentucky River Navigation do.</td>
<td>206 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 23</td>
<td>General expenses, stationery, &amp;c.</td>
<td>118 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 23</td>
<td>J. C. Rogers, services from 27th March to 16th September, 1836,</td>
<td>355 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 24</td>
<td>Franklin c'ty, Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville,</td>
<td>1,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 19</td>
<td>H. Marshall, balance for land at lock No 4,</td>
<td>40 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 25</td>
<td>Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road,</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 30</td>
<td>Lincoln county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 30</td>
<td>Anderson do.</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 30</td>
<td>Covington and Georgetown do.</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 11</td>
<td>A. P. Cox, salary to date from 31st December,</td>
<td>375 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 4</td>
<td>Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville,</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 7</td>
<td>Lincoln county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>3,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 10</td>
<td>Mercer county do.</td>
<td>4,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 11</td>
<td>Louisville and Elizabethtown,</td>
<td>3,455 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 12</td>
<td>Franklin county, Georgetown road,</td>
<td>3,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 29</td>
<td>Covington and Georgetown do.</td>
<td>2,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 11</td>
<td>Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles,</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 2</td>
<td>Covington and Spingfield,</td>
<td>5,990 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 12</td>
<td>Franklin c'ty, Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville,</td>
<td>300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 29</td>
<td>H. J. Eastin, salary to 30th September,</td>
<td>350 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 7</td>
<td>Scott county, Georgetown road,</td>
<td>4,365 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 8</td>
<td>Winchester and Lexington road,</td>
<td>3,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 31</td>
<td>Survey of Wilderness and Cumberland Gap road,</td>
<td>1,125 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 2</td>
<td>Franklin county, Georgetown road,</td>
<td>1,365 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 3</td>
<td>Anderson county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 3</td>
<td>Franklin c'ty, Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville,</td>
<td>352 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 3</td>
<td>Bardstown and Louisville,</td>
<td>3,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 3</td>
<td>Richmond and Lexington,</td>
<td>3,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 3</td>
<td>Covington and Georgetown,</td>
<td>6,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 7</td>
<td>Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville,</td>
<td>8,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 8</td>
<td>Lexington and Georgetown road,</td>
<td>4,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 8</td>
<td>Samuel Todd in part for land at lock No. 4,</td>
<td>350 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 12</td>
<td>Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road,</td>
<td>3,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 12</td>
<td>Franklin county, Georgetown road,</td>
<td>2,460 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 31</td>
<td>Lock No. 4, Kentucky River,</td>
<td>700 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 31</td>
<td>No. 5. do.</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1836
Nov. 18, To Lincoln county, Crab Orchard road, 5,000 00
18, Bardstown and Springfield, 5,000 00
30, Licking River, survey of same, 1,273 43
" Kentucky do. do. 500 00
Dec. 7, Lock No. 4, Kentucky River, 300 00
" do. No. 5, do. 500 00
" Pikesville and Sounding Gap road, 3,000 00
" Mount Sterling and Virginia line road, 12,353 00
" Mouth of Troublesome and Sounding Gap road, 700 00
14, General expenses, D. Jones, &c. &c. 106 75
" Kentucky River navigation, W. O. George and others, 320 00

1837
Jan'y 3, S. Welch, salary to 31st Dec. from 30th June, 1,500 00
" M. R. Stealey, do. from 20th May, 1,530 81
" N. B. Buford, do. from 31st Aug. 600 00
" Austin P. Cox, do. from 30th Sep. 125 00
5, Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road, 2,000 00
" Bardstown and Springfield road, 13,160 00
" Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road, 25,300 00
" Anderson county, Crab Orchard road, 2,300 00
6, Owingsville and Big Sandy road, 1,500 00
" Richmond and Lexington road, 9,172 00
7, Bardstown and Louisville road, 4,400 00
" Lexington and Ohio Railroad, 20,000 00
" Louisville and Elizabethtown road, 4,095 00
9, Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville, 1,132 00
" Mercer county, Crab Orchard road, 296 00
11, H. J. Eastin, salary to 31st Dec. from 30th Sep. 350 00
" Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road, 2,283 00
12, Lock No. 4, Kentucky River, 486 00
" do. No. 5, do. 1,287 00
17, Kentucky River navigation, balance to S. Todd for land at No. 4, 320 31
20, Mount Sterling and Virginia line, to Geo. Allan for land, 50 00
Feb. 3, Kentucky River navigation, paid lock No. 2, 765 00
" do. No. 3, 770 00
" do. No. 4, 510 00
" do. No. 5, 960 00
25, S. Welch, salary from 31st December to date, 4,735 00
28, N. B. Buford do. 300 00
" Kentucky River, fish dams and other obstructions, 4,400 00
" General expenses, engineering instruments, &c. 72 50
March 16, Lock No. 4, Kentucky River Navigation, 400 00
" do. No. 5, 650 00
25, General expenses, toll gate on Muldrow Hill, 220 00
" Muldrow Hill Commissioners, 1,200 00
1837

March 25, J. Hulme, agent cement establishment, 1,000 00
General expenses, J. T. Morehead, agent eastward, 1,000 00
27, Scott county, Georgetown road, 7,181 00
29, H. B. Hill, & Co. for cement establishment, 3,500 00
Mount Sterling and Maysville road, 700 00
30, Covington and Georgetown road, 3,000 00
31, Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles, 2,064 25
Bardstown and Springfield, 2,500 00

April 1, Green River Commissioners, 7,500 00
do. do. by H. Wingate, 2,000 00
Lock No. 3, Kentucky River navigation, 2,220 00
do. No. 2, do. 313 00
do. No. 5, do. 610 00
do. No. 4, do. 280 00
Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles, 1,000 00
6, Austin P. Cox, salary to 30th ult. 250 00
N. B. Buford do. 208 33
Lexington and Ohio Railroad, 10,000 00
Lexington and Georgetown road, 2,255 00
S. Welch, salary to 31st ult. 388 88
H. J. Eastin do. 356 66
11, Mercer county, Crab Orchard road, 2,040 00
Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville, 2,526 00

Expended before the 17th April, 1837, $603,378 08

18, J. Hulme, agent cement establishment, 1,000 00
19, Lincoln county, Crab Orchard road, 5,000 00
Richmond and Lexington road, 5,000 00
Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles, 8,500 00
Covington and Georgetown road, 2,000 00
Bardstown and Louisville road, 4,600 00
Lexington and Ohio Railroad, 20,000 00
Louisville and Elizabethtown road, 1,795 00
Owingsville and Big Sandy road, 1,981 00
Anderson county, Crab Orchard road, 2,000 00
Franklin do. Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville, 3,000 00
M. V. Thomson, member of Board, 84 00
Green River Commissioners, freight on lime, 306 20
27, Green River Commissioners, 7,500 00

May 2, Franklin county, Georgetown road, 2,135 00
28, M. R. Stenley, salary to 31st March, 666 66
Kentucky R. navigation, S. H. Moon, salary, 120 00
General exp's, for examination of hydraulic lime, 138 00
3, Kentucky River navigation, lock No. 4, 951 00
do. do. No. 5, 698 00
do. do. No. 3, 1,020 00
do. do. No. 2, 1,305 00

[App. to H. R. J.]
May 3, To Mercer county, Crab Orchard road, Kentucky navigation, T. McLaughlin, salary, 900 00
8, Bardstown and Springfield road, 60 00
9, J. Hulme, agent cement establishment, 5,000 00
13, Green River Commissioners, freight on lime, 1,000 00
17, Winchester and Lexington road, 673 00
" Green River Commissioners, 3,099 00
" Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 1, 7,500 00
22, Versailles and Christopher's Landing road, 1,300 00
29, Scott county, Georgetown road, 2,500 00
J. Hulme, agent cement establishment, 2,800 00
Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 3, 910 00
" do. No. 1, 320 00
31, Owingsville and Big Sandy road, 3,000 00
" Green River Commissioners, 7,500 00
" Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville, 4,284 00
" Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 4, 1,720 00
" do. No. 5, 1,100 00
" Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road, 3,700 00
3, Bardstown and Springfield road, 5,000 00
" Green River Commissioners, 4,000 00
" Lexington and Ohio Railroad, 5,000 00
6, Kentucky River navigation, S. H. Moon salary, 60 00
Anderson county, Crab Orchard road, 3,700 00
8, Lexington and Ohio Railroad, 5,000 00
9, J. Hulme, agent cement establishment, 3,000 00
" Georgetown and Lexington road, 5,000 00
10, Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 1, 500 00
16, Richmond and Lexington road, 4,700 00
" Green River Commissioners, freight on lime, 1,000 00
Franklin county, Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville road, 2,292 00
" Mercer county, Crab Orchard road, 4,200 00
17, Green River Commissioners, 20,000 00
" Alonzo Livermore, salary to 30th inst., 1,000 00
Wm. Moore do. do. 366 66
" Scott county, Georgetown road, 500 00
" Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 1, 302 00
do. do. Lock No. 4, 815 00
" do. do. do. No. 5, 969 00
" do. do. do. No. 2, 700 00
" S. Welch, salary to 30th inst., 1,000 00
June 22, James R. Skiles, a member of the Board, 287 58
Wilderness and Cumberland Gap road, balance for survey, 94 00
" General expenses, cash paid by H. J. Eastin, 268 93
" Muldrow Hill, Sanders and Singleton, 750 00
Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington road, 56,324 13
1837  
June 22, To Kentucky River navigation, cash paid for survey in 1836,  
General expenses, cash paid by M. R. Stealey,  
Louiseville and Elizabethtown road,  
Kentucky River navigation, freight on 248 bbls. lime to No. 4,  
Kentucky River navigation, freight on 314 bbls. lime to No. 5,  
Kentucky River navigation, freight on 478 bbls. lime to No. 3,  
July 1, Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 5,  
Green River Commissioners, freight on lime,  
Richmond and Lexington road,  
Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road,  
Lexington and Ohio Railroad,  
Kentucky River navigation, T. McLaughlin salary,  
Kentucky River navigation, S. H. Moon salary,  
Covington and Georgetown road,  
Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 4,  
G. R. Eichbaum, salary to 30th ult.  
Austin P. Cox, do. do.  
N. B. Buford, do. do.  
Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 3,  
do. do. do. No. 2,  
H. J. Eastin, salary to 30th ult.  
J. Hulme, agent cement establishment,  
Green River Commissioners,  
Ky. R. nav. freight on 494 bbls. lime to No. 3,  
do. Lock No. 1,  
do. do. No. 2,  
do. do. No. 3,  
do. do. No. 4,  
do. do. No. 5,  
Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville,  
Bardstown and Springfield road,  
do. and Louisville do.  
Louisville and Elizabethtown road,  
Green River Railroad,  
Ky. R. nav. freight on 70 bbls. lime to No. 4,  
Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road,  
Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville road,  
Anderson county, Crab Orchard road,  
Kentucky River navigation, S. H. Moon salary.  
Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 1,  
do. do. do. No. 4,  
do. do. do. No. 5,  
Scott county, Georgetown road,  
Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Aug. 18</td>
<td>To Lincoln county, Crab Orchard road, Muldrow Hill, Douglass and Knott,</td>
<td>$8,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bardstown and Louisville road, Lexington and Ohio Railroad, Woods and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomson, members of Board, Versailles and Christopher's Landing road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Green River Commissioners, D. Mitchell jr. salary to 30th June, Owingsville</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and Big Sandy road, Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
<td>J. Huhe, agent cement establishment, Mercer county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J. S. Evans, services from 11th July 1836 to date, C. F. Taylor, do. from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4th July to 31st Dec. 1836, General expenses, cash paid by C. F. Taylor,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B. W. Ballard, services from 11th April to date, Winchester and Lexington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>road, Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>do. do. do. do. No. 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>do. do. do. No. 5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Muldrow Hill, Sanders and Singleton, Kentucky River navigation, M. Skelton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Franklin county, Lawrenceburg &amp; Hardinsville, Kentucky River navigation,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M. Skelton, salary, Lexington and Ohio Railroad,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maysville and Mt. Sterling road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ky. R. navigation, T. M'Loughlin, salary, Bardstown and Springfield road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. Welch, salary to 30th inst., Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>do. freight on 200 bbls. lime to No. 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Louisville and Elizabethtown road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M. R. Stealey, salary to date, Austin P. Cox, do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oct. 2</td>
<td>Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Covington and Georgetown road, Ky. R. nav. freight on 200 bbls. lime to No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1., Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road, Ky. R. navigation, S. H.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Owingsville and Big Sandy road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>4. To Ky. R. nav. T. McLoughlin, salary to 30th ult.</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. do. Lock No. 4.</td>
<td>$1,450.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Muldrow Hill, Knott &amp; Douglass,</td>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. G. R. Eichbaum, salary to 30th ult.</td>
<td>$325.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. C. F. Taylor, salary from 1st July, to 30th ult.</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Louisville and Elizabethtown road,</td>
<td>$2,175.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. Richmond and Lexington road,</td>
<td>$6,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. Lexington and Ohio Railroad,</td>
<td>$6,666.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16. Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 5.</td>
<td>$900.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17. J. Hulme, agent cement establishment,</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20. Lincoln county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>$7,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21. Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 1.</td>
<td>$1,020.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25. Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 5.</td>
<td>$900.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26. Expenses of survey of Rockcastle, Big South Fork, Cumberland, South Fork</td>
<td>$1,742.46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Kentucky and Goose creeks,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27. Expenditures of same to, Williams, Riley and Milton,</td>
<td>$419.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28. Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville road,</td>
<td>$6,358.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30. Bardstown and Louisville road,</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>1. Muldrow Hill, Sanders and Singleton, Lock No. 1.</td>
<td>$1,120.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. do. freight on 50 lbs. lime to Lock No. 4.</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. do. Lock No. 3.</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Scott county, Georgetown road,</td>
<td>$1,200.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Licking River navigation, sundries,</td>
<td>$628.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. do. survey do.</td>
<td>$494.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. General expenses Engineering instruments,</td>
<td>$259.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. Mt. Sterling and Virginia line road, expenses of survey,</td>
<td>$129.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15. Licking River survey, cash paid sundries,</td>
<td>$323.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16. do. navigation do.</td>
<td>$398.76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17. Little Sandy River survey,</td>
<td>$359.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18. Versailles and Christopher's Landing road,</td>
<td>$2,530.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20. Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles do.</td>
<td>$2,532.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21. Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 2.</td>
<td>$1,070.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23. Mt. Sterling and Mayville road,</td>
<td>$2,350.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24. Kentucky River navigation, Lock No. 4.</td>
<td>$1,850.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26. do. S. H. Moon, salary,</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27. General expenses, cash p'd S. Welch for sundries,</td>
<td>$1,581.54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28. Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road,</td>
<td>$7,750.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29. Kentucky River navigation, lock No. 1.</td>
<td>$942.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30. Mount Sterling and Virginia line road,</td>
<td>$4,636.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31. W. B. Foster, for salary to 30th September,</td>
<td>$1,164.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32. Little River, Salt River, Beach and Rolling Fork, and country from mouth</td>
<td>$2,573.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Peter's Creek to Cumberland River, survey,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Board of Internal Improvement have received funds as follows, to wit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Bonds sold the Bank of Kentucky, do. do. Prime, Ward &amp; King</td>
<td>$100,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1</td>
<td>do. do. Pr.</td>
<td>100,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>do. do. Northern Bank of Kentucky, do. do. Bank of Kentucky</td>
<td>$100,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>do. do. Northern Bank of Kentucky, do. do. Bank of Kentucky</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 4</td>
<td>do. do. Bank of Kentucky, do. do. Northern Bank of Kentucky</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 10</td>
<td>do. do. Bank of Kentucky, do. do. Northern Bank of Kentucky</td>
<td>30,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 31</td>
<td>do. do. Bank of Kentucky, do. do. Northern Bank of Kentucky</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$625,000 00

Up to and including the 16th of April, 1837, the Board had expended, as is shown in the former part of this paper, the sum of $683,378 08

Total amount of funds on hand on 17th April last $21,621 92
1837

April 18, The Board received from the Treasury of the United States, for bonds sold, 126,067 20

May 17, Also from Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for bonds sold them, after deducting payments to Banks for the sums borrowed as mentioned above and interest on the same, 221,017 27

June 22, Also from United States Treasury, 36,062 20

July 10, do Commissioners of Sinking Fund, 170,000 00

Oct. 24, do. do. do. 200,000 00

Brought from page 14 625,000 00

Up to and including the 20th of November the Board had expended, as is shown above, $1,219,654 75

Total amount funds on hand on 21st Nov. 1837, $158,491 92

Add balance unexpended in hands of Engineers &c. 1,326 50

$159,818 42
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total amount paid by the State on the 20th of November, 1837.</th>
<th>Total amount due by the State on the 20th of November, 1837.</th>
<th>Amount paid by the Board of Internal Improvement up to, and including 20th November, 1837.</th>
<th>Amount paid out of the Treasury upon Executive requisitions, or in pursuance of appropriations made by the Legislature.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky River Navigation,</td>
<td>69,145 77</td>
<td>255,554 23</td>
<td>69,145 77</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licking River Navigation,</td>
<td>2,300 41</td>
<td>197,699 59</td>
<td>2,300 41</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green and Barren River</td>
<td>243,193 90</td>
<td>149,506 10</td>
<td>209,693 90</td>
<td>33,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayesville, Washington, Paris</td>
<td>213,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>75,424 13</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muldrow Hill Turnpike road,</td>
<td>22,167 13</td>
<td>10,326 75</td>
<td>10,713 60</td>
<td>14,453 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer county, Crab Orchard</td>
<td>32,635</td>
<td>16,615</td>
<td>29,635</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort, Lexington and</td>
<td>78,028</td>
<td>1,697</td>
<td>70,703 63</td>
<td>7,324 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville, Lancaster and</td>
<td>99,100</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>84,600</td>
<td>14,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholasville road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott county, Georgetown road,</td>
<td>34,146</td>
<td>6,954</td>
<td>34,146</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county,</td>
<td>15,180</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>15,180</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchester and Lexington</td>
<td>29,100</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>16,400</td>
<td>12,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincolns county, Crab Orchard</td>
<td>34,600</td>
<td>16,350</td>
<td>34,600</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington and Georgetown</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington and Georgetown</td>
<td>27,255</td>
<td>2,245</td>
<td>25,255</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson county, Crab Orchard</td>
<td>37,950</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,650</td>
<td>18,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county,</td>
<td>11,614</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,614</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road,</td>
<td>139,999 99</td>
<td>60,000 01</td>
<td>139,999 99</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington and Ohio Railroad,</td>
<td>49,135</td>
<td>3,165</td>
<td>49,135</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Springfield</td>
<td>43,147</td>
<td>12,553</td>
<td>43,147</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond and Lexington</td>
<td>1,219 75</td>
<td>43,780</td>
<td>1,219 75</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab Orchard and Cumberland</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>38,500</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gap road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Description</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville road,</td>
<td>19,800</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>19,800</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Louisville road,</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles and Christopher Landing road,</td>
<td>7,530</td>
<td>12,470</td>
<td>7,530</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green River Railroad,</td>
<td>1,903</td>
<td>198,997</td>
<td>1,903</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin and Shelby counties, Louisville road,</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville and Elizabethtown road,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>12,600</td>
<td>7,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Sterling and Maysville road,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville and Bracken road,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville and Shepherdsville road,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Green River road,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries to Engineers and Secretary,</td>
<td>21,116</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>21,116</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpended balances in hands of Engineers,</td>
<td>1,326</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,326</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Sterling and Virginia line road,</td>
<td>17,334</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7,645</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikeville and Sounding Gap road,</td>
<td>3,114</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3,114</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth of Troublesome and Sounding Gap road,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. I. Winter, agent to sell bonds in 1835,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. R. Skiles, agent to Pennsylvania to procure Engineer,</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General expenses,</td>
<td>5,807</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>5,807</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish dams in Kentucky river,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic lime, and establishment,</td>
<td>4,735</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,735</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveys in 1837,</td>
<td>21,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21,500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, George, Ballard, Webb and M'Kinney, rodmen, &amp;c.</td>
<td>1,615</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,615</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add conditional subscriptions, 

Deduct for miscellaneous payments, above,

$$\$1,476,405.23 \quad 1,460,677.65 \quad 1,151,126.46 \quad 312,502.90$$
A.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount paid by the Board of Internal Improvement up to, and including the 16th of April, 1837.</th>
<th>Amount due by the State on 17th April, 1837.</th>
<th>Total amount paid by the State up to, and including the 16th of April, 1837.</th>
<th>Amount subscribed by the Executive, or appropriated by the Legislature.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky River Navigation,</td>
<td>14,679 57</td>
<td>310,320 43</td>
<td>14,679 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licking River Navigation,</td>
<td>1,273 48</td>
<td>198,728 52</td>
<td>1,273 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green and Barren River Navigation,</td>
<td>99,500</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>133,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington road,</td>
<td>19,300</td>
<td>56,224 13</td>
<td>144,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muldrow Hill Turnpike road,</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>18,340 35</td>
<td>17,153 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>20,235</td>
<td>26,015</td>
<td>23,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road,</td>
<td>35,347 25</td>
<td>37,053 38</td>
<td>42,671 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville, Lancaster, and Nicholasville road,</td>
<td>64,500</td>
<td>20,400</td>
<td>74,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott county, Georgetown road,</td>
<td>28,446</td>
<td>12,654</td>
<td>28,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county, Georgetown road,</td>
<td>13,035</td>
<td>2,455</td>
<td>13,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchester and Lexington road,</td>
<td>12,150</td>
<td>8,830</td>
<td>20,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>36,930</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington and Georgetown road,</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>20,500</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington and Georgetown road,</td>
<td>20,255</td>
<td>7,245</td>
<td>22,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>8,650</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county, Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville road,</td>
<td>5,292</td>
<td>6,322</td>
<td>5,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington and Ohio Railroad,</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Springfield road,</td>
<td>33,660</td>
<td>18,640</td>
<td>33,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond and Lexington road,</td>
<td>18,847</td>
<td>36,850</td>
<td>18,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road,</td>
<td>1,125 75</td>
<td>43,874 25</td>
<td>1,125 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owingsville and Big Sandy road,</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>53,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location and Roads</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville road</td>
<td>3,658</td>
<td>21,542</td>
<td>3,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Louisville road</td>
<td>58,400</td>
<td>22,600</td>
<td>73,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles and Christopher Landing road</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green River Railroad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin and Shelby counties, Louisville road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville and Elizabethtown road</td>
<td>17,725</td>
<td>27,550</td>
<td>22,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Sterling and Maysville road</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>19,300</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville and Bracken road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville and Shepherdsville road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Green River road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries to Engineers and Secretary</td>
<td>8,782</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpended balances in hands of Engineers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Sterling and Virginia line road</td>
<td>12,589</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikeville and Sounding Gap road</td>
<td>3,114</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>3,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth of Troublesome and Sounding Gap road</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. J. Winter, agent to sell bonds in 1835</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. R. Skiles, agent to Pennsylvania to procure Engineer</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General expenses</td>
<td>2,559</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish dams in Kentucky River</td>
<td>4,735</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic line, and establishment</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveys in 1837</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, George, Balland, Webb, and McKinney, rodmen, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add conditional subscriptions, $603,378 08 1,656,975 78 915,880 98 1,418,493 88
Deduct for miscellaneous payments, above, $578,128 33 2,033,675 78 890,631 23 1,418,493 88
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount subscribed by the Board of Internal Improvement</th>
<th>Total amount of stock, or liability of the State to works of Int. Improvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky River Navigation,</td>
<td>325,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licking River Navigation,</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green and Barren River Navigation,</td>
<td>393,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington road,</td>
<td>213,200‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muldrow Hill Turnpike road,</td>
<td>32,493 $8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott county, Georgetown road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county Georgetown road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchester and Lexington road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington and Georgetown road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington and Georgetown road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county, Lawrenceburg and Harrodsville road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington and Ohio Railroad,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Springfield road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond and Lexington road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owingsville and Big Sandy road,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount subscribed by the Board of Internal Improvement</th>
<th>Total amount of stock, or liability of the State to works of Int. Improvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*$70,000 appropriated by the Legislature previous to organization of Board of Internal Improvement, and $33,500 paid out of the Public Treasury.

†$12,775 $7 paid by State's portion of tolls.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road and City</th>
<th>Unexpended Balances in Hands of Engineers</th>
<th>Salaries to Engineers and Secretary</th>
<th>Unexpended Balances in Hands of Engineers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$25,200</td>
<td>$25,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>$25,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$46,000</td>
<td>$46,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$46,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td></td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td></td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td></td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td></td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td></td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td></td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$600</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td></td>
<td>$600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,141,589</td>
<td>$2,560,382 SS</td>
<td>$376,700</td>
<td>$2,937,082 SS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add conditional subscriptions: $1,141,589
Deduct for miscellaneous payments, above: $1,141,589

AUSTIN P. COX,
Secretary of the Board of Int. Imp.
To the Hon. Chilton Allan,

President of the Board of Internal Improvement of Kentucky:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Board, the following report relative to the several surveys of roads, rivers, &c. which have been made under my direction during the current year, and exhibiting a statement of the condition and progress of such of the public improvements, as have been placed by the Board, under my superintendence.

The first section of the act, entitled, an act further to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State, approved February 23rd, 1837, provides, "that the Chief Engineer, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Internal Improvement, shall employ as many resident and assistant Engineers as the said Board may deem necessary, and at such salaries as he and the Board may agree upon." It further provides that there shall not be paid to resident and assistant Engineers, an annual sum exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

In accordance with this provision of the law, the following resident and assistant Engineers were appointed.

Resident Engineers.

Matthew R. Stealey, salary per annum $3000 00 In the service of the State in 1836. Mr. Livermore
Alonzo Livermore, " " " 3000 00
N. B. Buford, " " " 2500 00 upon the Green and Barren river Navigation.
Henry J. Eastin, " " " 1600 00
Antes Snyder, " " " 2500 00 Appointed March 4th,
Wm. B. Foster jr. " " " 2500 00 1837.

Assistant Engineers.

Geo. R. Eichbaum, salary per annum $1300 00 Employed upon the Green and Barren river Navigation 1836.
William Moore, " " " 1100 00
David Mitchell jr. " " " 1200 00 Appointed March 4, 1837.
Charles F. Taylor, " " " 800 00 Appointed in the place of J. Livermore.

An order of the Board of the 6th of March, directs that the Chief Engineer "assign to the several resident and assistant Engineers their respective duties, and require of each such information and reports as he may judge proper, or shall be required of him by the Board."

Agreeably to this order duties have been assigned to the several resident and assistant Engineers, as follows:

The superintendence of works under contract for the Kentucky River Navigation, and all surveys connected with it, to M. R. Stealey.

Mr. Livermore was appointed resident Engineer of the Green and Barren River Navigation, to act under the direction of the Green River Commissioners.

The superintendence of works authorized to be put under contract for the Licking River Navigation, together with all surveys connected with it, to Mr.
Buford, who was also directed to lay out, put under contract, and superintend the improvements and alterations authorized by law to be made upon the road leading from Mount Sterling through Prestonsburgh and Pikeville to the Virginia line; also to survey the Little Sandy river.

To lay out the extension authorized to be made to the Muldrow’s Hill Turnpike Road, put it under contract, and superintend the execution of the work—to examine the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road and make report of its condition to the Board of Internal Improvement—to survey a line for a Turnpike Road from Bardstown to Glasgow—to survey a line for a Turnpike Road from Lexington to the Elkhorn Creek at Elgin’s tavern—to make an estimate of the costs of completing the Lexington and Winchester Turnpike Road—to survey a line for a road from the Little Barren river up Elk Hill, being a part of the Green River Turnpike Road—to survey a line for a road over Big Hill between Burksville and Glasgow—to survey a line for a dirt Turnpike Road from Washington in Mason county by Clarksburgh and Greenupburgh to the mouth of Big Sandy river, to Mr. Eastin.

The surveys of Rockcastle river—the Cumberland, from the Falls to the Tennessee line—the South Fork of Cumberland—the South Fork of the Kentucky river and Goose Creek: and of a line, for a canal or other improvement, from the Goose Creek Salt Works to the Cumberland river, near Barbourville, to Mr. Snyder.

The surveys of the upper part of Big Barren river, and of the country between its head water and the Cumberland—the Little river—and the Salt river, and the Beach and Rolling Forks, to Mr. Foster.

Mr. Eichbaum was appointed assistant Engineer of the Licking River Navigation.

Mr. Moore assistant Engineer of the Green River Navigation.

Mr. Mitchell assistant Engineer of the Kentucky River Navigation.

Mr. Taylor assistant Engineer to aid in making the surveys of the Cumberland, Rockcastle, South Fork of Cumberland, South Fork of Kentucky rivers, and of the country between the Goose Creek Salt Works and the Cumberland river.

In the instructions given to the resident Engineers relative to the several surveys, copies of which are herewith communicated, they were required to make estimates in detail of the cost of all works authorized by law to be commenced; and to make general estimates of the cost of the different kinds of improvement which would be applicable upon the rivers and upon other routes where surveys were directed, for the purpose of obtaining information, and where works were not authorized to be commenced. They were also required to ascertain, as far as practicable, the amount of trade which would be accommodated by each projected improvement, and to obtain any other information that would be useful to the Board of Internal Improvement.

It was understood in the early part of the season, and before any of the surveys were finished, that the Board of Internal Improvement would not authorize the commencement of any new works, where the law gave discretionary power with regard to the time of commencing them, until the monied affairs of the country would become more settled, and until the then exceedingly high price of labor and supplies should be reduced, or more permanently established. In consequence of this understanding the several
Engineers were directed to prosecute the surveys assigned to them as expeditiously as practicable, during the season of mild weather, and to defer the reports, maps, &c. until they would be called for, or until the favorable season for field operations was over. Reports containing estimates of the cost of the projected improvements so far as the surveys were finished, were subsequently directed to be made out before the last of November. The maps and plans connected with them, will be made during the winter. Reports have accordingly been made of all the surveys mentioned above. The general information embraced in the reports, together with such as I obtained by a personal examination of some of the lines, is contained in the following description of surveys.

Survey of Rockcastle River.—This survey was commenced as directed by the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, at the point where the road leading from Richmond in Madison county, to London in Laurel county, crosses the Rockcastle, and continued down the river to the Cumberland. Mr. Snyder was directed to make such examinations as would enable him to make a correct map and profile of the river; to ascertain the practicability of improving it for descending navigation, and also for an ascending and descending navigation; and to make an estimate of the cost of each kind of improvement.

The country through which the Rockcastle passes, from the Richmond road to the Cumberland, is rough and broken, so much so, as to render a great portion of it unfit for the purposes of agriculture. The valley of the river is narrow, and generally crooked. The bends in some places are so abrupt that they would present a serious inconvenience to navigation, if all other obstacles were removed. On the greater part of the distance the hills close in upon the river on both sides. Where bottoms occur, they are generally narrow and not sufficiently extensive for cultivation. The surface of the bottoms is generally from 20 to 25 or 30 feet above the low water plane.

The distance from the Madison road, along the valley of the river, is 52 1-10 miles, and the descent 297 feet. It is divided into four natural sections. The first, commencing at the Madison road, extends down 31 miles, and the descent is 75 feet, or about 2 4-10 feet in a mile. This part of the river consists of deep pools of from one quarter to three quarters of a mile in length, and of short ripples, to which all the descent is transferred, during the low stage of water. The average width of the channel, along this part of the river, is about 120 or 130 feet. Narrow bottoms occur along a portion of this distance, some of which are cultivated. The obstacles to descending navigation, are not very numerous. They consist of two or three large bars, several fish dams on the shoals, logs and snags in the river, and leaning trees.

The second section embraces a distance of about 11 miles, and extends down to the head of the Big Narrows. The descent is 62 5-10 feet or about 5 7-10 feet in the mile. On this section, the channel of the river is a good deal obstructed by large masses of rock. At a place called the Ball Alley, the channel is contracted by a continuous range of large loose rocks, on each side of the river, to a width of from 30 to 40 feet, on a distance of about one thousand feet. At the lower end of this narrow channel, the passage is obstructed by a large rock, some 30 feet or more high, which stands in the middle of the river. Along the Beech Narrows, the channel for nearly half a mile, is filled with large rocks, so situated as to prevent the passage.
of any kind of craft. In one part of the Narrows they lie so near together as to form a bridge, upon which the river can be crossed at a common stage of water.

The third section includes the Big Narrows, the length of which is a little more than 8-10 of a mile, and the descent 30 feet or at the rate of about 35 feet to the mile. On 4-10 of a mile, on the lower end of the rapid, the descent is about 21 feet, or at the rate of about 52 feet in a mile. The hills along this rapid confine the river to a very narrow space. They rise abruptly from the water, on both sides, and their slopes are covered with loose rocks. The channel is very uneven and irregular, and is filled with large masses of rock. Ridges of rock extend across the stream in several places, so as to produce perpendicular water falls of from 2 to 5 feet in height.

The fourth section extends from the foot of the Big Narrows to the Cumberland river, a distance of 9 miles. The descent is 40 feet, or about 4½ feet in a mile. The channel on this part of the river is a good deal obstructed by large rocks which it would be necessary to remove, to provide for a descending navigation. There is one mill dam, several fish dams, and some other obstructions of minor importance.

As he proceeded with his survey, Mr. Snyder estimated the cost of removing the rocks and other obstructions from the bed of the river, so as to open a channel for descending boats. In the narrow passes the width was limited to 60 feet.

The clearing out of the first section was estimated to cost $5,518.00
" " second section " " 31,099.00
" " third section " " 36,522.00
" " fourth section " " 23,506.06

$96,645.00

The most serious difficulty to be encountered in improving this stream for descending navigation, consists in the great fall in the lower part of it, particularly in the Big Narrows, and the section between them and the Cumberland.

The descent through the Big Narrows on a distance of about 8-10 of a mile is 30 feet. The descent on the succeeding 9 miles, is 40 feet, or 4½ feet to the mile, a declivity sufficiently great to carry off the water during a freshet, so as to prevent its rising at the foot of the rapid much more than it would, under the circumstances, at the head. The descent through the Narrows, then would be nearly as great when the water would be high enough for a boating freshet, as it is at a low water stage of the river, and too great to permit any boat or other craft, to descend with safety, without the aid of Locks.

On Smith's Shoals or Rapids, in the Cumberland river, the descent at low water is about 54 feet in about 9 miles, or at the rate of about 6 feet to the mile. When the river is high enough for boats to run, this descent is reduced to 44 feet or less. For as the river below the shoals has a fall of only about 8 inches to the mile, the water rises then from 3 to 4 feet, for every foot rise at the head of the rapids. A rise of 4 or 5 feet on the upper end of the shoals is requisite to enable boats to descend. This produces a rise at the foot of from 12 to 18 feet, or say 15 fifteen feet, and the fall in the lower rapid, which has the greatest declivity in low water, is reduced to 7 feet or
The greatest declivity on any portion of the rapids, in high water, is upon Long Shoal, in which there is a descent of 32 feet in 17-10 miles, or at the rate of 13 feet to the mile, which is about two fifths as great as the declivity of the river through the Big Narrows on the Rockcastle. These shoals are a very serious obstacle to the descending navigation of the Cumberland, and a large amount of property is lost upon them every year. During the present season, ten or twelve coal boats were lost out of about forty that attempted to descend during one freshet.

I consider the descent in the Rockcastle river, particularly through the Big Narrows, to be too great to admit of the formation of a safe descending navigation, without the aid of locks, or dams and sluices. So far as my information extends, no stream in the country with so great a declivity, has been improved, or navigated, without the aid of locks or sluices.

An improvement by slackwater navigation could be made, if at a future period the business and trade of the country should require it. During the dry part of the season, the quantity of water would not be sufficient for an active trade; but there would be an adequate supply during the remaining part of the year.

To construct a navigation upon the same scale as that proposed for the other small rivers of the State, the cost would be about $4000 per foot lift, the lockage would be 207 feet. The whole cost is estimated by Mr. Snyder, as follows:

Seventeen Locks and Dams with an aggregate lift of 207 feet a $4000 per foot lift - - - $828,000 00
Clearing rocks, &c. from the channel, and timber from the shores - - - - - - 70,600 00

Estimated cost of Slackwater Navigation 52 miles $898,600 00

A small navigation with a towing path, for canal boats, would cost nearly as much as a navigation for small steamboats. The towing path, on account of the great height to which it would be necessary to raise it, and of the rough character of the river banks, would be very expensive.

Bituminous coal was found in the river banks and in their vicinity, at different points along the whole line of the survey. The beds which were examined, were from one to two and a half feet in thickness. It does not appear that the country has been thoroughly explored, with a view to ascertain the quantity of coal. Thicker beds would probably be discovered, if careful examinations were made.

Indications of iron ore are abundant, but no large beds appear to have been opened. And none of any extent were observed to appear at the surface.

Limestone appears in the banks of the river, at a point about 11 miles below the Richmond road. The bed, here, as it appears above the water, is about 20 feet thick. This bed of limestone was observed at points along the river for a distance of about 17 miles; in some places the top of it was 25 or 30 feet high above the water. No limestone was observed on the lower 20 miles of the river.

At present, the country along the Rockcastle has no trade which would be benefited by an improvement in the navigation. There is no surplus agricultural produce. Timber is abundant, and if there was a market, it would
constitute an article of transportation. The principal coal mines on Cumberland, and those on the Great South Fork, are more favorably situated for supplying the present demand for coal, than any that can be opened on the Rockcastle.

Survey of the Cumberland River from the Falls to the Tennessee Line—The instructions given to Mr. Snyder relative to this survey required, that a general estimate should be made of the cost of a slackwater navigation, from the Falls to the Tennessee line to be constructed with locks of the size adopted for the Kentucky river navigation. An estimate, in detail, of the cost of the four locks and dams authorized by law to be constructed upon Smith's Shoals.

An estimate of the cost of improving the natural navigation, by removing leaning trees, snags and other obstructions which would impede the passage of steamboats when the water in the river would be high enough for them to pass over the common ripples, between the Tennessee line and the foot of Smith's Shoals, and between the head of the shoals and the mouth of Laurel river.

Also, an estimate of the cost of improving Smith's Shoals, for descending navigation, by the erection of wing dams, &c.

The river from the Falls to the mouth of Laurel river, runs between two continuous cliffs of sandstone rock which rise abruptly from the edge of the water to the height of from four to five hundred feet. The distance is 10 miles, and the descent, at low water, about 85 feet or 8 5-10 feet to the mile. The channel here, is from 150 to 180 feet wide. It is full of large masses of rock from the cliffs above, which lie strewed over the bottom of the river so thickly as to prevent the descent of any boat, or other craft.

A safe descending navigation, could not be made, on this part of the river, and if it were practicable to make one, it would be of no public utility, nor would any other kind of navigation, in the present state of the country.

From the mouth of Laurel river to the head of Smith's Shoals, the distance is 24 miles, and the descent 31 feet or 15 1/2 inches in a mile. This portion of the river is very crooked, and is confined for the greater part of the distance between high cliffs. In some places, there are narrow bottoms of small extent.

The obstructions to descending navigation in this part of the river, consist of two points of projecting rocks a little below the mouth of Laurel river, two or three isolated rocks at the Salt Shoal, and three or four fish dams below the Rockcastle. To provide for the descent of steamboats it would be necessary to remove a few snags, and cut away some leaning trees. The expense of removing these obstructions is estimated at $403.00.

The Great Shoals or Smith's Shoals, present the greatest obstacle to navigation, which is found in the Cumberland below the mouth of Laurel river. They consist of four shoals or rapids, separated by short pools. The upper one is called Shadowen's Shoal, is 2 2-10 miles long, and has a descent of 10 feet. The river here is from 650 to 700 feet wide; it has an even bottom of limestone rock. The next in succession is called White Cliff Ripple, the length of this is 1-4 of a mile, and the descent 2 5-10 feet. The width of the river is 600 feet, and the bottom is similar to that on the shoal above. Long Shoal is the next in succession, it is 1 7-10 miles long, and has a descent of 22 feet or nearly 13 feet to the mile; the width of the channel is from...
600 to 650 feet; the bottom is like that of the other shoals. Three wing walls have been built for the improvement of the descending navigation near the lower end of this shoal. The lower rapid is called Smith’s Shoal, its length is 85.100 of a mile, and the ascent, when the levels were made, was 17 6-10 feet. At the upper end of this shoal the river is 700 feet wide, and only 350 feet at the lower end. It has a rock bottom which is not so even as the bottom of the river along the other rapids. A wall, for the improvement of the descending navigation, has been built upon this shoal. It commences near the upper end about 200 feet from the left shore and extends down, inclining a little towards the right shore, 1500 feet. The channel between this wall and the right shore, at the lower end, is 250 feet wide.

The distance between the head of the upper shoal and the foot of the lower one, is 9 miles, and the whole descent, at low water, is about 54 feet. At a very low stage of the water, this descent, is nearly all in the rapids. As the water rises, a portion of it is transferred to the pools; and the declivity on the rapids is reduced. This reduction of the declivity is greater as the water rises. The river is represented to rise from 3 to 4 feet, immediately below the shallows, for every foot on the steep parts of the rapids, probably about 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet. So that if the water rises 4 feet upon the shallows, (the least depth that will admit of the descent of coal boats,) it will have risen about 14 feet at the foot of the lower shoal: and the whole descent, in this shoal, will be reduced to about 7 feet.

Cliffs of limestone rock extend along the whole length of the shallows, on both sides of the river. They generally rise from the edge of the water; but in some places, a narrow bank of alluvial earth and loose rocks extends along one side between the river and the bluff.

In the arrangement of the four locks and dams authorized to be built upon the shallows, the lower one is located at the foot of the lower rapid. The level assumed for the bottom is arranged so that boats may enter and pass through the lock, whenever there is water enough for them to pass over the ripples below. The level of the bottom of this lock will also correspond with the bottom water plane of the navigation, if an improvement by locks and dams, shall hereafter be constructed below.

The second lock is located on the upper end of Smith’s Shoal; the third is located upon Long Shoal, and the fourth at the foot of Shadowen’s Shoal. This last dam will raise the water so as to give a depth of six feet or more, on a distance of eleven miles above the head of the shoal. The lift of each lock will be 15 feet. The lengths of the dams, commencing at the lower one will be 350 feet, 750 feet, 660 feet and 500 feet. For the position of the locks and dams, see the accompanying map of Smith’s Shoals.

The cost of the locks and dams, is estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locks and Dams</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower lock at foot of Smith’s Shoal</td>
<td>$108,070 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock at head of Smith’s Shoal</td>
<td>129,445 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock on Long Shoal</td>
<td>116,945 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock at foot of Shadowen’s Shoal</td>
<td>116,470 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add for contingencies, lock houses, &c. 7 per cent, 32,965 00

Aggregate cost of four locks and dams on Smith’s Shoals, including lock houses and all other fixtures, superintendence, &c. $503,895 00
These estimates are made with a view to the construction of locks and dams, similar to those now building on the Kentucky river; and the prices, except so far as circumstances required an alteration, are the same as are paid to contractors for building the locks on the Kentucky river. For the details of the estimates, see Schedule marked No. 1.

From the foot of the shoals to the Tennessee line, the distance is 129 miles, and the descent is 94 5-10 feet, or 8 8-10 inches to the mile. At a low stage of the water, this descent is mostly transferred to the ripples; the pools are generally deep, and have but little declivity. The river between the foot of the shoals and the mouth of the Great South Fork, 2 miles, is narrow, and does not exceed 300 feet in width; a part of it is a good deal narrower. From the South Fork to Creelsborough, 61 miles, it is from 350 to 400 feet wide; from Creelsborough to Burksville, 26 miles, the width will average about 420 feet; below Burksville the channel grows wider, and increases to 550 feet at the Tennessee line.

The general descent is pretty nearly the same on all parts of this section of the river, and when the water is six or eight feet above the low water stage, the current is nearly uniform, and a steamboat could ascend with facility, if the obstructions at the islands, &c. were removed as far as the foot of the shoals.

The bottom lands, which are found on one side or the other, along the whole of this part of the river, are generally about 50 feet high above the low water. They are mostly wide, sometimes nearly or quite a mile. There is, generally, a bottom on one side of the river and a rock bluff on the other. On a considerable part of the distance the bed of the river is rock.

The obstructions in the way of navigation, when the water is high enough for steamboats to run, consist of leaning trees along the small islands, snags, and logs, and a bed of rocks on the Wild Goose Shoals. The expense of removing these obstructions, and of doing whatever else would, in his opinion, be beneficial to the natural navigation, is estimated by Mr. Snyder, as follows:

- Removing snags, &c. from the lower end of the shoals to the mouth of the South Fork, 50 00
- Removing logs and snags between the South Fork and Creelsborough, 355 00
- Cutting away the leaning timber along the channel at Fishing Creek Island, 75 00
- Cutting leaning timber from the channel at Forbush's Bar, 180 00
- Cutting leaning timber from the channel along Gau's Island, 150 00
- Removing leaning timber from the river bank along Wolf's or Lilly's Island, 160 00
- Removing leaning timber from the left hand channel along Belk's Island, 140 00
- Cutting a channel through the Wild Goose Shoals 80 feet wide, 2,200 cubic yards of rock excavation, at $1 per yard, 2,200 00
- Removing leaning timber from the left hand channel along Long Bottom Island, 150 00
- Removing leaning timber at Boyd's Bar, 100 00
- Removing leaning timber at Blanketship's Bar, 140 00
- Removing leaning timber along the right hand channel at Campbell's Island, 150 00
Removing leaning timber and snags from the right hand channel along Higgins Island, $130.00
Removing leaning trees and snags from the channel along Wells Island, $150.00
Cutting leaning trees from the right bank near Crocus creek, $50.00
Cutting leaning trees from the channel along Runnell's Island, $110.00
Removing leaning trees, &c. from the channel along the Brush creek bar, $50.00
Removing leaning trees along the channel at Scott's Island, $100.00
Removing logs and snags between Creelsborough and Burkesville, $410.00
Removing leaning timber and snags from the left channel along Bowman's Island, $60.00
Removing leaning trees, and a small mill, &c. from the right channel at Wilbourne's Island, $140.00
Removing leaning timber and snags from the right channel at Carter's Island, $150.00
Removing leaning trees, &c. from the channel at Mudcamp Island, $100.00
Removing leaning trees, &c. from the channel along Stallcap Island, $75.00
Removing leaning trees, &c. along the right channel at Bickstalp's Island, $125.00
Removing snags and logs from Burkesville to the Tennessee line, not included in the estimates of work at the islands, $720.00

$6,250.00

If these obstructions were removed, small steamboats could navigate the river, as far up as the foot of the shoals, from three to five months in each year; a period long enough, it is presumed, to accommodate the existing trade of the country.

The river between the head of the shoals and the mouth of Laurel river, is very well adapted to the formation of a slackwater navigation. Two locks and dams, in addition to the one on Shadowen's Shoal, would be required, each with a lift of about 14 feet.

The descent from the foot of the shoals to the Tennessee line is 94 5-10 feet; add 6 feet for depth of water at the foot of the shoal, gives 100 5-10 feet, or say 100 feet. This may be divided into lifts of any convenient height, as good sites for locks and dams can be obtained at points to suit any arrangement of the lockage. With 8 locks the lifts would average 12 5-10 feet; with 7 locks, the lifts would average 14 3-10 feet, nearly; with 6 locks the lifts would average 16 2-3 feet. Building materials are generally abundant, and can be procured with facility. The average length of the dams, both above and below the shoals, will be less than those upon the shoals; but more expense would be incurred in building abutments, as one end of some of the dams would be connected with an alluvial bank, when an expensive abutment would be required. If two dams are built above the shoals, and seven below, the cost, by the foot lift, would be about the same as the cost of the locks and dams upon the shoals, viz: $8,398 25.

The estimated cost would be as follows:
Seven locks and dams below the shoals, including all expenses, $39,825.00
Two locks and dams above the shoals, $235,151.00
Add estimated cost of four locks and dams upon the shoals, $503,895.00

Estimated cost of slackwater navigation for steamboats, from the mouth of Laurel River to the Tennessee line, 163 miles, including 7 per cent for contingencies, $1,578,871.00

The cost of the improvements required to enable steamboats to navigate the Cumberland, from the mouth of Laurel River to the Tennessee line, when the water would be from 6 to 8 or more feet above the low water stage, say from three to five months in each year, and to enable boats laden with coal, &c. to descend when the water would be deep enough for them to pass over the common ripples, would be as follows:

For removing obstructions above the Great Shoals, $403.00
For four locks and dams on the shoals, with their necessary fixtures, $503,895.00
For removing obstructions between the shoals and the Tennessee line, $6,250.00

$510,548.00

The annual expense of these improvements, after they were finished and in use, would be,
Interest on the amount expended, 6 per cent per annum, paid semi-annually, $25,846.50
For repairs, superintendence and management of the locks, estimated at $6,500.00

$32,346.50

The cost of improving the shoals for descending navigation, by the erection of low wing dams, so arranged as to reduce the width of the channel, and by removing the rock, where points in the bottom are elevated above the common level, is estimated by Mr. Snyder, as follows:

3,540 cubic yards of stone in wing walls on Shadowen's Shoal, a $1.50 per cubic yard, $5,310.00
1,420 cubic yards of stone in wing walls on White Cliff Ripple, a $1.50 per cubic yard, $2,130.00
4,800 cubic yards of stone in wing walls on Long Shoal, a $1.50 per cubic yard, $7,290.00
2,070 cubic yards of stone in wing walls on Smith's Shoal, a $1.50 per cubic yard, $3,105.00
For removing rock from the bottom of the river on the two lower shoals, and altering the lower wall, $4,000.00
Add, for the improvements mentioned above, between Laurel River and the head of the Shoals, $403.00
Add, for the improvements mentioned above, below the Shoals, $6,250.00

$28,398.00
The annual expense of this kind of improvement would be—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest on the amount expended, paid semi-annually</td>
<td>$1437.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated cost of repairing wing walls</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                     | $2037.64 |

The only branch of business which would be materially benefited by the improvement of the Great Shoals, either by wing dams, or by locks and dams, is the coal trade. There is no agricultural produce sent to market from above the shoals. Iron ore is said to be abundant, and might perhaps be worked with advantage; but at present there is no iron manufactured in this part of the country. The coal beds, which are accessible, upon the Cumberland, all lie above the shoals, and between the mouths of Buck creek and Laurel river. It appears that from 75 to 100 boat loads of coal have been mined at these coal beds, and sent down the river during each year, for the last two or three years. Each boat carries about 3500 bushels or 116 tons. This would give from 8,700 to 11,600 tons as the quantity sent to market.

The average cost per bushel of delivering coal at Nashville, or to the iron works in its vicinity, without any allowance for insurance, after deducting the value of the boat at the market, is represented to be 15 5-7 cents per bushel. This gives to the coal merchant 7 2-7 cents per bushel for profits and to cover losses.

In my report of a reconnaissance of this river, dated September 16th 1836, the distances from point to point, except on the Great Shoals, were given as they were represented to be, by boatmen who had navigated the river, and by the inhabitants of the country. It appears that they exceed the distances determined by the survey very materially. The descent of the river by the mile, on the part that was estimated, is very nearly correct.

**Survey of the Great South Fork of Cumberland River.**—In the instructions given relative to the survey of this river, Mr. Snyder was directed to make examinations, with a view to the same kind of improvements as were proposed for the Rockcastle. The survey was to be extended from the mouth to the "upper coal banks," (or to the highest point at which coal had been mined for market.) These coal mines belong to Mr. Dick. They are near a narrow gorge in the river, called Little Jumps. Mr. Snyder was subsequently directed, by order of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, to make a reconnaissance of the river between the Little Jumps and the point where the proposed road from Louisville to Knoxville crosses it.

The distance from the mouth of the river to the Little Jumps, 30 8-10 miles, and the descent at low water 78 feet, or at the rate of about 2 1/2 feet to the mile, average width, except on the shoals about 200 feet. The principal obstacles in the way of descending navigation, are Messer's Shoal, Sloan's Shoal, a rock bar, below the mouth of Sinking creek, a bar at the mouth of Cooper's creek, and one at the mouth of Straight creek.

Messer's Shoal is a little more than a mile long, and has a descent of 15 feet. The river here is about 400 feet wide; the bed is smooth limestone rock. When the Cumberland river is high enough for boats to run, the water sets back upon this Shoal, and the descent is a good deal reduced.
The improvements suggested for the descending navigation at this place are eight low wing dams, so arranged as to confine the water to a width of about 200 feet, or less. These dams by reducing the width of the channel would increase the depth of water.

Sloan's Shoal is a little more than 3 of a mile long, and has a descent of about 12 feet. The greatest declivity is in the upper part of the rapid. The width of the river here, is about 400 feet, and it has, like Messer's Shoal, a smooth bottom of limestone. There are now two wing dams, near the upper end of this rapid, so arranged as to contract the channel and increase the depth of water. The improvements suggested here, for descending navigation, are two additional wing dams and the removal of some rock from the channel.

The rock bar below the mouth of Sinking creek, extends about three fourths of the way across the river and rises about 3 or 4 feet above the surface of low water. It is proposed to cut a channel through this bar, low enough for boats to pass through when the river is high enough for them to run.

Some improvement may be effected by removing a portion of the gravel and rocks, and straightening the channel, at the bars at the mouths of Cooper and Sinking creeks.

From the Little Jumps to the crossing of the proposed road from Louisville to Knoxville, the distance along the river, is estimated at about 16 miles, and the descent at about 140 feet, or at the rate of nearly 9 feet to the mile. On the lower 6 miles, including the Little Jumps, the descent is estimated at about 11 feet to the mile, on the next 7 miles at about 5 feet to the mile and on the remaining 3 miles at nearly 14 feet to the mile. The channel of the river varies from 30 to 150 feet in width. It is crooked, and has a good many short bends. When the water is at a low stage, the bed of the river is entirely dry, on a distance of 15-10 miles above the mouth of Alum creek, and nearly dry for a mile below. When the water is higher, this dry part of the bed is covered like other portions of the river. To open a channel for descending boats, it would be necessary to remove a large quantity of rock. At the Big Jumps, the channel is filled with large rocks for a distance of 300 or 400 feet. Large masses of rock lie in the river at other points. At the Little Jumps, it would be necessary to remove several thousand cubic yards. The great descent would constitute the most serious difficulty to be encountered on the lower six miles, the average fall is estimated at about 11 feet to the mile. With this declivity, continued for so great a distance through a narrow and crooked channel, no loaded boat could descend with safety.

From the mouth of the river, as far up as the Little Jumps, improvements may be made so as to render the descent of boats tolerably safe, when the water is high enough to fill the channels between the wing walls, but not so high as to pass over them to any considerable depth. The cost of wing walls, and other improvements, on this section of the river, mentioned above, is estimated by Mr. Snyder, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation, 2,400 cubic yards, a 75 cents,</td>
<td>$1,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose rocks and gravel, 4,660 &quot; a 25</td>
<td>$1,165.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing fish dams, snags, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$230.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing dams on Messer's Shoal</td>
<td>$800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;        &quot; on Sloan's Shoal, and cutting rock for channel</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$4,995.00
Mr. Snyder estimates the cost of clearing out the 14 miles of the river which he examined above the Little Jumps, including the work required at that place, at $23,000. To make a safe navigation here, it would be necessary to add a sum sufficient to construct locks or sluices, on the lower six miles and on the upper three miles.

A navigation, by slackwater, could be made upon this river as far up as the Little Jumps. If made for small steamboats, it would cost about $4,400 per foot lift, which, for 78 feet, would be, $343,200 00

Clearing of the river banks 31 miles, a $150,

4,650 00

$347,850 00

The present trade of the river consists of coal, and perhaps a small quantity of lumber. From information obtained, it appears that the whole quantity of coal, sent from all the mines, does not exceed three or four thousand tons. Several boats, carrying about 2,300 bushels, 75 tons each, were sent down the river this season; they all reached the Cumberland River without material injury.

The coal trade is probably the only branch of business that would be materially benefited by the improvement of the navigation. The supply of coal is abundant, and is said to be of good quality for burning in grates. It contains a good deal of sulphur of iron, which, unless it can be separated from the coal in mining, would injure it for some of the purposes of manufacture. There are three beds or strata of coal found in the hills along the river. They extend from a point about 16 miles from the mouth, where a mine has been opened as far up as the survey was extended. The lower one is said to be about 6 inches thick; the second from 3½ to 4½ feet thick; and the third about 18 or 20 inches. The coal which has been mined, has all been taken from the second bed. The others are too thin to work to advantage.

Iron ore was found along the river in small quantities. Large beds of it are said to exist in the hills a few miles above the mouth, and two or three miles off from the river. Sulphur of iron is found in large quantities in some of the beds of shale. It is sufficiently abundant to be used in the manufacture of copperas. Nitrate of Potash, (saltpetre,) is said to be found in considerable quantities in some of the sand stone rocks.

Several salt wells have been bored on the river, but they have not been worked to any considerable extent.

Survey of the South Fork of the Kentucky River and Goose creek, and of a line for a canal, or other improvement, across the country from the Goose Creek Salt Works to the Cumberland River, near Barboursville. — The survey of Goose creek was commenced near Gen. White's Salt Works, at the junction of Collins' and East Forks, and continued down the stream to its junction with the Red Bird Fork; thence down the South Fork to its junction with the Kentucky River, where it was connected with the surveys made by Mr. Stealey, in 1836. The whole distance is about 68½ miles, and the descent 206 7-10 feet.

The distance from the mouth of Collins' Fork to the junction of Goose creek and Red Bird Fork is 26 5-10 miles, and the descent 75 feet, or about 2 8-10 feet to the mile. The channel is crooked; it varies in width from 70 to 100 feet. Narrow bottoms, some of which are large enough for cultiva-
tion, occur along the greater part of the distance. The hills have mostly a flat slope, and do not rise to a very great height. The average height of the bottoms is from 20 to 25 feet.

From the junction of the Goose creek with the Red Bird Fork, the distance along the South Fork of the Kentucky to the main river is nearly 42 miles, and the descent 131 5-10 feet, or a little more than 3 1-10 feet to the mile. The river is not so crooked as materially to interfere with the descending navigation. It varies in width from 150 to 200 feet. The bottom lands along the South Fork, are considerably wider than those along the Goose creek; they are from 25 to 30 feet or more high, above low water. The greater part of the large bottoms are cultivated. The slope of the hills, like those along the Goose creek, are not very steep; but are higher towards the lower part of the river.

The uplands, off from the river, on both sides, are a good deal hilly and broken, and not well adapted to the purposes of agriculture. Timber is abundant all over the country; poplar, and some other kinds, are found in the valleys, while oak grows, in abundance, both in the bottoms and on the hills. Coal beds are found at various points along the river; but those that have been opened are mostly thin. The thickest layer, at the Goose Creek Salt Works, is about 3 feet. Thicker beds are said to occur lower down the stream.

Along the Goose creek there are not many serious obstructions to the descending navigation. The short bends present the greatest difficulty that boats meet with in going down. The shoals are mostly long, and have a gentle declivity. On some of them, the bed of the river is loose rocks and stones; on others it is smooth, solid rock. There are a few fish dams, several points of rock, and some small islands, which obstruct, to some extent, the navigation.

The Narrows, 4½ miles below the mouth of Goose Creek, present the greatest obstacle to navigation on the South Fork. They are 1 2-10 miles long and have a descent of 12 5-10 feet. The greatest declivity is near the lower end, where an artificial channel has been cut, in which there is a descent, in low water, of 6 feet in 800 feet. When the water is high enough for boats to run, this descent is reduced to probably 4 feet, or less. There are several short bends along the Narrows, and some points of rocks which jut out into the stream, and endanger, to some extent, the safety of descending boats.

There is a small island in the channel a little below the foot of the Rapids. A short distance below this the river makes a short bend to the left, and then turns suddenly to the right. On the right bank there is a point of rock, and on the left an eddy, both of which are avoided with difficulty. There are but few obstructions between the Narrows and the mouth of the river. A few points of rock, some leaning trees, and occasionally a fish trap, might, perhaps, be removed with advantage to the descending navigation.

The improvements for the descending navigation on Goose creek, recommended by Mr. Snyder, are estimated to cost $2,280 00

Do. on the South Fork of the Kentucky,

$5,480 00

The improvements on Goose creek consist of removing points of rock.
logs, snags and leaning trees, and building a dam and altering the channel at the mouth of Laurel creek; on the South Fork it is proposed to build a wing dam above the new channel, near the lower end of the Shoals, to extend from the left shore into the stream so as to prevent the water from spreading over so wide a surface, to cut off a point of rock immediately below the Narrows, and to make a brush and timber dam that would cause a deposit to be made in the eddy. It will also be necessary to remove some points of rock and leaning trees below the Narrows.

If a lock and dam were built at the foot of the Narrows, high enough to overcome the whole fall, and so arranged that flat boats could pass safely through the lock in high water, the river would be in a condition for boats to run down more frequently than it is at present; as it does not require so high a rise by some two feet, to pass over the common ripples, as it requires to pass the Narrows. The cost of this lock and dam is estimated at $68,520.00.

A slackwater navigation for small steamboats can be extended up from the Kentucky river to the mouth of the Red Bird Fork—above this, the channel is too narrow and crooked to be navigated by steamboats, and a towing path would be required in order that boats might be propelled by horses' power. The banks are sufficiently high, both on the South Fork and Goose creek; to permit dams to be built high enough to have locks of 12 or 13 feet lift, without overflowing the bottoms or doing other material injury. The whole lockage would be 212 feet. With an average lift of 12 5-10, there would be 17 locks.

The cost of the improvement without a towing path is estimated by Mr. Snyder as follows:

- 212 feet of lockage, including cost of dams and all fixtures connected with them at $4800 per foot, $1,017,600.00
- Clearing the banks of the river at $1500 per mile, 10,200.00
- Add for contingencies 7 per cent., 71,946.00

When the survey was made, the water was very low. The quantity running in the Goose creek, as ascertained by a measurement, was 216 cubic feet per minute; in the Red Bird near its mouth, 177 cubic feet per minute, making 393 cubic feet per minute, for the quantity in the South Fork. This is not more than one fourth as much as would be required, when locks and dams were well made and in good order, for the purposes of navigation. It is presumed, that during the greater part of the season, there would be an abundant supply of water.

The survey from the Goose Creek Salt Works to the Cumberland, was commenced at the point where the survey of the South Fork was begun, and carried up Collins' Fork 13 1/2 miles to the point where the road leading to Barboursville leaves it. The ascent in this distance is 94 7-10 feet or nearly 7 feet to the mile, thence along the road 85-100 of a mile to the summit of the dividing ridge between the waters of Goose and Richland creeks—ascent in this distance 105 3-10 feet or at the rate of 124 feet to the mile, thence one mile to a branch of Richland creek, the bottoms of which are nearly on a level with the Cumberland bottoms. The descent in this mile
is 36 5-10 feet; thence to the Cumberland at Barboursville about 6 miles, with a descent to the low water of the river, in the mill pond, 4 7-10 feet. The whole distance from the Salt Works to the river at Barboursville is 21½ miles. The whole ascent from the mouth of Collins' Fork to the summit is 200 feet; the descent from the summit to the low water of the river is 78 2-10 feet, making the Cumberland at Barboursville 121 8-10 feet higher than the Goose creek at the Salt Works.

The valley through which Collins' Fork passes is narrow and crooked. On the greater part of the distance, there are narrow low bottoms on one or both sides of the creek. The hills are not very high, and their slopes are not steep. The rock is shale and sandstone. The high ground between Collins' Fork and Richland creek, where the line passes, presents a surface of clay loam without any fixed rock. The summit of this high ground, as stated above, is only 36½ feet above the bottoms of the Cumberland, which in very high water are covered to the depth of 4 or 5 feet or more, so that the water of the Cumberland river rises to within about 30 feet of the summit. The valley of Richland creek is wide, and the bottoms along the whole distance to the river are very nearly level.

Mr. Snyder made a reconnaissance of the river as far up as the Cumberland Ford, a distance by the road of 15 miles. The ascent in this part of the river was not ascertained, but it is supposed to be about 20 feet. A canal could be carried from the Cumberland Ford along the north side of the river, to within about a mile of Barboursville; thence up the valley of Richland creek to the dividing ridge between its head waters and those of Collins' Fork, and through the ridge by a tunnel or deep cut, thence down Collins' Fork to the head of the proposed slackwater navigation at the Goose creek Salt Works. It would be necessary to raise a dam at the Cumberland Ford, from 20 to 25 feet high, to carry the water over the bottom lands along the Richland creek. The cut through the dividing ridge, would be about 40 feet deep at the summit. It would be a little more than a mile long, but its depth would diminish towards the ends. A tunnel would be about one mile long. The ground over which a canal must pass from the Cumberland Ford, to the valley of the Richland creek, is a good deal broken and cut up by ravines. Along the valley of the Richland, the line would pass over level bottoms. Along the valley of Collins' Fork, there would be no serious difficulty in building a canal.

The whole length of a canal from the Cumberland Ford to the Goose Creek Salt Works, would be about 36 miles, and the lockage about 160 feet.

A good railway could be constructed from the Cumberland, along the route above described, to the Salt Works, and it could be extended down the Goose creek and South Fork to the Kentucky river. Along the valley of Collins' Fork, and perhaps along Goose creek also, it would be necessary to make curves of a shorter radius than would be desirable. There are also some short turns in the valley of the South Fork.

There is now about five or six thousand tons of salt manufactured at the Goose Creek Salt Works annually; about three fourths of this is sent down the river. A good deal of salt is sent by wagons in the direction of Barboursville; a part of this is carried over the mountains into Tennessee. Salt, coal and timber, would be the only articles which the country will furnish for transportation, if the contemplated improvement were made. Coal does not appear to be so abundant, as it is on the North and Middle Forks.
Survey of the upper part of Big Barren River, and of the country between its head waters and the Cumberland River.—In making this survey, which was directed by an order of the Board of the 6th March last, Mr. Foster was directed to commence near the junction of Peter's creek with Barren river, at the point where the levels made in 1836 were discontinued; and to carry it thence along the valley of the river, to a point near Tompkinsville, in Monroe county; thence to the summit of the dividing ridge between the Cumberland and Barren rivers. A line was then to be run along the dividing ridge, southwardly to the Tennessee line, and northwardly to such point as the Board of Internal Improvement should direct. All the valleys of creeks and ravines which descend each way, from the high ground, were to be examined to the extent that would be necessary to determine the practicability of a passage by canal or otherwise, along such creek or ravine, and after having ascertained the best point for crossing the dividing ridge, to continue the survey from such point, by the shortest and best route, to the Cumberland river.

The survey was commenced at the mouth of Peter's creek, and carried up the Barren river to the junction of the East and Long Forks; thence up the East Fork to its source; and thence to the summit of the ridge. A crest line was then run from this point, southwardly to the Tennessee line, a distance of about 134 miles. The lowest depression was found to be at Glenn's Gap, between the head waters of Mill-creek, a tributary of the Barren, and Sulphur Lick, a tributary of the Cumberland river. The bench mark at this point is 4624 feet above the low water plane of Barren river at Peter's creek. A line was carried from this bench mark, down the valley of Mill creek, and connected with the line along the East Fork; and down a ravine to the forks of Sulphur Lick creek; thence down this stream to the Cumberland river. The descent to the low water plane was found to be 46679-100 feet, or about 4 feet lower than the Barren river at Peter's creek.

Between Peter's creek and the junction of the Long and East Forks, a distance of 30 miles, the river runs through a narrow valley, which seldom exceeds a quarter of a mile in width. Its channel is generally along the side of the valley at the base of the hill or rock bluff, but it frequently changes from one side to the other. The width of the river at the mouth of Peter's creek, is 220 feet. It diminishes to 140 at the junction of the East and Long Forks. The ascent in this portion of the river 89.6-10 feet, or about 3 feet to a mile. The height of the flats or bottoms, above the low water surface, does not generally exceed 15 feet, and is frequently less. These bottoms are occasionally overflowed to the depth of 4 or 5 feet, and sometimes more.

The distance from the mouth of the East Fork along the valley of the stream, to the mouth of Mill creek, is 16 miles, and the ascent 90.54-100 feet, or 5 64-100 per mile; thence along the valley of Mill creek to its source, the distance is 8 miles and 4,260 feet, and the ascent is 184 52-100 feet, or nearly 21 feet to the mile; thence to the summit bench mark, in Glenn's Gap, the distance is 4,500 feet, and the ascent 98 feet, or at the rate of about 112 feet in a mile.

From the summit bench mark down the ravine, to the forks of Sulphur Lick creek, the distance is three fourths of a mile, and the descent 302 feet, or at the rate of 402 66-100 feet per mile; thence along the Sulphur Lick creek to the Cumberland river, the distance is 4 miles and 1,920 feet,
and the descent to the low water plane is 164 79-100 feet, or about 374 feet in a mile.

The quantity of water in the Barren river, as far up as the mouth of Line creek, appears to be sufficient to supply a well made canal, or a navigation by slackwater, with well constructed dams. The river is not well adapted to the latter kind of improvement, as it has a good deal of descent, and the bottoms are too low to admit of the erection of dams sufficiently high to give the desired lift to the locks. A canal could be made at an expense of about $35,000 per mile.

A canal could be extended up the East Fork about 14 75-100 miles to the mouth of Line creek. Above this point, the quantity of water would not be sufficient for the purposes of navigation. From the mouth of Line creek to the summit bench mark at Glenn's Gap, the distance is about 18 miles, and the ascent 313 feet. A railway could be constructed along the part of the route, but it would be expensive, as the valley is crooked and the ascent, near the summit, very great.

From the summit bench mark, by the valley of Sulphur Lick creek to the Cumberland river, the distance is about 5 1-10 miles, and the descent 466 8-10 feet. This part of the route is not adapted either for a canal or a railway, unless the latter would be constructed with planes so much inclined as to make it necessary to work them with stationary power.

A reconnaissance was made of the ridge eastward as far as the Burksville and Glasgow road, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a depression, lower than Glenn's Gap, could be found between the waters of Skeggs' creek and Marrowbone creek. The lowest places in dividing ground between these streams, appeared to be as high or higher than the summit at Glenn's Gap.

It appears from the surveys and examinations which have been made, that a water communication between the Barren and Cumberland rivers is impracticable. That a communication by railway along the routes surveyed, from the summit to the Cumberland, would also be impracticable, unless constructed with inclined planes to be worked by stationary power.

A better route for a railway would probably be found along the valley of Skeggs' creek on one side, and along the valley of Marrowbone creek on the other.

The produce which descends the Barren river from the country above Peter's creek, according to the information received by Mr. Foster, amounts to about one thousand tons a year. It consists of tobacco, corn, bacon and live stock.

The only minerals of value found along the line of the survey was a bed of argillaceous iron ore, near the head waters of Line creek, about a mile north of the Tennessee line, and a small vein of lead ore near the mouth of Sulphur Lick. The bed of iron ore appears to be extensive, sufficiently so to justify the erection of iron works.

Survey of Little River.—This survey, directed by an order of the Board of the 17th of June, was commenced at Hopkinsville, upon the branch of the river called Town Fork, and carried down this stream to its junction with the East Fork; thence along the river to the Cumberland. The distance from Hopkinsville, by the course of the river, to its mouth, is 78 miles, and the descent 176 4-10 feet, equal to about 2 7-10 feet to the mile. The
estimated distance by the common road, between the same points, is 30 miles.

This river, along its whole extent, passes through a limestone district. From Hopkinsville to the mouth of the Sinking Fork, it has a narrow and deep bed, with a bottom and banks on a great part of the distance, of naked limestone rock. There are no alluvial bottoms. From the Sinking Fork to the mouth of the river the valley is wider, and alluvial bottoms occur on a considerable portion of the distance.

From Hopkinsville along the Town Fork, to its junction with the East Fork, the distance is 12 5-10 miles, and the descent 30 8-10 feet, or nearly 2 5-10 feet to the mile. This stream has a rock bed and rock banks. In August, when I examined it, the running water did not equal more than one tenth part of the quantity that would be requisite to supply a canal or slackwater navigation.

From the forks to Jackson's mill, (about one mile below the mouth of the Sinking Fork,) the distance is 37 5-10 miles, and the descent 111 5-10 feet, or about 3 feet to the mile. The channel of this part of the river varies from 80 to 100 feet in width. The bottom and banks are rock, as on the upper section. The banks, however, are a good deal higher, sometimes presenting bluffs of from 50 to 100 feet or more high. In the dry part of the season, the quantity of water is not sufficient, above the mouth of the Sinking Fork, for the supply of any sort of navigation.

From Jackson's mill to the mouth of the river, 23 miles, the descent is 34 5-10 feet, or nearly 2 4-10 feet to the mile. The river is crooked; the width of the channel will average about 120 feet; near the mouth it is a little wider. Alluvial bottoms occur along a portion of this section of the river; they are from 30 to 40 feet high above the low water. The quantity of water is probably sufficient for the supply of a slackwater navigation, with well made dams.

It would not be practicable to make an artificial canal along this stream. If a navigation is made, it must be done by building dams and locks, and converting the natural channel of the river into a canal. (The channel above Jackson's mill is too narrow and crooked for steamboats. It would be necessary, here, to have a towing path, in order that boats might be moved by horses power.) From Jackson's mill to the Cumberland, a small steamboat, in slackwater, might navigate the river.

Mr. Foster was directed to make an estimate of the cost of a slackwater navigation, or of a navigation partly by slackwater and partly by canal. As a steamboat navigation could not be made, except along the lower 23 miles, the estimate is made with a view to small navigation for boats carrying forty or fifty tons.

Estimated cost of a navigation from Hopkinsville to the mouth of the river.

196 feet of lockage including cost of locks and dams and the fixtures connected with them, $2500 per foot lift, $190,000.00
Grubbing, clearing and constructing 73 miles of towing path, $3,000 per mile, 219,000.00

Add for contingencies, 709,000.00
Aggregate cost or $10,683 8 per mile, 779,900.00

[App. to H. R. J.]
Interest at 5 per cent. payable half yearly, \(\$39,482\) 43
Repairs at $200 per mile, \(\$17,000\) 00
Pay of lock keepers and superintendence, \(\$4,000\) 00

Annual cost of the improvement when finish'd, \(\$60,482\) 43

The great length of the river from Hopkinsville to the mouth, when compared with the distance by land, and the great amount of lockage, would render the transportation of ordinary freight, upon the proposed navigation, more expensive than it would be upon a railroad; and when the character of the trade, and the transhipments, are taken into consideration, nearly as much so as upon a good turnpike road. On two thirds of the distance the navigation would be suspended during the dry season, and the trade and transportation upon this part of the river would require some other outlet. I should consider a turnpike road, or a railroad, a more useful improvement for this section of the country than the proposed navigation along Little river.

Flat boats, laden with tobacco and other produce, descend the river from Cadiz, 17 miles, to its mouth. The descending navigation could conveniently be extended up to Jackson's mill, if there was any trade to require it. When the Cumberland is high, the backwater sets up 20 miles, and sometimes further. In this stage of the water, small steamboats could ascend to Cadiz, if the leaning trees were cut from the banks. The obstructions to descending navigation, from Jackson's mill down, consist of leaning trees, a few loose rocks in the channel at various points, and a ridge of rocks across the river, at a point about two miles above the mouth.

Above Jackson's mill the river could not be improved so as to make a useful descending navigation.

The estimated expense of improving the navigation below Jackson's mill, is as follows:

- For blasting and removing 560 cubic yards of rock, a 60 cts, \(\$336\) 00
- For removing drift, snags, and clearing the islands on the channel side, \(\$524\) 00
- For removing fish dams, \(\$40\) 00
- For removing leaning timber, &c. \(\$920\) 00

Total \(\$1,820\) 00

The greater part of this money would be expended below Cadiz, where the improvement would be of public utility. There are shipped from Cadiz, annually, about 800 or 900 hogsheads of tobacco.

The country along Little river is generally fertile, and well suited for the purposes of agriculture. On the upper part, towards Hopkinsville, it is comparatively level. Near the Cumberland it is more broken, and the valleys of the streams are deeper. No minerals of any value were found along the part of the river which was surveyed.

Survey of the Salt River and of the Beech and Rolling Forks.—The distance from the Ohio river to the mouth of the Rolling Fork, is a little more than 11 5-10 miles; and the ascent, when the levels were taken, was 1 2-10 feet. This part of the river has a uniform width of about 230 feet. The water, at the time the survey was made, was represented to be 18

...
inches above low water. The least depth, at any point in the channel, was found to be 4 feet. There are bottoms along both sides of the river, for the greater part of the distance. They are about 40 feet high, above the low water plane.

From the mouth of the Rolling Fork to the foot of Burke's Island Shoal, S 7-10 miles, the ascent 11 6-10 feet, or a little more than 1 4-10 feet to the mile. The average width of the river is about 150 feet. The height of the bottoms is from 30 to 40 feet.

From the foot of Burke's Island Shoal to the head of the Falls, the distance is about 2 9-10 miles, and the ascent is 24 8-10 feet. 14 4-10 feet of this is included in what is called the Falls: and the balance in Burke's Island Shoal. On the Falls, the river is about 500 feet wide. The bed is limestone rock with an uneven surface. The bed of the river on Burke's Island Shoal, is slate rock. On the eight miles next above the Falls, there is very little descent. When it was levelled, there appeared to be only about 2-10 of a foot. This pool is about 400 feet wide at the lower, and 250 at the upper end. From the head of the 8 mile pool, to the point where the Bardstown and Louisville turnpike road crosses the river, the distance is 5 7-10 miles and the ascent nearly 8 feet. The average width of the channel is about 170 feet. Bottom lands, occur along a great portion of the distance. They are from 25 to 30 feet high above the low water of the river.

From the Bardstown road to Taylorsville the distance is 18 2-10 miles, and the ascent 45 4-10 feet. The average width of the river is about 160 feet; but portions of it do not exceed 100 feet. There are a good many small islands along this part of the river, and also between the Bardstown road and the long pool below. The bottom lands which occur along the greater part of this distance, are about 20 feet high above low water. The whole distance from the mouth of the river to Taylorsville 55 1/2 miles, and the ascent 91 feet, or nearly 17-10 feet to the mile.

The quantity of water on the 17th of October, measured about a mile below the Bardstown road, was found to be 3338 cubic feet per minute. Another measurement was made above the mouth of Cox's creek, six miles below Taylorsville, and the quantity ascertained to be 760 cubic feet per minute. The water here may have been checked in some degree by a fish dam above; the pool of which appeared to be filling up.

The most considerable obstruction to descending navigation, is at the Falls at Shepherdsville. Here the river descends 14 4-10 feet in about 1 3-10 miles and the descent on the next 1 6-10 miles is 10 4-10 feet, making in all 24 8-10 feet. On the Falls, the water runs over an uneven bed of limestone rock, and the channel is about 500 feet wide. The wide channel and the great velocity which the water acquires, reduces the depth so that boats when descending strike the projections of the bottom, unless the water is very high.

The improvements recommended by Mr. Foster, consists of four low wing dams, to be extended from the southern shore, obliquely down the stream, as represented in the accompanying map of the Falls, and of cutting off the projections in the bed of the river, so as to form a channel with an even bottom of about 70 feet in width. This improvement would only aid the descent of boats in a moderately high freshet. In a very high flood, they now pass down without much difficulty.

The other improvements consist of the removal of the leaning trees and snags, and the clearing of some small islands.
Estimated cost of improvements for a descending navigation.

For removing snags from the mouth of the river to the Rolling Fork,

\[
\text{For removing snags and leaning timber from the mouth of the Rolling Fork to Burke's Island Shoal,} \quad \$360.00 \\
\text{For removing snags, fish dams and the necessary clearing of islands from Burke's Island Shoal to Taylorsville and for removing leaning timber,} \quad 251.00 \\
\text{Excavating rock on the Falls and building wing dams,} \quad 1,251.00 \\
\text{Total,} \quad 5,833.00 \\
\text{There is at present but little produce transported upon the Salt river above the mouth of the Rolling Fork, and very few boats descend from the country above the Falls. The Bardstown and Louisville road, affords a safe and convenient communication between this part of the country and the Ohio at Louisville; most of the transportation is now done upon this road, and probably would be, if the descending navigation was improved.}
\]

An ascending navigation could be made, for small steamboats, as far up as the point where the Bardstown road crosses the river. The quantity of water would not be sufficient during the dry part of the season, much above that point. The ascent from the mouth to the Bardstown road is 457-10 feet. Add 6 feet, to give the required depth of water at the road, would make 517-10 or 52 feet. This would require four locks of 13 feet each. One to be placed below the mouth of the Rolling Fork. One upon Burke's Island Shoal. One towards the foot, and one near the head of the Falls. The dam below the Rolling Fork would make slackwater up that stream about 6½ miles.

Mr. Foster estimates the cost of the navigation as follows:

\[
\text{Locks and dams for 52 feet lockage at $500.00,} \quad 260,000.00 \\
\text{Clearing the banks 27 miles at $150.00 per mile,} \quad 4,050.00 \\
\text{Add for contingencies 7 per cent.,} \quad 18,483.00 \\
\text{Total,} \quad 282,533.00
\]

The length of the navigation would be 37 3-10 miles, and the cost $7,575.00 per mile nearly.

The Falls at Shepherdsville affords a fine site for water power.

There is now at that place one forge in operation, employed in the manufacturing blooms; and a rolling mill is in the progress of construction. There is a furnace in operation about three miles from the Falls, at which is manufactured from 700 to 800 tons of pig metal and castings. Iron ore is said to be abundant in the neighborhood of the furnace, and in other parts of the country.

Rolling Fork.—The distance from the junction of this stream with the Salt river, to the mouth of the Beech Fork, is 19 9-10 miles, and the ascent 29 6-10 feet or about 1 5-10 feet to the mile. The average width of the river is about 150 feet. On the greater part of the distance, bottom lands occur on both sides; they are generally about 30 feet high, and are usually under cultivation.
When the survey was made, the water was higher by several feet than
common low water, and the bed of the river could not be distinctly seen
along the whole distance. There appeared, however, to be but few obstruc-
tions in the way of descending boats.

This part of the Rolling Fork could be improved for ascending steamboat
navigation. Its channel is tolerably straight, and wide enough for a small
steamboat to navigate with safety. It would require two dams and locks, in
addition to the one in Salt river below the mouth of this Fork. The second
dam would raise the water for some miles up both the Rolling and Beech
Forks above their junction.

From the mouth of the Beech Fork to the Sulphur Lick creek, 51 5-10
miles, the ascent is 112 9-10 feet or nearly 2 2-10 feet to the mile. When the
water is high enough for boats to descend, the declivity of the river is nearly
uniform, except for three or four miles below the mouth of Knob creek,
where there are two rapids, one with a descent of 5 3-10 feet in about half
a mile, and one, Shackle's Falls, with a descent of 4 9-10 feet in about 4-10 of
a mile. The river is very crooked; the width of the channel varies from 60
to 200 feet; but the average width is about 120 feet. The bottoms or flats
which occur on both sides along the greater part of the river are about 18 or
20 feet high. They are frequently covered with water during freshets.

The obstructions in the way of descending navigation consist of snags
and large trees embedded in the channel—piles of drift wood—leaning tim-
ber along the banks of the river—several small low islands, and a few loose
rocks at two or three points.

The improvements required for the descending navigation are estimated
by Mr. Foster, as follows:

For removing snags and the necessary clearing of islands, $1718 00
do. do. rock 130 cubic yards a 50 cents,
75 00
do. do. leaning timber and belting on 51½ miles a $40
2060 00
do. do. snags, leaning timber &c. from the mouth of
the Beech Fork to Salt river, 20 miles a $30 per mile,
600 00

It would be difficult to make an ascending navigation along this stream.
It is too narrow and crooked to be navigated by steamboats, and during the
dry part of the season there would not be a sufficient supply of water.

Beech Fork.—The distance from the mouth of this Fork to the Bardstown
Ford 20 8-10 miles, and the ascent 4 6-10 feet or nearly 2 1-10 feet to the
mile. From the Ford to the point where the Springfield and Bard-
stown turnpike road crosses the river, 18 1-10 miles, the ascent is 5 4-10
feet or 2 9-10 feet to the mile. The whole distance from the Rolling Fork
to the Springfield road is 38 9-10 miles, and the whole ascent 95 feet.

The average width of the channel up as far as the Bardstown Ford is
about 170 feet; thence to the mouths of Hardin's creek 150 feet. The river
between this point and the Springfield road, is very variable in its width,
and contains a good many islands. The bottoms are generally narrow.
On the lower part of the river they are from 30 to 40 feet high—further
up they become lower. Above Hardin's creek they are about 20 feet above
the low water.

There are but few obstructions to a descending navigation. When the
water is high enough for boats to run, they descend the river, as far as the Rolling Fork, with comparative safety.

The cost of removing the obstructions from the Springfield road to the mouth of this Fork is estimated by Mr. Foster at $774 00.

An ascending navigation for small steamboats would be extended up from the Rolling Fork, as far as the mouth of Hardin's creek. The width of the channel on this part of the river, is tolerably uniform, and the bends are not so abrupt, as to make navigation difficult. During the dry part of the season, there would be a deficiency of water. On the 26th of September, a measurement was made of water, a little below the Bardstown Ford, and the quantity was found to be only 1281 cubic feet per minute, which would not be sufficient for the purposes of navigation with an active trade.

The estimated cost of locks and dams &c. for slackwater navigation, from the mouth of Rolling Fork to the mouth of Hardin's creek on the Beech Fork, exclusive of the lock and dam, which would be required below the Rolling Fork, for the descending navigation on the Salt river, will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99 feet of lockage, including cost of locks, dams and all their fixtures a $4700 00 per foot lift</td>
<td>$165,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearing the river banks on 55 miles a $100</td>
<td>5,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add for contingencies 7 per cent</td>
<td>470,800 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32,956 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$503,756 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The quantity of produce &c. sent annually in flat boats down the Rolling Fork is estimated at about 3000 tons. It consists of whiskey, corn, oats, flour, pork, &c. A larger quantity, say four thousand tons a year, was formerly sent down the Beech Fork. But since the turnpike road leading to Louisville has been opened, the greater part of the transportation has been done upon that road, and but few boats now descend this Fork of the river.

No minerals of value were found along the Beech Fork. The rock for a short distance, on the lower part of the river, is slate or shale; above this, it is exclusively limestone. The Rolling Fork, as far as the survey was extended, passes through a slate district.

The only mineral of value found along this stream, was iron ore. A bed of this has been opened in a slate bluff about 27½ miles above the mouth of the Beech Fork. It is found in abundance in the hills on the north side of the river, in the neighborhood of Nelson's Furnace.

Survey of Little Sandy River.—This survey was commenced at the mouth of the river, and extended up as far as Carter's Salt Works, a distance of 41½ miles by the course of the stream, and about 19 miles by a direct line. The ascent was found to be 86½ feet.

The river runs through a narrow valley which seldom exceeds half a mile in width. The hills on each side rise, generally, with moderately steep slopes, to the height of about 400 feet. The channel is crooked; its average width at the water surface when the river is high enough for boats to run, would be above 120 feet. The bottom is mostly covered with sand which lies upon slate or sandstone rock. On the shoals and rapids, the rock is
naked. The pools when the water is low are seldom over three feet deep.

Bottoms occur along the greater part of the river. At the mouth, the bottom upon which Greensburg is situated is 55 feet above the low water of the Ohio. On the opposite side of the river the ground is lower. Further up the bottoms are lower, and frequently are not more than 12 feet above the low water on one side, while on the other, they are considerably higher. These low flats are mostly found between the mouth and Ward's furnace.

There appears to be a sand bar at the mouth of the Little Sandy, which extends some distance into the Ohio river. At the time the survey was made, the water was too high to permit an examination to ascertain its extent. At low water the depth over the bar is represented to be less than one foot.

From the low water of the Ohio to the surface of the pool at the head of the Falls, the ascent is 28½ feet, and is divided as follows: from the mouth of the river to the foot of the Falls 15 feet, ascent in the Falls 5½ feet, height of the dam at the head of the Falls 8 feet. The distance from the dam to the mouth of the river is 1½ miles. The distance from the dam to Carter's Salt Works is 39 9-10 miles and the ascent 58 feet, or a little more than 1 4-10 feet to the mile.

A safe descending navigation, could be made along that part of the river between the Falls and Carter's Salt Works, by removing the dams or building locks or sluices in them, and by removing the other obstructions. A lock of large lift or two of smaller lift would be necessary at the Falls to enable boats to descend to the Ohio river when the water would be low. When the water of the Ohio is high enough to cover the Falls, boats can pass out without the aid of locks. When the Sandy river is very high, boats can pass over the dams in their present condition, but it requires a much greater rise than would be necessary if the dams were out of the way.

If the descending navigation should be improved by removing the dams and other obstructions, the expense would depend materially upon the value of the water power which would be destroyed. If the improvement should be made by putting sluices or locks into the dams, these sluices or locks would constitute the principal item of expense. The plan mentioned by Mr. Buford for passing the Falls, is to cut a canal from a point above the dam, about 600 feet across the bend, and construct a lock that would enter the river below the Falls. This would enable boats to pass the Falls and go out into the Ohio river whenever the water would be 10 feet or more above the low water plane.

A valuable water power could be created at this place, by raising the dam at the head of the Falls a few feet higher; and forming a canal across the bend in the river, and down the right bank to some convenient point below. This water power canal might form a part of a navigation.

To make a slackwater navigation along this river, it would require two locks of high lift to overcome the ascent between the head of the Falls and the Ohio, and either five or six between the Falls and Carter's Salt Works, of smaller lift, say from 9 to 12 feet. The river is too crooked, and not wide enough to be navigated by steamboats, such as would be used upon the Ohio river; and a towing path would be necessary in order that boats &c. could be propelled by horses power. Materials for building are abundant, and good sites could be had for locks and dams.
During the dry part of the season the water becomes so low that the supply would not be sufficient for the purposes of navigation. It was measured on the 6th of September, at a point 18½ miles from the mouth of the river, and the quantity was found to be 800 cubic feet per minute. It was measured again on the 15th of September, at the crossing of the Owingsville and Big Sandy turnpike road, 39½ miles from the mouth, and the quantity found there was 1337 cubic feet per minute, but the water was said to be not at its lowest stage.

The supply from the East Fork, which enters the river 12½ miles above its mouth by water, and about 6 miles by land, is represented to be 400 cubic feet per minute at its lowest stage. During the greater part of the year, the supply of water would be abundant for navigation with any amount of trade.

There are four dams across the river below Carter's Salt Works, one at the Falls 1½ miles from the Ohio 8 feet high; one at Trimble's Iron Works 13½ miles from the Ohio 9½ feet high; one at Ward's Iron Works 25½ miles from the mouth of the river 10½ feet high; one at the Old Pactolus Iron Works, 36 miles from mouth of river of 5½ feet high. These dams were built for the purpose of creating water power to drive the machinery of iron works and mills.

There are four furnaces on the Little Sandy, one of which is not in operation, and two forges. The three furnaces make about 2500 tons of pigmetal and castings in a year. Raccoon furnace owned by Trimble and Woodrow is driven by steam. Trimble's and Ward's furnaces are both driven by the water of the river, as are also the two forges, except during the dry part of the year when the quantity of water is not sufficient to drive all the machinery. The Pactolus furnace was also driven by the water of the river.

Salt was formerly manufactured upon the Little Sandy in considerable quantities, but Carter's Salt Works is the only one in operation. The produce of this is about 30 bushels per day. The salt is represented to be of good quality.

Iron ore is abundant all over the country; it is found near the summits of the hills in beds of from 6 inches to 6 feet or more thick. The iron manufactured from it is generally of very superior quality for castings. The bar iron is also represented to be good.

Coal is found along the river from the mouth up to Carter's Salt Works, but the beds are generally thin, and the coal so far as it has been explored is not of the best quality. At Trimble's Iron Works a mine has been opened where two beds of coal, one 18 and the other 24 inches thick, lie together, separated by a layer of shale, only 10 inches thick. At Carter's Salt Furnace, the coal bed is 3 feet thick, and the coal is of good quality.

The country would furnish for transportation, if the navigation of the river was improved, iron, coal, timber and perhaps salt. The quantity of iron now produced is said to be 2500 tons, as iron ore, coal, and timber are abundant, this quantity might be considerably increased. The coal mines that are now opened, do not furnish coal of so good a quality as that found along the Ohio river, above the Little Sandy, and unless better beds are found, the Little Sandy coal cannot compete successfully in the market with that from the banks of the Ohio. If the iron works were multiplied the trade in timber would be limited as the timber of the country would be mostly used in manufacture of the iron.
The cost of a slackwater navigation from the mouth of the river up to Carter's Salt Works, is estimated at about $340,000, exclusive of the cost of a towing path. The expense of maintaining a towing path would be very considerable on account of the great number of ravines which it would be necessary to cross with bridges and culverts, and of the light sandy quality of the soil.

Survey of a line for a Dirt Turnpike road from Washington in Nelson county to the mouth of Big Sandy river.—Mr. Eastin was required by his instructions to make such an examination of the country as would enable him to mark out the shortest and best route for a road from Washington, through Clarksburg and Greenupsburg to the mouth of Big Sandy river; and to make an estimate of the probable cost of constructing it; also to locate bridges where the line would cross the Little Sandy, Tygert's creek and the Kimmickonnick creek, and to make an estimate of the cost of building them. The grades in the road were to be limited to two degrees.

The survey was commenced at Washington, and a line was traced along the present road, to the mouth of Big Sandy. The distance was found to be 85 3-10 miles. On a part of this route, viz: between the Kimmickonnick and Little Sandy, a road could not be made conveniently with grades of less than 3 or 4 degrees. Another route passing around by the river was examined and adopted.

The line upon which the road was located commenced at the turnpike (main street) in Washington and passing through——street continues along on, or as near to the old road as the ground would permit 2¾ miles to the Maysville and Mountsterling turnpike road; thence 5 2-10 miles to Williamsburg; thence 4 3-10 miles to Thomas Marshall's cross roads; thence 2 7-10 miles to Towlesburg; thence 2 5-10 miles to Cabin creek; thence 3 miles to the summit of the dividing ridge between the waters of Cabin and Salt Lick creeks; thence along the valley of Salt Lick creek 8 4-10 miles to Clarksburg; thence 3 7-10 miles to Vanceburg; thence over the Ohio bottom lands near the base of the hill 9 6-10 miles to the Kimmickonnick creek near the mouth of Montgomery's creek; thence along near the bank of the Ohio, over the bottom land 15 2-10 miles to Tygert's creek at a point about 4-10 of mile above its mouth; thence along the river bank over bottom land 15 6-10 miles to the Little Sandy at Greenupsburg; thence through Greenupsburg along second street, and along the Ohio bottoms near the river 19 miles to the Ferry at the mouth of Big Sandy river.

The limestone district extends from Washington to the dividing ridge between the waters of Cabin and Salt Lick creeks 20 ½ miles. A dirt turnpike road along this part of the route, would be formed principally of limestone loam which during the wet season of the year would make an inferior road. From this ridge to Vanceburg, about 12 miles, the road would be made mostly over the alluvial bottoms of the Salt Lick creek. These bottoms are from half a mile to a mile wide; near the hills they are low, and the ground is a good deal wet and marshy. The materials to form a dirt road on this part of the route, would be clayey loam, vegetable mould and some part of the way gravel. This part of the road would require a good many culverts and drains.

From Vanceburg to the mouth of Big Sandy 59 4-10 miles, the route lies along the Ohio bottoms; the road is located where it was practicable on the 9 [App. to H. R. J.]}
highest and dryest ground. The soil along the high parts of these bottoms is generally a sandy loam with a pretty large proportion of sand. It is better adapted for the purposes of a dirt road than the soil along the other portions of the route. The width of the bottoms varies from ¼ of a mile to ½ miles. The ground is generally higher near the river bank than along the base of the hills, where it is frequently low and marshy, and sometimes covered with pools of water. From Vancouer to the Kinnickonnick these pools extend along the greater part of the distance, and some of them have no natural drain. The hills are from 200 to 400 feet high. They are frequently intersected by ravines, the water from which, in passing across the bottoms has made broad and deep channels. Each of these channels or ravines will require a culvert or bridge.

The principal bridges will be across the Kinnickonnick creek, Tygert’s creek, and the Little Sandy river. These bridges have been located and separate estimates made of their cost as required by the act of Assembly, of February 23d, 1837, entitled, an act to build a bridge across Kinnickonnick.

The bridge over Kinnickonnick will have a single span of 150 feet, and the expense of building it is estimated at $43,567 50.

The bridge over Tygert’s creek will have a single span of 150 feet. The estimated cost is $30,089 60.

The bridge over Little Sandy river will have a single span of 150 feet. The cost of building it together with the embankments is estimated at $27,407 80. The height from the low water of the Ohio to the lower timbers of this bridge will be 61½ feet which is one foot above the high flood of 1832.

The estimates are made for bridges with substantial stone abutments and timber, superstructure with double roadways, to be covered in the usual manner of truss bridges.

The road is to be graded 30 feet wide, and the timber to be cleared from a width of 60 feet. The whole cost of the road including the bridges is estimated by Mr. Eastin at $267,968 86.

Add for contingencies, superintendence &e. 10 per cent., $29,796 88

$294,765 74

For the details of the estimates, see the Schedule No. 2.

Mr. Eastin supposes that it will be necessary to cover about 20 miles of the road with broken stone, which is estimated at $3200 per mile; this added to the cost of the dirt road makes $358,763 74.

The route upon which the new road is located is 6 6-10 miles longer than the old road. This increase of distance is between Kinnickonnick and the mouth of Little Sandy, where the old road passes over the hills. The new line is carried around the bend of the river, on level ground. It passes through a thickly settled and well cultivated district, and the road would have an easy communication with the Ohio canal, and with a good road leading from Portsmouth into the interior of Ohio.

The line of the road enters the iron district near where it crosses Tygert’s creek, and ore is found in abundance in the hills, between that point and the mouth of Big Sandy. It occurs in beds, from 10 to 30 inches thick, near the summits of the hills in the vicinity of Tygert’s creek. Further up the river, the beds are lower and thicker. The ore is represented to yield 33 to 50 per cent. of iron. Specimens of most of the ores are deposited in the Engineer’s office.
The quantity of iron (pig metal and castings) manufactured annually in Greenup county is represented to be 70.43 tons.

The first coal was observed near the mouth of Little Sandy river. Between this point and the mouth of Big Sandy, it is found in beds of from 1 foot or less to 3 feet 10 inches thick. The thickest bed of coal is formed of two layers, separated by a layer of slate about 10 inches thick, which leaves only 3 feet of coal.

Coal and iron are frequently found in the same hill—the iron towards the summit, and the coal lower down.

As this road passes along the Ohio river, there would probably be but little transportation upon it during the season of navigation. In winter, there would be more; but a dirt turnpike road would not be well adapted to the conveyance of heavy loads at that season of the year. The road would be of great advantage to the common travel of the country. A large number of horses, mules, and hogs are driven over this route, every year, to market. These would pay a considerable toll, without doing much injury to the road.

The expenses of repairs would depend upon the amount of travel. If there was no heavy transportation, the repairs might be put down at $75 per mile, which for 92 miles, will be $6,900.00

The interest on the cost of the road and bridges exclusive of the stone covering, paid semi-annually, would be at 5 per cent. per annum, $14,922.51

Making the annual expense of the road, $21,822.51

The report of the survey and location of the Turnpike Road from Bardstown to Glasgow was communicated to the President and managers of the Bardstown and Green River Turnpike Road Company. All the works upon the line of the road were laid out and prepared for contract under the direction of Mr. Eastin.

The length of the road is 67 miles, the width of the graded surface is 40 feet; of the stone road way 18 feet on a part of the distance and 15 feet on the remaining part. The timber is cut off on a width of 60 feet. 32 miles of the road is to be covered with a stone roadway, the remaining 35 miles will be a gravel or dirt road. The longitudinal inclination or grade is limited to two degrees or an ascent or descent of 1 foot in 28.5-100 feet.

The cost of the road, estimated at the contract prices, including the bridges over the Beech Fork, the Rolling Fork and the Green river—eleven small bridges and all other work necessary to complete it is $301,000.00. The expense of covering the 35 miles of the gravel part of the road with a stone roadway, is estimated at $112,000.00, which added to the cost of the road, as now proposed to be made, gives $413,000.00 as the cost, with stone roadway along the whole distance.

There will be a summer road, 28 feet wide, along the whole line, except where the transverse slope of the hills is too steep to permit the graded bed to be made wide enough without a considerable addition to the expense.

The reports of Mr. Eastin, relative to the Lexington & Winchester and Louisville & Elizabethtown turnpike roads, were made to the Board of Internal Improvement in March last.

The report of the survey of the part of the Lexington, Harrodsburg, and Perryville turnpike road, between Lexington and the Elkhorn creek,
at Elgin's tavern, which was located and prepared for contract by Mr. Eastin, was made to the President and Directors of the road company. The length of this part of the road is 5 64-100 miles; the width of the graded surface will be 30 feet; width of stone road-way, 18 feet—stone cover to be not less than one foot thick.

The estimated cost of the road, including culverts and all the necessary works, is $32,307 11, or $5,314 11, or nearly.

The fourth section of an act to incorporate the Green River Turnpike Road Company, appropriates a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars, to construct a "turnpike on a part of said road, one mile, or less, to commence on the south side of Little Barren river, at the point where the Nashville road crosses the same, extending to the house of widow Bunnel, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Internal Improvement, so soon as may be practicable." The road to be 30 feet wide, and not to exceed four degrees elevation in grade. The hill up which the road will pass, is called Elk Hill.

In compliance with instructions from the President of the Board, Mr. Eastin was directed to lay out a road between the points referred to in the law, and to make an estimate of its cost.

As this line of road would form a part of the main line of road which leads from Lexington to Nashville, and along a portion of which a turnpike is now laid out, with grades not exceeding two degrees, and the work on which is now in progress; it was deemed advisable to lay out the road up this hill, with a grade of two degrees, and directions were given accordingly.

When the old road was examined, it was found, that to follow its course would require an inclination, or grade, of nearly four degrees, and that the construction of the new road, upon this line, would be very expensive. This line is designated on the accompanying map, by the letter A. Another line was then examined, commencing at a point on the river 1040 feet above the crossing of the old road, and passing up a ravine, along the line designated on the map by the letter C, 4,655 feet to the summit of the hill, with an inclination not exceeding two degrees, thence to the old road at Brent's house, and along it to the house of widow Bunnel, 2045 feet. This line measured from the river, is 900 feet longer than the old road. From the North bank of the river, this new line will pass up a ravine, with an inclination not exceeding two degrees, and intersect the road about a mile and a quarter from the present Ford. The construction of a road upon this part of the line would not be very expensive.

There is a good site for a bridge at the point where the new line crosses the river, and the Ford would be as good as the old one.

The estimated cost of forming a turnpike road along the new line, from the south bank of the river, at the point marked B, on the map, to the point D, near the top of the hill, 3962 feet, is $6,047 15. From the point D, to the intersection of the old road, at Brent's, the common surface of the ground is sufficiently even for a common road.

If this road is directed to be made, I would recommend the adoption of the new line. The road should be changed on both sides of the river.

An examination has been made of the road over Big Hill, being a part of the road leading from Burksville, in Cumberland county, to Glasgow, in
Barren county, as required by the act, entitled, an act for the improvement of the Big Hill road, in Cumberland county.

A line was traced along the old road, and the ascent on the Burksville side of the hill was found to be 319 feet; and the descent from the summit to a branch of the Marrowbone creek, was found to be 240½ feet. The grades vary from five to twelve degrees. A line, commencing at the clerk’s office, was traced over the hill, with grades not exceeding four degrees, and terminated at the junction of two branches of Marrowbone creek, near Haggard’s house. The cost of a road on this line, commencing at a point 1100 feet from the clerk’s office, and ending at Mrs. Haggard’s house, is estimated at $29,015 90.

One line was run from the court-house, passing by Dr. Owsley’s house, along the road to Columbia, to a branch passing through the farm of Milton King; thence up the branch to the top of the Big Hill, 16,025 feet from the clerk’s office, ascent 149 feet; thence down a ravine to Marrowbone creek, 4124 feet to the Forks, at Mr. Haggard’s, whole distance 20,194 feet, or about 1 9-10 miles further than by the route over the hill. The cost of a turnpike road along this line is estimated at about $5,000 per mile. A good common road could be opened at a moderate expense, which would be as good as the other parts of the road between Burksville and Glasgow. The hill where the present road passes is 170 feet higher than the hill where the new line crosses.

If an improvement of this road is directed, I would recommend a change in the route, as it is not practicable to make a good road on or near the line of the old one.

**Muldrow’s Hill Turnpike Road.**—The contract of Douglass and Knott for making the road over the two hills, is completed, and the road has been accepted.

The cost of this part of the road, at the contract prices, is $13,388 85

| Allowance by the Board, under the act approved February 9th, 1836 | 3,089 45 |
| Contract price for toll-house and gate | 220 00 |
| **Total** | **$18,698 30** |

By an order of the Board of the 4th of March, Mr. Eastin was required to lay out and put under contract the extension of the road, as authorized by the act approved February 23d, 1837, entitled, an act to erect a bridge over the Rolling Fork of Salt River, &c., and to locate, and make an estimate of the cost of a bridge over the Rolling Fork. The road was accordingly laid out, and a contract entered into with Sanders and Singleton, to construct the road for the sum of $12,844 00. It was understood that the work would be finished in November, 1833. The length of the new part of the road will be 2 63-100 miles, and the whole road, including the finished part, will be 4 57-100 miles.

The work executed under this contract, up to the 14th of November, was estimated at $2,517 00

Leaving to be executed, work to the amount of 10,327 00

The road is to be graded 30 feet wide; the stone roadway to be 18 feet wide, and one foot deep; timber to be cut away on a width of 60 feet.
The tolls collected upon this road, from the 20th of March to the first of November, amounted, exclusive of the gate-keeper's pay, to $367.93.

The bridge over the Rolling Fork is estimated to cost $11,679.50. It will have a single span of 150 feet. The abutments will be formed of substantial stone masonry. The superstructure will be timber, with a double roadway, covered in the manner of common truss bridges.

The alterations and improvements, authorized by an act, approved February 23rd, 1837, to be made on the road leading from Mountsterling, through Prestonsburg and Pikeville, to the Virginia line, have been laid out, except the six bridges between the first crossing of Sandy river and Pikeville, and the greater part of the work has been executed.

In the agreement entered into between the President of the Board and Samuel May, the latter agreed to execute all the work required by the above act, in such manner as the Engineer, who should be sent to lay it out, should direct, for the sum of $10,000.00. The act relative to this road, approved February 11th, 1836, requires that the bridges should be constructed with "sufficient stone abutments." The six bridges which are to be built, should be raised above the floods of the Sandy river, and they require to be from 30 to 35 feet high. If they are to be built up with stone abutments from the bottoms of the streams which they cross, the expense will greatly exceed the whole appropriation. Mr. Buford, after ascertaining the facts with regard to these bridges, deferred laying them out until he should receive further instructions.

A detailed description, and an estimate of the work laid out, is contained in the report of Mr. Buford. The work executed up to the first of November last, amounted to $4,636, leaving work to be done under contract, amounting to $5,364. The bridges can be laid out whenever the contractor is ready to commence building them.

Licking River Navigation.—The survey of the Licking river has been continued from the Lower Blue Licks to the town of West Liberty, the point designated by law. The whole distance from the mouth of the river to West Liberty is 231 miles, and the whole ascent 310 feet. As the lockage is now arranged, there will be 21 locks; the lifts vary from 9 to 18 feet.

From the Lower Blue Licks up as far as the mouth of Slate creek (145½ miles from the Ohio) the channel varies from 250 to 400 feet in width. The valley is narrow and the bottoms, where they occur, are about 40 feet high above the low water. On this part of the river, the locks and dams will have foundations of limestone rock. The lifts of the locks will average from 15 to 16½ feet.

From the mouth of Slate creek to the mouth of Beaver creek the river, for the greater part of the distance, runs through a wide valley—the distance from hill to hill, being in some places, nearly three miles. The channel is crooked; it varies in width from 180 to 250 feet. Along the wide part of the valley, the bottoms are low, sometimes not more than 20 feet above low water. Deposits of sand are formed behind most of the points and short bends. The locks on this part of the river will have lifts of from 9 to 12 feet. The foundations of the locks and dams will be slate rock.

A little above Beaver creek the valley becomes narrow, and continues so, as far up as McLure's mill, about 6 miles below West Liberty. On this narrow part of the valley the hills are very high, steep, and present cliffs of naked rock along a great part of the distance. The bottoms where they occur
average from 30 to 40 feet high above low water. The channel of this part of the river is a good deal obstructed by large masses of rock, some of which, contain 4 or 500 cubic yards. Good sites are found for the locks and dams; the lifts are from 15 to 18 feet. From McCloud's mill to West Liberty the bottoms are broad and low, and the channel of the river is very crooked.

Building materials are generally found near the sites of all the locks. Limestone will be used mostly for walls below the mouth of Slate creek, and sandstone above. Timber is abundant for all building purposes.

The Schedule accompanying Mr. Buford's report, marked No. 3, exhibits the estimated quantity of materials in the locks and dams from No. 10 to 21, both inclusive.

The Schedule marked No. 4, exhibits the lifts of the locks—the length and height of the dams—length of the pool—distance of each lock from the mouth of the river—estimated cost of each lock and dam; the first five not including the cost of hydraulic lime) separate cost of lime for the first five locks—clearing the channel of the river, and banks—lock houses and damages.

The Schedule marked No. 5, exhibits the estimated quantity of materials required for each lock and dam from No. 10 to 21 both inclusive, with the estimated cost or value of each, including workmanship.

The Schedule marked No. 6, exhibits the estimated quantity of materials in the first five locks and dams with the cost or value of each, including workmanship at the contract prices.

The first five locks and dams which were put under contract on the 24th of October last, are to be commenced, as provided by the contracts, on or before the first day of January, 1838. The first payment for work done is not required to be made until the first of February, following. The contracts provide that these locks and dams shall be completed on or before the 30th of November, 1840.

The cost of the work embraced in the contracts for these five locks and dams at the contract prices is estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lock No.</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$94,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>94,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>74,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>81,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>80,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic lime for the five locks and dam abutment</td>
<td>25,440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated cost of the first five locks and dams exclusive of contingencies, lock houses, damages and superintendence, $450,870

The cost of lock houses, and other buildings necessary for the lock keepers, are estimated at $1200 for each lock, or $6,000 for the five locks. Add to this $31,980 90, being 7 per cent. on the estimated cost of locks, dams and lock houses, to cover unforeseen expenses, superintendence &c. gives for the estimated cost of five locks and dams, complete with all the necessary fixtures $482,850 90.

The aggregate cost of the improvement from the mouth of the river to West Liberty 231 miles with a lockage of 310 feet, including locks, dams and their fixtures, clearing the channel and banks of the river, damages to
private property and 7 per cent. for contingencies, superintendence &c. is $1,826,481.00. This work, if the Legislature make the requisite appropriations of money, can be finished in about 4 years.

Kentucky River Navigation.—The account of work done upon the locks and dams which are under contract, has not been so great as was expected, when the last report of the Board was communicated to the Legislature. When the locks and dams were laid out and put under contract; estimates of the cost of the work were made, predicated upon the value of labor and materials, as iron, &c., for building, and of supplies for the subsistence of workmen. The contractors agreed to do the work at the prices put down in these estimates. During the last winter and spring, the prices of labor and materials, and of supplies, was considerably higher than they were when the estimates and contracts were made, so that the expenses of the work, instead of leaving a reasonable profit, would leave the contractors generally in debt. Under these circumstances they were not willing to prosecute their contracts vigorously until the price of provisions and labor would be reduced. The Board was advised from time to time of the slow progress of the work and of the causes which induced the contractors to proceed so tardily. As some difficulty was apprehended in procuring the funds necessary to meet the expenses of the work, if prosecuted with a large force, in the early part of the season; the contractors were permitted by the consent or direction of the Board, to continue their operations with comparatively small force until the 17th of June, when they were ordered to increase it, so as to have a certain number of men upon each lock and dam. This order to increase the force was not complied with to the full extent, for the reason as the contractors state, that they could not engage men to come from a distance and commence work upon the river at that season of the year, without the promise of higher wages than their contract prices would enable them to pay. The price of labor is now somewhat reduced, and the price of provisions is reduced from 20 to 40 per cent.

Materials, to a considerable extent, are delivered on the ground at all the locks, and the masonry has been commenced at four of them, viz: Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. Preparations were twice made to commence the mason work at lock No. 1, but a sudden rise in the Ohio river, high enough to cover the coffer dam, at each time, prevented it. The work at this lock has been a good deal retarded by the freshets of the Ohio, particularly during the months of October and November. It has also been retarded, to some extent, at lock No. 2.

The pits of the locks are all excavated or nearly so, except lock No. 1, which is only partly done. Hard limestone rock forms the bottoms of the pits at Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5. At No. 1, the bottom of the pit is slate rock, sufficiently hard however, to form a firm foundation for the lock. The dam at this place will have a slate rock foundation, as also the abutment on the shore opposite to the lock.

The amount and value of work done and materials furnished, and for which estimates were made up to the 20th of November, the date of Mr. Stealey’s report, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lock and Dam</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>$10,427.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>10,336.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>13,925.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Materials have been delivered on the ground at all the locks, and the masonry has been commenced at four of them, viz: Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. Preparations were twice made to commence the mason work at lock No. 1, but a sudden rise in the Ohio river, high enough to cover the coffer dam, at each time, prevented it. The work at this lock has been a good deal retarded by the freshets of the Ohio, particularly during the months of October and November. It has also been retarded, to some extent, at lock No. 2.
Lock and dam No. 4, 17,243 00
Lock and dam No. 5, 15,940 00

$67,871 00

So much of the timber along the banks of the river between Finn's Ripple and dam No. 1, 93 miles, as it will be necessary to remove before the navigation is opened, has been girdled or deadened. This timber should be cut down towards the close of the next season, or before the dams are raised, in order that it may be carried off by the freshets of the river. As the trees will be partly dry, it is presumed that they will float away without the labor and expense of cutting them in pieces.

The expenses incurred in deadening this timber amounts to $955 00.

The hydraulic lime used in building the locks on this river and also that used upon the Green river works during the present season, has been furnished from the manufactory at Louisville, purchased by the Board in March last. This establishment manufactures from 75 to 100 barrels per day, and if kept in constant operation, can probably furnish all the lime required during the next season for the Green river works, and those now under contract on the Kentucky river. The lime costs when packed in good barrels at the mill, about $1.50 per barrel. The cost of transporting it to the Kentucky river works, has heretofore been from 50 cents to $1.00 per barrel, but a contract has recently been entered into with Philip Swigert & Co., to deliver 3000 barrels at each of the five locks under contract for 62½ cents per barrel. This will probably be as much as will be required during the next season.

The hydraulic lime manufactory is managed by a superintendent, appointed by the Board, who employs workmen and directs their labor, and makes all contracts, and pays all monies necessary for the manufacture and safe keeping of the lime, and for its transportation to the works when directed to do so. His accounts are made out monthly and transmitted to the Secretary of the Board.

There is a large quantity of lime manufactured and now on hand in Louisville, a part of which is designed for the Green river, and a part for the locks, &c. on the Kentucky river. The whole number of barrels manufactured up to the 1st day of November, was 9555. The whole expense up to this time, exclusive of the cost of the mill, was $14,160 60. The mill cost $3,500 00. The lowest offer made to the Board to furnish hydraulic lime for locks on the Kentucky river, prior to the purchase of the mill at Louisville, was $2 25 per barrel, or about 75 cents per barrel more than it now costs.

In compliance with an order of the Board, dated 17th June, I have caused examinations to be made for hydraulic lime along the upper part of the Kentucky river. These examinations have resulted in the discovery of stone of a good quality for manufacture of hydraulic lime, along the greater part of the distance between the town of Irvine and the mouth of Muddy creek. Experiments were made by burning and grinding a considerable quantity of the rock, at two or three points. The ground lime was made into mortar, and put under water when in a soft state; a variety of experiments of this kind was made, all of which have resulted satisfactorily, and give evidence that the lime is of superior quality. The report of Mr. George Stealey, who made the successful examinations, will give the par-
Detailed particulars relating to locality, manner of making experiments, &c. Specimens of the stone, and of the mortar made from the burnt lime, are deposited in the Engineers office. The best position for manufacturing, appears to be at the mouth of Red river, where the machinery could be propelled by water power.

The locks and dams, now under contract, could not be finished next season, without the employment of a force so large that the labor could not be applied to the best advantage. The employment of such a force would, I think, increase the expense so much as to compel the contractors to abandon their contracts, unless the price of labor should be still further reduced. If the time of completing the work is extended to the fall of 1839, the locks and dams can be built at the present prices of labor, and leave a reasonable profit to the contractors.

Green and Barren River Navigation.—This improvement being under the superintendence of the Green River Commissioners, I have no direction in its management, except to appoint the resident and assistant Engineers, and to execute any special orders that the Board of Internal Improvement may give in relation to it.

On the 6th of March, the Board made an order directing the Chief Engineer to examine the works on Green and Barren rivers, and make report to the Board. The works were examined, and a report of their condition was made agreeably to the order. While engaged on this duty I examined, with Mr. Livermore, all the works, so far as they could be examined, and all the plans of work to be constructed. Some alterations were suggested in the plans of the locks, and also of the dams, which would increase the stability, and also the expense. These alterations Mr. Livermore informs me have been made.

In compliance with an order of the Board of Internal Improvement of the 18th August, I prepared general specifications for the construction of turnpike roads, and a copy was forwarded to the President of the company for each road in which the State has an interest, with a request that such road should be constructed in the manner required by the specifications. A copy of these specifications is herewith communicated.

A Schedule, exhibiting the length and cost of each turnpike road, together with all general information contained in the reports of the several companies to the Board of Internal Improvement, is in the course of preparation, and will be submitted as a part of this report, as soon as the information necessary to complete it can be obtained.

The Schedule marked No. 8, exhibits a statement of the expenses, exclusive of the salaries of Engineers, of each of the surveys made during the present season.

The reports of the resident Engineers are herewith communicated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SYLVESTER WELCH,
Chief Engineer of Kentucky.
### SCHEDULE No. 1.

**Detailed estimate of the cost of four Locks and Dams on the Great Shoals.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>At Foot of Smith's Shoal</th>
<th>At Head of Smith's Shoal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity, Price, Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Masonry in Perches,</td>
<td>8,700 $7.00 $51,900</td>
<td>8,700 $7.00 $51,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble Masonry, do.</td>
<td>350 4.00 1,400</td>
<td>350 4.00 1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coursed Masonry in abut. do.</td>
<td>1,400 4.00 5,600</td>
<td>1,400 4.00 5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope Wall, do.</td>
<td>1,000 1.50 1,500</td>
<td>1,000 1.50 1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work of Lock, -</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought Iron, lbs.</td>
<td>14,600 2.00 22,920</td>
<td>14,600 2.00 22,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast Iron, do.</td>
<td>7,000 12.50 87,500</td>
<td>7,000 12.50 87,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber above Lock, feet lineal,</td>
<td>35,000 12.50 43,750</td>
<td>35,000 12.50 43,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plank, feet B. M.</td>
<td>40,000 3.00 1,200</td>
<td>40,000 3.00 1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Filling, cubic y'd,</td>
<td>5,500 5.00 22,500</td>
<td>5,500 5.00 22,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, lbs.</td>
<td>5,400 12.50 67,500</td>
<td>5,400 12.50 67,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelling, cubic y'd,</td>
<td>3,000 5.00 15,000</td>
<td>3,000 5.00 15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Rock excavation, do.</td>
<td>1,500 7.50 11,250</td>
<td>1,500 7.50 11,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common excavation, do.</td>
<td>30,000 15.00 450,000</td>
<td>30,000 15.00 450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embankment, do.</td>
<td>6,000 15.00 90,000</td>
<td>6,000 15.00 90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detached Rock, do.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam, feet lineal,</td>
<td>350 55.00 19,250</td>
<td>350 55.00 19,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic lime, bushels,</td>
<td>15,000 40.00 600,000</td>
<td>15,000 40.00 600,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $108,070

**Total:** $129,448
### On Long Shoal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular Masonry in Perches,</td>
<td>8,700</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$51,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble Masonry, do.</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coursed Masonry in abut. do.</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope Wall, do.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work of Lock, -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought Iron, lbs.</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast Iron, do.</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber above Lock, feet lineal, -</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>4,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plank, feet B. M.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Filling, cubic y'ds,</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, lbs.</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelling, cubic y'ds.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought Iron, cubic y'ds.</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast Iron, lbs.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber above Lock, feet lineal, -</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plank, feet B. M.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydorclic lime, bushels,</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$116,945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### On Shallowen's Shoal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular Masonry in Perches,</td>
<td>8,700</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$51,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble Masonry, do.</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coursed Masonry in abut. do.</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope Wall, do.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work of Lock, -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought Iron, lbs.</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast Iron, do.</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber above Lock, feet lineal, -</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>4,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plank, feet B. M.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Filling, cubic y'ds,</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, lbs.</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelling, cubic y'ds.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Rock excavation, do.</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common excavation, do.</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embankment, do.</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydorclic lime, bushels,</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$116,470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lower Lock and Dam, $108,670
Second Lock and Dam, $125,945
Third Lock and Dam, $116,945
Upper Lock and Dam, $126,470
Add seven per cent for Lock Houses, Engineering, &c.
Total, $503,895
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H OF BIG SANDY</th>
<th>To face page 76 of App. to H. R. J.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>331.2</td>
<td>1,618 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306.9</td>
<td>1,189 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>318.7</td>
<td>1,039 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319.7</td>
<td>1,149 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326.3</td>
<td>1,306 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328.3</td>
<td>2,636 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182.9</td>
<td>509 35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost of Road, $267,968 86
Amount for contingencies, 26,796 80
### ESTIMATE OF THE TURNIPKE ROAD FROM WASHINGTON TO THE MOUTH OF BIG SANDY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Sections</th>
<th>Length of Road in Miles</th>
<th>Total cost of Road, $</th>
<th>Remarks, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>310.4</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Crosses Ctlett's Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>316.4</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Crosses Key's Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>286.8</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Crosses Wolf's pen. Branch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>313.8</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Crosses Cay's Branch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>340.3</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Crosses Hood's Branch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>375.9</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Crosses Garver's Run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>311.5</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Crosses Little Sandy River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>306.0</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Cross Smith's Branches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>314.5</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Crosses Eagle Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>325.4</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Pouing Portment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>374.7</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Crosses Rock Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>313.9</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Crosses Kansasville.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>317.3</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Crosses Sand Branch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>318.4</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Gruber's Fork.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>315.4</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Crosses Salt Fork Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>315.7</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Crosses Salt Fork, Chebula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>317.5</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Dividing Ridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>318.0</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Crosses Cabin Creek &amp; Hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>318.0</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>County line, Musco &amp; Lewis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>318.0</td>
<td>20 30 46 32 117 82 105</td>
<td>Pass the Willamia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXHIBITING THE LOCALITIES, COST, &c. of the 21 Locks and Dams upon the Licking River Navigation, from the mouth to West Liberty, the distance being 231 mile, and the Lockage 316 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 1.</td>
<td>Three mile ripple</td>
<td>17½</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 2.</td>
<td>Six mile ripple</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>16½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 3.</td>
<td>Dutchman's ripple</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>11½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 4.</td>
<td>Willow ripple</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>9½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 5.</td>
<td>Hendrick's ripple</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>7½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 6.</td>
<td>Falmouth</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 7.</td>
<td>Boy's fish dam</td>
<td>15½</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 8.</td>
<td>Claysville</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>13½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 9.</td>
<td>Panther creek ripple</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>15½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 10.</td>
<td>Island below Flemingck</td>
<td>16½</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>20½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 11.</td>
<td>Andrews' mill</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>13½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 12.</td>
<td>Ringo's mill</td>
<td>15½</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 13.</td>
<td>Achison's ripple</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>11½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 14.</td>
<td>Ike's mill</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>6½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 15.</td>
<td>Adams' ripple</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>6½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 16.</td>
<td>Caud's shoal</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>6½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 17.</td>
<td>Gill's mill</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>9½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 18.</td>
<td>Wilson's ripple</td>
<td>15½</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>12½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material/Work Area</td>
<td>No. 18</td>
<td>No. 19</td>
<td>No. 20</td>
<td>No. 21</td>
<td>No. 22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble masonry in breast of locks</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmanship in gates</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work in foundations and gates, per foot linear</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry in the back walls, per yard of lock</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmanship in foundations and gates, per foot linear</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation below low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast iron, doors and gates</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought iron, about lock gates, per pound</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of dam, per foot linear</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work in foundations and gates, per foot linear</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought iron spiles, per pound</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round timbers, per foot linear</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of dam, per foot linear</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations and piers, per cubic yard</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollow timbers, per foot linear</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation above low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round timbers, per cubic foot</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot filling, per cubic yard</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trash filling, per cubic yard</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Estimates are subject to change due to market fluctuation and project specifics.
- All costs are in USD as of the date of estimation.
- Labor costs are included in the estimates.
- Materials are specified for the project only.

**Estimate of the Cost of Locks and Dams:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material/Work Area</th>
<th>No. 18</th>
<th>No. 19</th>
<th>No. 20</th>
<th>No. 21</th>
<th>No. 22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rubble masonry in breast of locks</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmanship in gates</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work in foundations and gates, per foot linear</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry in the back walls, per yard of lock</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmanship in foundations and gates, per foot linear</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation below low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast iron, doors and gates</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought iron, about lock gates, per pound</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of dam, per foot linear</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work in foundations and gates, per foot linear</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought iron spiles, per pound</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round timbers, per foot linear</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of dam, per foot linear</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations and piers, per cubic yard</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollow timbers, per foot linear</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation above low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round timbers, per cubic foot</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot filling, per cubic yard</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>1,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trash filling, per cubic yard</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Estimates are subject to change due to market fluctuation and project specifics.
- All costs are in USD as of the date of estimation.
- Labor costs are included in the estimates.
- Materials are specified for the project only.

**Estimate of the Cost of Locks and Dams:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material/Work Area</th>
<th>No. 18</th>
<th>No. 19</th>
<th>No. 20</th>
<th>No. 21</th>
<th>No. 22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rubble masonry in breast of locks</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmanship in gates</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work in foundations and gates, per foot linear</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry in the back walls, per yard of lock</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workmanship in foundations and gates, per foot linear</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation below low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast iron, doors and gates</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought iron, about lock gates, per pound</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of dam, per foot linear</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work in foundations and gates, per foot linear</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought iron spiles, per pound</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round timbers, per foot linear</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of dam, per foot linear</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations and piers, per cubic yard</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollow timbers, per foot linear</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation above low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round timbers, per cubic foot</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot filling, per cubic yard</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>1,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trash filling, per cubic yard</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
<td>$69,360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Estimates are subject to change due to market fluctuation and project specifics.
- All costs are in USD as of the date of estimation.
- Labor costs are included in the estimates.
- Materials are specified for the project only.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry in the Lock walls, per perch, of 25 cubic feet</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>$ 8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble masonry in the breast of Locks</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble masonry in Dam Abutments</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope walls and pavements, per perch of 25 cubic feet</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work of the Lock, including gates, foundation, &amp;c—gross sum</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought iron about Lock gates, per pound</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast from about Lock gates, per pound</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work on floor of Chamber—gross sum</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>52.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam per foot lineal</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work, round timbers, per foot lineal</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work, iron spikes per pound</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work, stone filling per cubic yard</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graveling extra, per cubic yard</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation above low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth excavation above low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation below low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth excavation below low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embankment per cubic yard</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, &c. &c. | Lock and Dam No. 2.  
Palmer & Guion, Contractors. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry in the Lock walls, per perch of 25 cubic feet</td>
<td>5,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble masonry in the breast of Locks</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble masonry in Dam Abutments</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope walls and pavements, per perch of 25 cubic feet</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work of the Lock, including gates, foundation, &amp;c—gross sum</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought iron about Lock gates, per pound</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast iron about Lock gates, per pound</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work on floor of Chamber—gross sum</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam per foot lineal</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work round timbers, per foot lineal</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work, iron spikes per pound</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work, stone filling per cubic yard</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelling extra, per cubic yard</td>
<td>11,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation above low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth excavation above low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>5,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embankments per cubic yard</td>
<td>58.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Cost
## Locks and Dams on Licking River Navigation—Continued.

### Materials, Workmanship, &c. &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masonry in the Lock walls, per perch of 25 cubic feet</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
<td>$33,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble masonry in the breast of Locks</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble masonry in Dam Abutments</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>$3.25</td>
<td>$1,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope walls and pavements, per perch of 25 cubic feet</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work of the Lock, including gates, foundation, &amp;c.—gross sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought iron about Lock gates, per pound</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>$1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast iron about Lock gates, per pound</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0½</td>
<td>$400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work on floor of Chamber—gross sum</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>64 00</td>
<td>$22,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam per foot lineal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work round timbers, per foot lineal</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>$1,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work, iron spikes per pound</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work, stone filling per cubic yard</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graveling extra, per cubic yard</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation above low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>4,250</td>
<td>62½</td>
<td>$2,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth excavation above low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>8,900</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>$1,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation below low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>1 80</td>
<td>$1,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth excavation below low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embankment per cubic yard</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>$812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$74,165.75</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lock and Dam No. 3.

Haslett, Grant & Co. Contractors.
### Lock and Dam No. 4
**J. B. Miles, Contractor.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masonry in the Lock walls, per perch of 25 cubic feet</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$38,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble masonry in the breast of Locks</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble masonry in Dam Abutments</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope walls and pavements, per perch of 25 cubic feet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodwork of the Lock, including gates, foundation, &amp;c.—gross sum</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>1,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought iron about Lock gates, per pound</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast iron about Lock gates, per pound</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodwork on floor of Chamber—gross sum</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>61.00</td>
<td>25,925.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam per foot linear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work round timbers, per foot linear</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work, iron spikes per pound</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work, stone filling per cubic yard</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>1,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelling extra, per cubic yard</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation above low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth excavation above low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>2,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation below low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth excavation below low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Cost**                                                             |          |       | $81,225.00 |
### Locks and Dams on Licking River Navigation—Continued.

**MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, &C. &C.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masonry in the Lock walls, per perch of 25 cubic feet</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>$6.75</td>
<td>$35,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble masonry in the breast of Locks</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>962.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble masonry in Dam Abutments</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>4,550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope walls and pavements, per perch of 25 cubic feet</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work of the Lock, including gates, foundation, &amp;c—gross sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought iron about Lock gates, per pound</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>1,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast iron about Lock gates, per pound</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood work on floor of Chamber—gross sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam per foot lineal</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>24,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work round timbers, per foot lineal</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work, iron spikes per pound</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib work, stone filling per cubic yard</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>1,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelling extra, per cubic yard</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation above low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>1,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth excavation above low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>1,855.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock excavation below low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1.875</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth excavation below low water, per cubic yard</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embankment, per cubic yard</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>1,160.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$80,962.50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHOWING THE COST PER MILE, LENGTH, &c. OF TURNPIKES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Turnpike Roads</th>
<th>Amount subscribed by the State</th>
<th>Paid by the State</th>
<th>Length of road in miles</th>
<th>Under contract</th>
<th>Finished</th>
<th>Cost per mile</th>
<th>Maximum grade</th>
<th>Width of grade</th>
<th>Depth of metal</th>
<th>Conditional subscription</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county to Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville,</td>
<td>11,614 00</td>
<td>11,614 00</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>5,150</td>
<td>3°</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson county to Crab Orchard,</td>
<td>37,950 00</td>
<td>37,950 00</td>
<td>13.50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.50</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>3°</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer county to Crab Orchard,</td>
<td>49,250 00</td>
<td>32,635 00</td>
<td>23.50</td>
<td>10.05</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>4,538</td>
<td>2°</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln county to Crab Orchard,</td>
<td>50,950 00</td>
<td>31,600 00</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>4,572</td>
<td>2°</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabethtown to Louisville,</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td>35,801 00</td>
<td>42.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>5,714</td>
<td>2°</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville to Bardstown,</td>
<td>68,000 00</td>
<td>86,000 00</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>6,758</td>
<td>3°</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown to Springfield,</td>
<td>52,300 00</td>
<td>49,153 00</td>
<td>18.50</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>17.75</td>
<td>6,219</td>
<td>2°</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond to Lexington,</td>
<td>55,700 00</td>
<td>43,147 00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2°</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington to Georgetown,</td>
<td>29,500 00</td>
<td>27,253 00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>5,180</td>
<td>2°</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown to Covington,</td>
<td>33,500 00</td>
<td>28,000 00</td>
<td>68.00</td>
<td>10.04</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>2°</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville,</td>
<td>99,700 00</td>
<td>99,100 00</td>
<td>42.00</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>5,655</td>
<td>2°</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott county to Bourbon line,</td>
<td>41,100 00</td>
<td>34,146 00</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>5,709</td>
<td>2°</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort, Versailles and Lexington,</td>
<td>79,725 00</td>
<td>78,028 00</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3°</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington to Winchester,</td>
<td>33,700 00</td>
<td>29,100 00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>2°</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington to Perryville,</td>
<td>25,200 00</td>
<td>19,800 00</td>
<td>42.50</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2°</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owingsville to Big Sandy,</td>
<td>55,000 00</td>
<td>16,500 00</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1,757</td>
<td>3°</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville to Lexington,</td>
<td>213,200 00</td>
<td>213,200 00</td>
<td>64.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>64.00</td>
<td>6,405</td>
<td>2°</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin to Shelby,</td>
<td>40,000 00</td>
<td>40,000 00</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3°</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby to Jefferson,</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3°</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muldrow's Hill,</td>
<td>32,493 88</td>
<td>22,167 13</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3°</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route</td>
<td>Distance (miles)</td>
<td>Cost per Mile (cents)</td>
<td>Total Cost (dollars)</td>
<td>Number of Years</td>
<td>Rate of Interest</td>
<td>Total Amount (dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountsterling to Maysville,</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
<td>7.400</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>17.44</td>
<td>5,644</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles to Kentucky river,</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
<td>7.530</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6,376</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain roads</td>
<td>36,000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville to Shepherdsville,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort to Georgetown,</td>
<td>15,500 00</td>
<td>15.180</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown to Glasgow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville and Bracken</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ap. by Leg. 50,000
189,000 25,900
**Schedule No. 8.**

*Exhibiting the expense of each Survey, exclusive of Engineers, salaries.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey Description</th>
<th>Amount (in dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rock Castle River Survey</td>
<td>$838.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland River,</td>
<td>1,184.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great South Fork of Cumberland River,</td>
<td>316.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Barren and Cumberland Rivers,</td>
<td>1,178.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose Creek and South Fork of Kentucky,</td>
<td>916.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little River,</td>
<td>681.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt River, Beech and Rolling Forks,</td>
<td>1,076.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licking River,</td>
<td>818.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Sandy River,</td>
<td>359.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington and mouth of Big Sandy Road,</td>
<td>1,123.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Hill Road,</td>
<td>91.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk Hill Road,</td>
<td>82.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,667.99</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following items are to be charged to the fund for construction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Amount (in dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test level on the Kentucky River,</td>
<td>$544.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. do. Licking River,</td>
<td>1,026.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Sterling and Virginia Line Road,</td>
<td>129.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,700.18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REPORT

OF THE

Green & Barren River Commissioners.

Bowling Green, November 27th, 1837.

CHILTON ALLAN, Esq.
President of the Board of Internal Improvement:

Dear Sir:—I have just received the accompanying reports which I hasten to transmit to you, with but few additional remarks.

From the report of A. Livermore, Esq., Resident Engineer, you will learn the situation of each of the five works under his charge, the relative state of advancement of each, and the alterations, which will increase the expense of construction over the estimates of last year sixty one thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

This additional expense, as it will tend to insure still farther the permanency of these works, will, no doubt, meet the approbation of every reflecting mind; and although this will, when added to the many untoward and unforeseen circumstances which have increased the expense of this improvement, swell the amount of its cost some thousands of dollars above the original estimates, still it must be borne in mind, that 200 hundred miles of this navigation will be completed for less than $1200 dollars per mile, or about one fourth of the cost of a McAdams road.

The continuance of high water, throughout the season, has greatly retarded, as heretofore, the progress of these improvements.

The want of funds, also, has had a strong agency in lessening the amount of work which has been done. Both circumstances have prevented the contractors from employing and keeping on their respective jobs a force competent for such very heavy work. The want of funds, early in the spring, destroyed that confidence and energy so necessary for great enterprise and prompt action; and before the supplies became certain, or regular, a large portion of the season had elapsed.

The Commissioners themselves were thrown into great perplexity by the action of the last Legislature, considering themselves, in effect, suspended from the superintendence of this work; and this difficulty continued until the first meeting of the Board of Internal Improvement.

They were then earnestly pressed by that Board to continue in charge of the work until the 22d July following, when the Board proposed meeting us and settling our accounts, and devising some other method of supervising these works. The July meeting of the Board, proposed to be at Bowling-

[App. to H. R. J.]
green, did not take place, and the Commissioners resolved (having no other alternative) to continue in the discharge of their duties as formerly, with this change however, an acting Commissioner, S. Stout, Esq. was appointed to take active charge of the line, and the Board of Commissioners held their meetings occasionally, at Rumsey or Bowling-green, as business required, instead of the former regular monthly meetings at Lock No. 2, which had rarely, if ever, been suspended for three years, except in the winter.

These circumstances were not calculated to advance the public works in the critical period of spring, and contractors as well as Commissioners were much embarrassed in their action. It is, therefore, to those who are acquainted with these facts, rather a matter of surprise that the works have progressed so well.

From the report of D. Dyer, Esq., Secretary, and member of the Board, I trust that the financial affairs of the Board will be clearly understood, and that all concerned may hereafter be able to comprehend the difference between the estimates of what work is to cost, and the appropriations of the Legislature—between the amount appropriated by law, and the money received and actually disbursed by the Board.

Of the second appropriation to Green River, there are $36,500 undrawn by this Board, and since placed in the hands of Sinking Fund Commissioners. I advert to this fact, as it goes back to a period anterior to your taking a seat in the Board of Internal Improvement. This amount, therefore, stands in the list of appropriations, but not in the receipts of this Board.

Out of the balance of funds, $13,755 26, in the hands of the Board at the date of the report, between 7 and $8,000 have been paid on subsequent estimates, and those now due, together with the amount due timber and snag contractors on Upper Barren, cannot be met by funds now on hand.

Few public works have progressed under so many difficulties and losses as No. 2, on Green River, the nature of which have been explained, in a great measure, in the past reports of this Board. They will, as we are informed, be set forth by the contractors in a memorial to the Legislature, praying for reimbursement. It has long been known to this Board that they would sustain heavy loss by the completion of this work. But the amount of relief which could be prudently extended to them by the Board, being so inadequate, they have urged upon them the rigid performance of their contracts to completion, with assurance of the co-operation of this Board, in that case, in their application to the proper source for relief, and at a proper time.

You will perceive, by the report of Mr. Livermore, that this work has sustained another delay, but that little doubt remains of the work being passable during this season.

In behalf of the Board, therefore, I now take pleasure in saying that each member of that Board, most heartily add their testimony to the justice of their claims for remuneration, and as a summary of their reasons for setting what may be called a bad precedent, they would suggest, that the work has been faithfully executed, throughout a perfect revolution in moneyed matters. It has long been certain that the prices at which it was taken, low at first, were since, altogether inadequate, and justifying, if any case ever did, an abandonment of contract. This we will frankly avow, was conceived at that time by the Green River Board, as fatal to our long cherished hopes for the improvement of our own river, and perhaps to the intro-
duction of slackwater improvement into our noble rivers throughout the State.

We did not then hesitate to encourage the contractors in the hope, that the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, would not permit the construction of a useful public work, to ruin the builders. And we hope that they may succeed in procuring relief to the proper extent and in the proper way.

Effective measures have been taken to remove the newly formed snags and other obstructions in pool No. 2, before raising the water at Rumsey. Indeed, our whole line, though its progress has not kept pace with the eagerness of our expectations and hopes, is prosperously progressing, and time has given additional stability to the masonry, and allowed the introduction of many improvements in the whole work, which a more rapid progress might have prevented.

I hope you will find the above, with the accompanying documents, entirely satisfactory. That it is not much fuller, is owing to the want of time to enable a more elaborate report to reach you by the time appointed.

JAS. R. SKILES,
By order of the Board.

Rumsey, November 22d, 1837.

Commissioners of the Green and Barren River Navigation in account with the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

To balance in hands of Board, as per last report of November 26th, 1836, $ 5,969 46
To amount drawn by J. R. Skiles, 112,000 00
To do. drawn by S. Stout, 5,000 00
To do, two drafts on Board of Internal Improvement, by S. Stout, for freight on water lime, 1,673 00
To amount drawn on draft of this Board, dated in 1834, out of 2d appropriation to Green River, 1,500 00

$126,142 46

Cr.

By payments on lock and dam No. 1, $ 5,500 00
By do. on do. No. 2, 19,303 45
By do. on do. No. 3, 21,406 00
By do. on do. No. 4, 24,376 00
By do. on do. No. 1, in Barren River, 22,047 00
By do. on Head Gate and Race at No. 2, 1,895 00
By do. Engineer's salary up to 4th March, 1837, 808 87
By do. freight, &c. on water lime, 3,531 34
By do. printing bill, 31 87
By do. expenses of Commissioners including amt' paid acting Commissioner, 383 24
By do. stationary, 11 14
By payments on expenses after money, &c., 135 25
By do. superintendents of construction, 600 00
By do. of test level and survey of river, 388 07
By do. office rents, 35 00
By do. cutting and removing timber off of banks of river 3,959 25

Total amount expended this year, on Green and Barren River Navigation, under the immediate charge of the Board, $104,411 48

Same Cr.
By amount of expenditure for Board of Internal Improvement as per account marked "A," $7,975 72
By amount in hands of Board, 13,755 26

$126,142 46

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURE.

Dr.
To Commonwealth paper as per report of 1834, $20,000 00
To cash as per report of 1835, 60,000 00
To do. as per report of 1836, 42,000 00
To do. as per report of this year, 120,173 00

Total amount $242,173 00

Cr.
By amount expended on Green and Barren River Navigation, per report of 1834, $15,798 46
As per report of 1835, 40,032 74
As " do. of 1836, 58,186 83
As " do. of this year, 104,411 48

Amount $218,429 51
By amount on Rough creek, as per report of 1836, 256 50
By do. expended in surveys for Board of Internal Improvement, as per report of last year, 1,756 01
By do. expended for do. as per account marked "A," 7,975 72

Total amount $228,417 74

By cash in hands of Board, 13,755 26

$242,173 00

D. DYER, Sec'y of Board.
Board of Internal Improvement for the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

To the Commissioners of Green and Barren River Navigation Dr.

1837: To payments of expense of surveys on Green river above mouth of Barren and tributary streams, $1,445 34

To do. cutting timber on Barren above Bowling-green, 700 00

To do. printing bill, 13 00

To do. expended on Rough creek, 1,464 75

To do. expended on Panther creek, 2,827 00

To do. on Pool No. 4, on Green River above mouth of Barren, 1,245 00

To do. to Geo. R. Eichbaum as Engineer since 4th March, 216 00

To do. exposed on State Board visiting works, 64 63

Total expended this year, $7,975 72

To amount expended last year, as per report of 1836, 1,756 01

Total amount $9,731 73

D. DYER, Sec'y.

REPORT

Of A. Livermore, Engineer of the Green River Works.

RUMSEY, 24th November, 1837.

To J. R. SMILES, Esq.

President of the Board of Green and Barren River Commissioners:

Sir:—In compliance with your request, I now make the following report of the progress and situation of the works under my charge as Resident Engineer.

The Green and Barren river improvements have been prosecuted this year better than in previous years, but their progress has come far short of our anticipations. The season has again proved bad in the extreme, but hands have been more plenty than previously, and we consequently have progressed with our work better than heretofore. Our estimates on the five locks and dams under contract, for work done, amount to $182,222 66, deduct $82,964 51, the amount done previous years, and it leaves for work done this year $99,258 15. This is exclusive of expenditure for clearing banks of Green and Barren rivers, and for erecting head gates and race for water power at lock No. 2.
The estimates upon the different works are as follows, to-wit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 1, in Green River</td>
<td>$28,377 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 2, do.</td>
<td>$61,176 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 3, do.</td>
<td>$39,580 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 4, do.</td>
<td>$36,353 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock and Dam No. 1, in Barren, do.</td>
<td>$26,527 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$182,322 66</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clearing banks of G. River, from Dam No. 1 to Dam No. 3,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do. do. from No. 3 to No. 4, do.</td>
<td>$3,262 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Barren River, from mouth to Bowlinggreen, do.</td>
<td>$2,910 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Gates and Race, at Dam No. 2, do.</td>
<td>$2,234 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$192,944 76</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The foregoing sum comprehends the amount for which I have returned estimates, upon contracts with your Board. All other sums paid have been on orders of your Board, and for works under the charge of the Board of Internal Improvement.

I have added an additional thickness to the walls of the Locks, conformably to the request and advice of Sylvester Welch, Esq., Principal Engineer. The four Locks to which this thickness is added will be increased, in the amount of masonry, about eight hundred perches each. Also, agreeably to his advice, I have increased the base of Dam No. 1 in Green River, and have directed the cribs in the lower slope to be made smaller in the three upper dams. These alterations will add considerably to the former estimated expense. We also have found it necessary to increase the lifts of Locks Nos. 3 and 4. By an accurate test level, taken twice over this season, we find it necessary to make the lifts of these locks 15 feet 10 inches for the first, and 16 feet 6 inches for the latter—altogether, an increase of 3 feet 4 inches.

We have, also, concluded to build Lock Houses at the different Locks, which may be estimated at $1,000 each. The increase, therefore, in the cost of our work, above the former estimates, will stand as follows:

3,300 perches of additional masonry, average at $9 per perch, | $28,500 00 |
Increase of timber in Dams, and increase of base of Dam No. 1, | $10,000 00 |
Increase in lift of Locks 3 feet 4 inches, at $3,600 per foot, | $12,000 00 |
Five Lock Houses, at $1,000 each, | $5,000 00 |
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies, | $5,580 00 |

**Total increase**, | **$61,380 00**

Add allowance made to J. Barbour, per act of last Legislature, | $6,083 27

**Total**, | **$67,463 27**

It will be impossible for us to make any certain calculations when the works now under contract will be completed. In no instance during the three seasons last past, have we had a single month, at one time, when the Rivers could be said to have remained, during that length of time, at an ordinary low stage. Lock and Dam No. 1, near the mouth of Green River, have been peculiarly unfortunate in this respect, either Green River or the Ohio has been almost constantly, one or the other, at such a stage as to pre-
vent the progress of this work. The present contractor has now nearly completed a coffer dam, with a view to guard against a fifteen foot rise. We hope, therefore, and expect that, another year, we shall be enabled to push forward with energy this work, even should the Rivers continue at an unfavorable height. All of our works were seriously retarded this year for the want of funds. It was late in June before our contractors were paid the full amount of their estimates. They, therefore, made no extraordinary exertions to get a competent force until after this time. We could not consistently require them to make any extra exertions to do so, without giving the proper assurance that their estimates would be paid.

Lock and Dam No. 2 have been retarded in their completion by high water and want of funds, for the first half of the year. A great rise took place in Green River early in October, at a critical juncture in the progress of this work, the water rose 27 feet, bringing down timber, with trees of the largest dimensions. The Dam was completed for near half its length across the stream, the balance of the distance the crib work was raised to near two-thirds its height. The waters forced the timber upon the unfinished part of the dam until the rise accumulated sufficient to carry the timber over, and force with it the upper range of timbers in the crib work, thus exposing the successive layers of timber and crib filling, to the action of water and drift wood. It was impossible for us to expect the work, in this exposed situation, to withstand the torrent of water and largest kind of drift wood, the latter constantly battering upon the range timbers, in its passage through this confined pass. We were, therefore, not surprised in finding, after the water fell, the work considerably injured; but were agreeably disappointed in finding less injury sustained than we anticipated. Had the accident happened early in the season, the injury to the contractors would have been far less; but the cold weather approaching, most of the workmen were unwilling to engage at work in the water, hence we had serious apprehensions that the work could not be finished this year, the weather, however, proving more favorable than we expected, although two small floods in the river have since taken place, still a small force has been enabled to prosecute to an extent which now indicates clearly that we shall complete the most important part of the dam in two or three weeks. I think, therefore, we may safely say that Lock and Dam No. 2, will be ready for the passage of Boats before the middle of the next month. The graveling of the Dam, and some minor work about the Lock can be completed during the winter.

Lock and Dam No. 3 have been prosecuted, considering the season and want of funds, very well. I feel confident this work can be completed another year.

Lock and Dam No. 4 have, also, been prosecuted with vigor. This work can be completed another year, if the season is favorable.

Lock and Dam No. 1, in Barren, is also being prosecuted vigorously; the contractor is of opinion that he can complete in another year, if the season is good. I however hardly anticipate this favorable result.

The Head Gates and Race for water power at Lock and Dam No. 2 are being constructed. These works can be in readiness for the application of the water to machinery as soon as the necessary buildings, &c. can be erected for the purpose, by those that may purchase of the State the right to use the water.
A bond has been entered into by the owners of the land, at Lock and Dam No. 3, to give to the State ten acres of land. As soon as the title to this land is conveyed, a contract will be made for the Head Gates and Race to be built at this place, by the time the Dam and Lock can be completed.

The owners of the land at Dam No. 4 and No. 1, in Barren, have not, as yet, entered into any engagement to give, or sell, to the State the necessary quantity of land. It is expected they will shortly do so, and enable us to have the Head Gates and Race constructed at these points, by the time the Dams and Locks can be completed.

The cutting the timber off the banks of Green and Barren Rivers has been prosecuted as fast as the season would justify. This work has been much hindered by high water. There is no part of the work, under the charge of your Board, yet completed, agreeably to contract. Some of the contractors are of opinion their work can be completed by the first of January next.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALONZO LIVERMORE,
Resident Engineer.
REPORT

OF THE

RESIDENT ENGINEER

ON THE

KENTUCKY RIVER NAVIGATION.

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.,

Chief Engineer of Kentucky:

Sir—I herewith report to you, the progress and condition of the works on the Kentucky river, placed under my immediate charge.

Throughout last winter, the Contractors for the five Locks and Dams under contract, were generally engaged in opening roads and quarries, and in the delivery of materials to a limited extent. But little was done toward the excavation of the Lock pits, owing to the inclemency of the season, and the difficulty of procuring labourers.

In the mean time, it was confidently expected, that on the opening of the summer season, workmen, in sufficient numbers, could be readily procured, and that a vigorous prosecution of the work would be commenced and persevered in, in a manner proportionate to the amount to be done, and the time assigned by the contract, within which the whole was to be completed. It became obvious however, from the slow progress making in the early part of the summer, that either the Contractors were tardy and lacked energy, or that workmen (as they alleged) could not be procured in sufficient numbers. In justice to the Contractors, I would state my belief, that the latter was the case to a considerable extent. The causes of this scarcity of labour, are to be found principally in the great demand for labor on the public works of the adjoining States and elsewhere, at the time; in this improvement being recent, and almost unheard of amongst the labouring class at a distance, and in the Contractors having, in a great measure, to depend upon that class for their supply of labour, as comparatively but few of the neighboring inhabitants evince a disposition, or have occasion to labour on the public works.

A minute calculation was entered into in April, to ascertain what number of men would be required to complete each of the Locks under contract within the present season. The result made it evident that the Contractors could not, by any ordinary exertions, procure the requisite number of mechanics and labourers. To have done this, would have required a sacrifice on their part, far beyond what they would consider themselves warranted by their contract prices in making.
It was thought, however, that a force adequate to the completion of at least one half of each Lock, could be procured by proper exertions on the part of the Contractors. Accordingly drew up notices, dated April 18th, addressed to the several Contractors, requiring them to employ, without delay, the abovementioned force on their respective works. On presenting the subject, however, for the consideration of the Board, (in your absence,) at their meeting of the 20th April, I was directed to suspend those notices for the time being, in consequence of apprehended embarrassments in financial affairs. The notices was accordingly not issued.

As the season advanced, it became very obvious that the works were not progressing with a proportionate degree of energy and rapidity; and that if it was desirable they should do so, some means should be adopted to induce, or coerce the Contractors to take measures, commensurate with the amount of work purposed to be done within the present season.

The Board, upon being duly apprized of those facts, directed me, at their meeting of the 17th June, to address to the several Contractors, notices of a similar import to those abovementioned. Notices to this effect were accordingly issued, copies of which are on file in the Engineer's Office. The requisitions of those notices, however, I regret to say, were but partially complied with; which fact I communicated from time to time, as opportunities occurred, and more recently in a letter, addressed during your absence, to the President of the Board on the subject.

The following table exhibits the amount of work done, and quantities of materials furnished at the several Locks and Dams, with the aggregate estimated value of the whole, up to the date of the last estimate made on each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>Locks &amp; Dams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of Estimate</td>
<td>No. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry, perches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut stone do.</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough do. do.</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square timber, feet</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round do. do.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plank B. M. do.</td>
<td>25,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam filling, cub. yds.</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excav. above water do</td>
<td>11,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock do. do</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excav. below water do</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock do. do</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter work, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grubbing &amp; clearing</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated value of the above items:

$10,427 | $10,336 | $13,925 | $17,243 | $15,940 | $67,871
It will be perceived by an inspection of the table, that the masonry was commenced previous to the given dates at all the Locks, with the exception of No. 1—a commencement at which has been prevented by the late high stage of the Ohio river.

The following are a few particulars in detail, relative to the several Locks:

**Lock No. 1.**—The site of this Lock is placed in the backwater of the Ohio river, about four miles from the mouth of the Kentucky. The minimum depth of water on the mitre sill, at the extreme lowest stage of the Ohio, will be 4 feet, which will give from 1½ to 2 feet greater depth of water in the Lock, than on the bars between Louisville and Cincinnati; by this means, access to Port William and the Ohio will, at all times, be afforded boats descending the Kentucky river navigation.

The whole of the space to be occupied by the Lock, is enclosed by a coffer-dam, raised about 20 feet above low water. The pit is kept clear of water by an Archimedes screw pump; the latter is worked by the steam engine of a saw mill, which the Contractor has erected at the site. The excavation for the foundation has reached the required depth at the lower end—the material is a friable impure limestone slate, in thin layers, but of sufficient consistency to make a firm foundation for the walls. A steamboat is employed in the removal of the stone from the quarries near Madison, Indiana, to the site.

The contractors for this Lock have been materially hindered, and the progress of the work much retarded by backwater and continuous fluctuations of the river, during nearly the whole of the season, with the exception of August and September. When the waters rise so high as to cause a temporary suspension of the work, the greater number of the workmen leave, and there is consequent difficulty and delay to be encountered in collecting together a fresh set of hands every time the work may be resumed. All work at the site is at present suspended, in consequence of a recent rise in the Ohio river of 25 or 30 feet. It has been represented to me by persons well acquainted with the river, that there have occurred more frequent and continuous rises in the Ohio during the past summer season, than during any similar period for the last 20 years.

**Lock No. 2.**—This Lock is located a short distance below the mouth of Six mile creek, on a nearly horizontal rock bar, from 8 to 10 feet above the level of the mitre sill. This site is also within the influence of the Ohio river, and has been subject to frequent inundations during the period above referred to, and although not to so great an extent as No. 1, yet so much so as to prevent, in a great measure, the commencement of the excavation of the Lock pit before the latter part of July; the lower part of the pit has been completed, and the masonry commenced. All work at the site has been temporarily suspended from the same cause as at No. 1.

The principal quarry is situate about one mile below the Lock—the stone are first hauled to the river bank, say ¾ mile, and thence taken up in flat boats to the site.

**Lock No. 3.**—Located at the head of Cedar ripple, on a firm rock foundation. The rock rises in the bank to a height of about 20 feet, and is cut down vertically with a view of building the land wall against it; the Lock pit has been completed, and the masonry commenced. The quarries are situate about two miles below the Lock, in a cliff close to the margin of the river.
It is intended to boat the stone to the foot of Cedar ripple, whence they will be conveyed on a railway (now making) to the Lock, a distance of ⅓ of a mile. The progress of the work at the site, owing to its peculiar situation, has not been much interrupted by high water.

Lock No. 4.—At Leestown ripple, about one mile below Frankfort. The excavation of this pit is nearly completed—the foundation is a compact limestone—the masonry has been carried up to a height of about 8 feet on the land side, for nearly the whole length of the Lock. The stone used in building this Lock are procured from the valley of the Benson, and are hauled on wagons, a distance of about ⅓ miles. The Contractors have been occasionally hindered by small rises in the Kentucky river. The progress of the work was also checked by the extreme sickness of the locality through the fall months. It may be remarked that this was the only place on the river at which sickness prevailed to any extent, and that at all the other sites, the men, (with casual exceptions,) remained perfectly healthy.

Lock No. 5.—This Lock is located on a rock bar below Steel's ripple. The excavation of the pit is nearly completed and the masonry commenced—the foundation is a hard, firm and solid rock, in slightly inclined layers of from 20 to 30 inches in depth. The rock presented so solid and durable an appearance, that it was determined to dispense with the usual timber flooring as unnecessary for its protection against the action of the water—the mitre sill will be laid immediately on the solid rock—the latter rises to a height of about 20 feet in the bank; it is cut down in a similar manner to that of No. 2, and for a similar purpose.

The quarries are in the banks of Stoney creek, about half mile above the Lock. The stone used in the columns of the capitol in Frankfort, were procured from one of those quarries.

Dams.—As originally intended, nothing has been done at the construction of the Dams this season. Some round timber has been delivered, and the abutment pits of Nos. 4 and 5, have been partly excavated. It is expected that a large portion of the timber for the Dams, will be got out during the ensuing winter.

For further information in detail, relative to the amounts of work done, or quantities of materials furnished for the several Locks and Dams, I would refer you to the tabular statement in a preceding part of this report.

No doubt is entertained by the Contractors, that the present quarries, or their immediate vicinities, will afford an abundance of stone for their purposes; although the getting of them will be attended with considerable labor and expense, in consequence of the great depth of cover on the strata yielding building stone. This is more particularly the case at the quarries of Locks Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

The stone at Nos. 1 and 5, is a fine grained, compact limestone. That at Nos. 2, 3 and 4, is a coarse grained, granulated limestone, bearing a strong resemblance, in texture and appearance, to some varieties of granite. The stone is generally of a superior character for strength, durability and size, and is far superior in the former particulars, to the sandstone used in Pennsylvania, in the construction of masonry, on many of the public works of that State.

Timber of a superior quality may be readily procured in the vicinities of the several Locks and Dams. The other necessary materials may also be procured with ordinary facility.
A Superintendent of construction is employed at each of Locks Nos. 1,4, and 5, and one for Nos. 2 and 3. The duty of this officer is to inspect, in detail, all materials procured for the works, and ascertain whether they are of the required quality, shape and size—if so, they are marked, and the dimensions, &c. registered in a book kept for the purpose—if not, they are rejected, and not estimated until the defects shall be removed. It is also made his duty to inspect the laying of the masonry with scrutiny; to prevent the workmen from using defective materials; to see that the walls shall be built, mortared and grouted in the specified manner; and to exercise a general supervision, during the absence of the Engineer, and under his immediate direction. It will be perceived, that this constant supervision prevents the construction of bad or defective work, and forms an effectual check, upon the negligence or cupidity of the Contractor—or, the carelessness or want of experience of the workmen.

Previous to my taking charge of the Kentucky river improvement, two lines of levels had been run between Frankfort and the mouth—the first by the United States Engineers, in 1828, the other by State authority, in the spring of 1836. Upon instituting a comparison of the two, the result showed a difference of several feet in the fall between the above points. In order to ascertain which of these levels approximated nearest the truth, I made a cursory examination in June, 1836, between those bench marks where the greatest difference occurred; the result was the discovery of errors in both. The latter level was, however, considered the more correct of the two, and was made the basis of the location, as there was not then time to run a continuous test level, previous to the letting on the 4th July, 1836. In the early part of this month, I commenced the survey of the Kentucky river, from Frankfort to the Three Forks, which duty occupied the remainder of the season, and the test level was consequently postponed to the present summer.

In the latter part of last June, I organized a party and commenced the test level at Lock No. 5. Upon arriving at the point of commencement of my last year's survey, near Frankfort, the levels were found to agree remarkably well. The level below Frankfort was carried over the same ground that of 1836 was, the benches of that survey affording frequent opportunities of comparison with the present. The result was a difference between the two levels, which (after making allowance for the correction of errors ascertained last year,) amounted to about one and a half feet in the whole distance. This will be distributed amongst the three lower Locks, making an increase of a few inches in the lift of each. Every precaution was taken, in running the test level, to guard against error—so much so, that there was scarcely a possibility that an error of any importance could have occurred.

An arrangement different to that of last year, has been adopted for the lifts of the Locks. The bottom of No. 2, has been lowered one and a half feet, in order to reduce the lift of No. 1, as much as practicable, and the bottom of No. 4 has been lowered 1½ feet; this was rendered necessary in order to adapt it to the rock foundation. The lifts of Locks Nos. 1 and 3, will be reduced in a corresponding degree, with the increased lift of Nos. 2 and 4. The addition made to the lift of the latter Lock, will materially enhance the value of the water power at this important point. In consequence of the above changes, and the result of the test level, the lifts of the several Locks, as now fixed, will be as follows, viz: Lock No. 1, lift 16 feet;
No. 2, 13\(\frac{3}{4}\) feet; No. 3, 12\(\frac{1}{4}\) feet; No. 4, 16 feet, and No. 5, 15 feet. The latter is approximate only, and will depend upon the final location of the next higher Lock.

Some further modifications, and minor improvements, have been made in maturing the details of the plans—none, however, in any degree affecting the general design of the work.

In some cases more rock excavation has been encountered, in the Lock pits, than was anticipated; and in others, the amount of earth excavation will be increased by the sliding of the banks. Where rock occurs to any height in the banks, the walls will be of reduced thickness, and the quantity of masonry lessened.

The girdling or deadening of the timber growing along the banks of the river, has been accomplished in accordance with the directions of the Board and your instructions.

This work was commenced in the middle of August, at Finn's ripple, near the head of back water of Dam No. 3, continued thence to the site of Lock and Dam No. 1, and completed on the 20th October. The girdling on each bank was carried to a height of about five feet above the surfaces of the pools to be formed by the several Dams. The distance girdled is 93 miles, and the cost $955, or a fraction over $10 per mile.

In relation to the ultimate cost of the works under contract, and the accuracy of last year's estimate, but little new can be said, in the present early stage of the progress of the works; the aggregate additional cost of the changes that have been made, and the contingencies that have occurred however, cannot materially vary the result of that estimate; as the cost of the above items is amply provided for, by the allowance of 7 per cent embraced in the estimate for contingencies.

Extracts from the tables of your last year's report are appended for convenience of reference. Those extracts contain matter relative only to the five Locks and Dams under contract on the Kentucky river.

In accordance with the requisitions of a resolution of the last Legislature, my assistant, Mr. David Mitchell, has been detailed to make the necessary examinations, and ascertain facts in relation to the localities, description, value, &c. of the several mills which may be affected, by the construction of the proposed improvements on the Kentucky river, from the mouth to the Three Forks. Mr. Mitchell is at present engaged in the performance of this duty. The results of his examinations shall be reported at as early a moment as practicable.

You are already in possession of all the facts relative to the important discovery of hydraulic lime, on the Kentucky river, during the present season.

The following table is the result of a calculation, made to ascertain the number of workmen, of different classes, required to complete each of the Locks, and lay the foundations of the Dam abutments, before the close of the ensuing season. It is premised that the masonry may be resumed about the 1st March, and that the season will not terminate before the 1st December. This period it is assumed will embrace 190 working days of fair weather. The quantity of work which will probably be done through the winter, previous to the 1st March, has been considered in forming the table.
TABLE No. 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>LOCKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above does not include blacksmiths, teamsters, nor incidental hands. Measures should be taken to ensure the delivery of from 50 to 80 perches of stone per day at the site of each Lock.

No doubt is entertained as to the adequacy of the above force to the accomplishment of the assigned work. It is known from experience, however, that in order to collect together so large a number of mechanics and laborers, an early and prompt action will be necessary, on the part of the State agents, and zeal, energy and vigorous exertions, on the part of the Contractors.

I have already adverted to the causes which have heretofore retarded the progress of the work, many of which will not probably again occur. Should the sequel prove the correctness of this conjecture, it is believed that the Locks, if not entirely finished next season, will be, at least, so far completed, as to admit of the building of the Dams in the following season, i.e., the summer of 1839.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKFORT, Nov. 20, 1837.

M. R. STEALEY,
Resident Engineer.
TABLE showing the Contractors names and other particulars relative to Locks and Dams, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Kentucky River Navigation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Contractors Names.</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Lock.</th>
<th>Dam.</th>
<th>Length of Pools in Miles</th>
<th>Dist. from Mouth in Miles</th>
<th>Estimated Cost.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Joseph Barbour &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Horse Shoe Bend,</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>$138,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Raush &amp; Farquharson,</td>
<td>Six Mile Ripple,</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>114,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Theo. &amp; Adam Darlin,</td>
<td>Cedar Ripple,</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>110,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wilson Knott &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Lee's Ripple,</td>
<td>14½</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>109,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wilson Knott &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Steel's Ripple,</td>
<td>14½</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>118,476</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$591,959
From Mr. Welch's Report of 1836, showing the estimated quantity and cost of each item of work in Locks and Dams, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at contract prices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>Lock and Dam, No. 1</th>
<th>Lock and Dam, No. 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular Masonry, Perches</td>
<td>8,100</td>
<td>7,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble do.</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coursed do. Abut's</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope Wall</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood-work of Lock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamber Floor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought Iron, Pounds</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>14,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast do.</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber above Lock, Feet lineal</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plank do. board measure</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Filling do. Cub. yards</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron do. Pounds</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelling do. Cub. yards</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Rock above water</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation do.</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Rock below water</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation do.</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embankment</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam, Feet lineal</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $138,793

Note: [App. to H. R. J.]
Table—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>Lock and Dam, No. 3.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Price</td>
<td>Am't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Masonry, Perches,</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>$7 00</td>
<td>$55,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble do.</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>$3 50</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coursed do. Abut's.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$4 00</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope Wall,</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$1 50</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood-work of Lock,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamber Floor,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought Iron, Pounds,</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>$11 15</td>
<td>1,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast do.</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>$8</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber above Lock, Feet lined,</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>$12 12</td>
<td>4,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plank do. board measure,</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Filling, do. Cub. yards,</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>2,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron do. Pounds,</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>$8</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelling do. Cub. yards,</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Rock above water,</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>$70</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation do.</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>$13 200</td>
<td>3,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Rock below water,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation do.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embankment</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>$15 706</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam, Feet lineal,</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>$59 60</td>
<td>26,520</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>Lock and Dam, No. 4.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Price</td>
<td>Am't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Masonry, Perches,</td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>$6 75</td>
<td>$56,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble do.</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>$3 50</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coursed do. Abut's.</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>$3 50</td>
<td>4,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope Wall,</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$1 50</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood-work of Lock,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamber Floor,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought Iron, Pounds,</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>$11 15</td>
<td>1,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast do.</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>$8</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber above Lock, Feet lined,</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>$12 12</td>
<td>4,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plank do. board measure,</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Filling, do. Cub. yards,</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>2,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron do. Pounds,</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>$8</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravelling do. Cub. yards,</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Rock above water,</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>$70</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation do.</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>$13 3,120</td>
<td>3,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Rock below water,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation do.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embankment</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>$15 1,050</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam, Feet lineal,</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>$54 24,300</td>
<td>24,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$ 110,999

$ 109,109
## Table—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Am't.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular Masonry, Perches,</td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>$6.75</td>
<td>$56,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble do.</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coursed do. Abutts.</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>6,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope Wall,</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood-work of Lock,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamber Floor,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought Iron, Pounds,</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast do.</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber above Lock, Feet lineal,</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plank do. do. board measure,</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Filling do. Cub. yards,</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron do. Pounds,</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graveling do. Cub. yards,</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Rock above water,</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation do.</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Rock below water,</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation do.</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embankment,</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam, Feet lineal,</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>66 67</td>
<td>30,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$118,476</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement of the Aggregate Estimated Cost of 95.2 miles of Navigation, formed by the Five Locks and Dams under contract, per Engineer's Report of 1836.**

| Locks and Dams, | - | - | $591,959 |
| Hydraulic lime for do. 75,000 bush. at 40 cts. | - | - | 30,000 |
| Five Lock houses, at $1000 each, | - | - | 5,000 |
| Clearing River bank, 95 2 miles, at $300, | - | - | 28,560 |
| Contingencies, Superintendence, &c. 7 pr. ct. | - | - | 45,586 |

95.2 miles at $7,367 70 per mile, **$701,405**

M. R. STEALEY,
Resident Engineer.
REPORT

ON THE

SURVEY OF LICKING RIVER,

FROM THE

BLUE LICKS TO WEST LIBERTY.

Office of the Resident Engineer
Of the Licking River Navigation,
November 1st, 1837.

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report upon the survey of the Licking river, from the Blue Licks to West Liberty, together with a table exhibiting an estimate of the probable cost of the 12 Locks and Dams which have been located above the Blue Licks, and a table exhibiting the locality, lift and guard of each Lock—length and height of each Dam—the length of the Pools, distances from the mouth of the river, and probable cost of the 21 Locks and Dams which are designed to extend the navigation to West Liberty. To this table has been added all the other items which should be embraced, so as to exhibit an estimate of the entire cost.

As soon as the test level had been run from the mouth of the river to the Blue Licks, which was completed on the 6th of June, I progressed with the survey to West Liberty.

At the Blue Licks, the river is 250 feet wide, which is its least width; and from that point to Achison's Ripple, which was selected for the site of Lock No. 13, the width varies from 250 to 400. The banks of the river between these points are high, being seldom less than 40 feet above low water. The valley of the river is contained between hills that are gradually sloped from their summits to the river, and a very small portion of the bottoms is composed of alluvion. The lands adjoining the river in Bath and Fleming counties are very fertile. The only rocks which compose the hills are stratified secondary limestone, as high up as the mouth of Slate creek, which is 145½ miles above the mouth of the river, and 6 miles below Achison's Ripple. In all this distance the river has a solid rock bottom at depths varying from 1 to 10 feet, is free from accumulations of sand, and affords numerous excellent sites for Locks and Dams. From Lock No. 9 to Achison's Ripple the distance is 60½ miles, and the ascent is 63 feet. The Locks be-
between these points are proposed to have lifts of from 15 to 16 feet. Building materials are abundant on this section of the river. Strata of good limestone are found a short distance above Lock No. 9, of about 2 feet in thickness, but are not so thick near the other sites. It is not doubted but suitable stone exists in the hills. No quarries have been opened. White Oak timber of the best quality is very abundant.

From Achison’s Ripple to Wilson’s Ripple, the river and its banks exhibit very different characteristics from those above described. Above the mouth of Slate creek, which is the largest tributary above the North Fork, the river is reduced to widths varying from 180 to 250 feet. Sandstone begins to appear in the tops of the hills near Slate creek, and above two miles above Achison’s Ripple, forms the bed of the river. Above this latter point, sandstone and slate are the principal rocks that occur. Near the tops of the hills, at a considerable distance higher up the river, one stratum of compact secondary limestone of about 15 feet in thickness makes its appearance, dipping to the south. The river, in the vicinity of Iles’ and Gill’s mills, flows in an alluvial valley of from a half to three miles in width, bounded by high hills. The bottoms are sandy, and in some places are less than 20 feet above low water. The river in this valley is very crooked. Sand bars are formed below every point where the river changes direction, and the alluvial banks are seen in some places yielding to the action of the current. Strata of slate frequently occur crossing the bed of the river, and afford good foundations for Locks and Dams. Bluffs of slate 50 feet high sometimes form the banks of the river. From Achison’s Ripple to Wilson’s Ripple, which is one mile below Beaver creek, the distance is 39½ miles, and the ascent is 63 feet. The Locks in this portion of the river are proposed to have lifts of from 9 to 12 feet. Building materials of superior quality are found near the lock sites. Good sandstone in strata of from one to six feet thick occurs in all the hills.

From Wilson’s Ripple to McClure’s mill, which is about six miles below West Liberty, the river and its banks again change their characters. The valley of the river becomes gradually reduced from about one mile to about 500 feet in width, and becomes enclosed between perpendicular cliffs of rock. The bottom lands again become to be from 30 to 40 feet above low water. The hills are composed of strata of slate, sandstone and limestone. The stratum of limestone is single, and is about 15 feet thick. It occurs near the summits of the hills, which are about 500 feet high, near Gill’s mill and Beaver creek, and dips so much to the south as to pass under the bed of the river about the mouth of Blackwater, which is 212 miles above the mouth of the river. The river in this section is called “The Narrows.” For about 18 miles it is without habitations, and is very difficult of access by roads. It affords good sites for Locks and Dams, and the lifts are proposed to be from 15 to 18 feet.

From McClure’s mill to West Liberty, the river presents the same characteristics as between Iles’ and Gill’s mills. The alluvial bottoms again become wide and the banks become very low.

From Wilson’s Ripple to West Liberty, the distance is 39½ miles, and the ascent is 60½ feet. This section of the river is very crooked. In the Narrows the bed of the river is frequently obstructed with large masses of sandstone, sometimes measuring 500 cubic yards above low water. This section receives six considerable tributaries.
The whole distance from the mouth of the river to West Liberty is 231 miles, and the whole ascent is 310 feet. The number of Locks and Dams required for the navigation is 21, with lifts varying from nine to eighteen feet.

The quantity of water which the river furnishes was carefully measured above the site of Lock No. 21, on the 1st of August, when the water was believed to be at its lowest stage, and its quantity was found to be 2,520 cubic feet per minute. Three considerable tributaries enter the river within ten miles below the point where the measurement was made, which are estimated to furnish about 1200 cubic feet of water per minute.

Iron ore is first found in the vicinity of the river at Ringo's mill, 140 miles above its mouth. Ore beds of about four feet in thickness occur in the hills on the left bank, and extensive beds are found in the hills on the opposite bank near Fox creek.

The Iron district on Slate creek was accurately described in the report of the Chief Engineer last year, as also the beds of it in the vicinity of Beaver creek.

My own examinations have led me to believe that the Iron ore which occurs near the river from Cane creek to Beaver creek, at distances between 150 and 193 miles from the mouth of the river, is more abundant and of as good quality as in any other part of the State. The ore is found in veins of from five to fifteen feet thick, near the bases of the hills, and in beds of from three to ten feet thick near their summits, and is found overlaying the stratum of limestone which has been above described.

Iron ore is also found in most of the hills between Slate creek and West Liberty, and near McClure's mill, the beds are very extensive.

The Coal district on the upper part of the river was accurately described in the report of the Chief Engineer, above referred to.

My own examinations have led to the discovery of a number of veins which were not known to exist last year, but as yet none have been found of greater thickness than three feet two inches. One mile above the mouth of Blackwater three veins have been discovered, overlaying the stratum of limestone which passes under the bed of the river at this place. The lowest one is thirty inches thick, and is separated from the limestone by strata of clay-colored slate of about fifteen feet in thickness. The next vein is eighteen inches thick and is found in a plane about twenty feet high. The third vein is found about ten feet higher up in the hill. The two latter veins are separated by strata of sandstone and shale. From Blackwater to West Liberty, veins of coal are found at almost every point where the mountain stream has washed the earth from its bed, and uncovered the rocks which compose the hills. Two miles above Blackwater three veins occur in the same relative position as those last described; the lower one being three feet thick. One vein three feet thick is found opposite the mouth of Greasy creek, and in the vicinity of West Liberty two veins occur which are each three feet two inches thick. Thinner veins occur all over the country.

All the other facts which have relation to the surplus water, and the
trade of the country adjacent the river, are contained in the report of the Chief Engineer, in 1836.
The amount of damages to mill property on the river is contained in a report on that subject.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. B. BUFORD,
Resident Engineer, Licking River Navigation.

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.
Chief Engineer of Kentucky.
REPORT

ON THE

Survey of the Little Sandy River.

Office of the Resident Engineer
Of the Licking River Navigation,
November 10, 1837.

SIR—In obedience to your letter of instructions of the 10th of August, I have caused the Little Sandy River to be levelled and surveyed from its mouth to Carter’s Salt Well, which is about two miles above the point where the road from Owingsville to the mouth of Big Sandy crosses the river. My examinations were carefully directed to the several subjects required by your letter; the results of which are herewith submitted.

The whole length of the part of the river which was surveyed is 41½ miles. The ascent, in that distance, from the low water plane at its mouth, is 86½ feet. Showing an average ascent of a little more than 2 feet to the mile.

The river is very serpentine. The right line which measures only 19 miles between the extremes of the survey, measures 41½ miles by the meanderings of the river. Its course is a little to the east of north, and through a valley, seldom over half a mile wide, which is enclosed between hills about 400 feet in height. The width of the river is variable. Its low water channel is frequently reduced to 30 feet, but a freshet of 10 feet depth would increase its average width to about 120 feet.

The bed of the river is generally sand, with a substratum of slate or sandstone at various depths, sometimes crossing the river and making shoals, and in one place falls or rapids of 10 feet in height, and in others being as much as 50 feet below the bed of the river. The intermediate spaces between the shoals are filled up with sand, that the pools are seldom over 3 feet in depth.

The banks of the river, at the mouth, are 55 feet above low water on the east side, upon which is situated Greenup’burg, but they are not so high on the west side. In many places above, one bank or the other is alternately so low, that an elevation of 12 feet of the water would overflow a considerable margin of the river, which is generally grown up densely with willows, weeds, &c. Such localities occur more frequently near the mouth than they do after ascending the river more than 25 miles.

A rise of 12 feet water had occurred in the Ohio river just as the survey was commenced, which had not subsided when we left there. It was, therefore,
out of my power to examine the sand bar which is formed by the Little Sandy river at its mouth, but learned that it extended a considerable way into the Ohio river, and that the depth of the channel of the Little Sandy over the bar, was reduced to less than one foot at low water.

The falls of Little Sandy river are 1½ miles above its mouth. They are formed by strata of slaty sandstone passing across the bed of the river, at the extremity of a promontory, which is formed by a bend in the river which returns so near to itself as to leave the isthmus only 800 feet wide. The descent of the falls, below the mill dam, which is built on the ledges of rock which forms them, is 5½ feet; the dam is 8 feet high, and the descent of the river, from the foot of the falls to the mouth, is 15 feet. This descent would cause the water, at the time of a freshet in the river, to rush with great violence, were it not counteracted, as it often is, by the back water of the Ohio river.

The river receives but one considerable tributary as far up as was examined. It has Tygert's creek so near it on the west, to which it approaches in some places within 4 or 5 miles, that the streams which empty into it from that side, drain but a small extent of country. On the other side, the East Fork empties into it 12¼ miles above the mouth, affording, at some seasons, a large accession to its waters, and during the dry season of the year, about 400 cubic feet per minute. It is said to be about 60 miles long and runs in a course not far removed to the east of the river, so that the other streams on the same side drain but a small extent of country.

The volume of water of the river was carefully measured at two places. The first at Young's Ripple, 18¾ miles above its mouth, and the second where the Owingsville and Big Sandy road crosses the river, 39½ miles above its mouth. By the first measurement which was made on the 6th of September, the quantity of water was ascertained to be 800 cubic feet per minute; and by the second, on the 15th of September, the quantity was 1337 cubic feet per minute. I was informed, at the time of the measurements, that the river was not at its lowest stage, by persons habitually engaged about the Furnace Dams.

The river has four dams built across it. The first is at the falls, 1½ miles above the mouth. It was formerly used for propelling the machinery of a Forge. It is 8 feet high, and about 120 feet long. It is now used for a Saw and Grist mill. The second dam is at Trimble's Iron Works, 13½ miles above the mouth. It is 9½ feet high and 120 feet long. The water is used, when there is a sufficient quantity of it, for propelling the machinery of a Furnace, a Forge, a Saw and Grist mill. In the summer and autumn, the water fails for all these purposes, except the last. The third dam is at Ward's Iron Works, 25½ miles above the mouth. It is 10½ feet high and 130 feet long. The water power is used for the same purposes as at Trimble's. The fourth dam is at the old Pactolus Iron Works, 36 miles above the mouth. It is 5½ feet high and 180 feet long. The water power is now only used for a common Grist mill. All the dams are built on good slate or rock foundations.

Iron Works.—On, or near the Little Sandy river there are three Furnaces and two Forges, and one Furnace which has been out of blast for three or four years. The one nearest the mouth of the river is the Racoon Furnace, owned by Trimble & Woodson. It is situated 1½ miles above the mouth of Racoon creek, which is 6½ miles above the mouth of the river. This Fur-
nace was in blast, and in the most complete operation when the survey was made. It is driven by a steam engine, and uses the warm blast. It is a large furnace and made during the last year, 1300 tons of Pig metal and Castings. The iron ore which, in all this section, is an argillaceous oxide, is abundant and near the Furnace. It occurs chiefly in the hills which enclose the narrow valley of Racoon creek, near their summits, where it is found in beds of from 3 to 7 feet in thickness. It is hauled distances varying from a half to three miles. The limestone which is here used as a flux in smelting the ore, is obtained from near Tygert's creek, about 7 miles distant. Examinations have been made in this vicinity for coal. Thin veins of it have been found in several places, but none of greater thickness than 18 inches, and those not of good quality. The Racoon Furnace is 7 miles by land from the Ohio river at Greenup'sburg.

Trimble's Furnace and Forge, owned by David Trimble & Co., are situated on the west bank of the river, 13½ miles above its mouth, and 7 miles by land from Greenup'sburg. The stack of the Furnace is made of the natural bluff of slate which is on the margin of the river cut to the ordinary shape. It is not so large as the Racoon Furnace, and yields about 800 tons of Pig metal and Castings per year. The Forge is in immediate connexion with the Furnace, and the machinery for both is propelled by the water power derived from the river. The Furnace is also supplied by a steam engine, which is used when the water fails. The Furnace was out of blast at the time the survey was made. The iron ore used at this Furnace is found in most of the hills in the vicinity. It is hauled from 1 to 5 miles, and the limestone from 3 to 4 miles. The steam engine is supplied with fuel from a coal bank about a mile from the Furnace. It consists of two strata of 24 and 18 inches in thickness, which are separated by a stratum of slate about 10 inches thick. They are worked together. The coal is mixed in the slate and pyrites, and is not of a very good quality. The Forge is not extensively used. Its late operations have been confined to making blooms.

Ward's Furnace and Forge, owned by William Ward, are situated on the west bank of the river 25½ miles above its mouth, and about 15 miles by land from Greenup'sburg. The machinery of the Furnace and Forge is propelled exclusively by the water power derived from the river. The blast has never continued longer than six months in the year. The iron ore, which differs, but little, if any, from that used at the Furnace above described is found similarly situated, but it has to be hauled distances from 3 to 8 miles. This Furnace yields from 6 to 700 tons of Pig metal and Castings per year, a part of which is converted into bar iron and blooms by the Forge. This Furnace was out of blast at the time of the survey.

The Pactolus Furnace is situated on the west bank of the river, 36 miles above its mouth, and about 22 miles by land from Greenup'sburg. It has been out of blast for a number of years. It was formerly supplied with iron ore from greater distances than any of the Furnaces above described.

My own examinations, and those of Mr. Eichbaum, the Assistant Engineer, who devoted some time to the subject after the survey of the river was completed, have satisfied me that the whole country abounds in iron ore, which occurs near the summit of the hills in beds of from 1 to 5 feet in thickness, and at the Baker bank, about 4 miles from Ward's Furnace, the bed was found to be 10 feet thick.
Salt Wells.—Salt was manufactured in considerable quantities at, and in the vicinity of, Carter's Salt Furnace a number of years ago, and many of the wells are still to be seen, but now there is but one furnace in operation. It has 60 kettles, and makes about 30 bushels of salt per day. The salt well which is now used is only 50 feet deep and is sunk by means of hollow gums, over-lapping each other, to that depth through beds of sand and blue clay. Boarings have been made to the depth of 150 feet, by which stronger water has been obtained, than by means of the gums. The salt is of a better quality than that made at Kenhawa.

The Timber which this country would furnish for market is white oak, poplar, and a small quantity of pitch pine.

Of Agricultural produce, there is no surplus made near the river. The Iron Works on the river, and in Greenup county, afford markets for more than is produced.

Coal is found in thin veins near the mouth of the river. At Trimble's Iron Works in veins 18 and 24 inches thick, but not of very good quality. Near Old Town in veins of 3 feet thick and of better quality; and near Carter's Salt Furnace the veins are 3 feet thick and the coal of excellent quality.

Tonnage.—For transportation there is now produced about 2,500 tons of iron at distances varying from 7 to 26 miles from the mouth of the river. An improved navigation would doubtless cause capital to be invested very extensively in this manufacture, and the quantity might be increased to four or five times the present quantity. It is doubted if the salt manufactured on this river could ever be made sufficiently cheap to be brought into competition with that made at Kenhawa and other places, in the markets on the Ohio river. The timber of this country could never become to any great extent an article of commerce. The coal of a good quality is too far from the Ohio river, and the veins of it are too thin to suppose that it could ever be profitably shipped in great quantities.

Mode of improvement.—For a slackwater navigation, the quantity of water supplied by the river during the dry season of the year is insufficient to keep the dams full, which is necessary for their durability, and to supply the water for the passing any considerable trade. The nature, and height of the banks would require the lift of the Locks to average less than 10 feet. The quantity of ascent in the river would require the Locks to be placed very close to each other, especially near the mouth. The size and crookedness of the river would require the boats used upon it to be of such small dimensions, that they would be unsuited for the application of steam power and for carrying merchandize to its final destination on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The sand bar at the mouth of the river would be a serious impediment, at low water, to the communication with the Ohio river. The trade on the river, it is apprehended, would be so inconsiderable that the ordinary toils would not more than keep the Locks and Dams in repair. These reasons have appeared to me sufficient for not making an estimate of the probable cost of the Locks and Dams required for a slackwater navigation. It is proper to remark, however, that building materials of the best quality are to be had where they would be required near the river.

A descending navigation.—The back water of the Ohio river during some parts of the year overcomes the obstacle presented by the falls of the river. It sometimes reaches Trimble's Iron Works. A large part of the iron made at the furnaces on the river is shipped to market in flat boats. The
Freshets of the river occur frequently in the spring, but the water continues for a very short time sufficiently high to allow boats to pass over the dams. I was informed that the iron shipped from Ward's Furnace has frequently been got safely in boats to Trimble's dam, and not being able to pass over it, the boats had to be unloaded, and their cargoes carried to Greenupsburg in wagons.

An improvement of the descending navigation would require the removal of all the dams on the river except the one at the falls. At that place, the isthmus, which is only 600 feet wide, affords a convenient place for cutting a short canal, the upper end of which would be fed from the pool of water above the falls, and at its lower end there is a suitable foundation for a Lock, the outlet of which would be below the falls. The lift of the Lock would have to be 15 feet if the dam on the falls is continued at its present height. The dimensions of the chamber might be 100 feet long and 20 feet wide.

To the expense of the construction of the Canal and Lock, and for the removal of the three dams, would have to be added the cost of cutting the banks of the river for a distance of 41½ miles, and the damages. The last item it is apprehended would be considerable.

I am prepared to make a probable estimate of the cost of each of the above items, but, when it is considered that the chief article produced near this river for transportation is iron, and that three of the four iron works, that have been erected near this river, are dependent on the water power derived from these dams for the propulsion of their machinery, I am decidedly of the opinion that more injury would be done to the country by the removal of the dams than would be gained by the improvement of the river for a descending navigation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. B. BUFORD,
Civil Engineer.

To Sylvester Welch, Esq.
Chief Engineer of Kentucky.
REPORT

OF A

Survey of the Rockcastle River.

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.

Chief Engineer of Kentucky:

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that in compliance with your instructions I have made a survey of the Rockcastle River; commencing at the point at which the road leading from Richmond, in Madison county, to London, in Laurel county, crosses it, and continuing thence by the course of the stream, to its junction with the Cumberland River.

The country passed through, is hilly and broken: the hills are very irregular, rising from two to five hundred feet above the level of the stream, and standing in such positions as to render its course very circuitous.

The valley through which the river flows is much confined: on some portions of its length it has strips of bottom on each side, most of which are too narrow to repay the labor of clearing; on other portions there are no bottoms on either side, and the only passage left for the water is the space contained between the slopes of the hills, which appear to meet in an angle at the bottom of the stream.

The whole distance surveyed is fifty two and one tenth miles, with a descent of two hundred and seven feet, or at the rate of nearly four feet per mile.

In order to describe the different portions of the river, together with the obstructions to the navigation, more minutely, it will be necessary to divide it into sections.

The First Section will embrace the first thirty one miles of the survey, in which the river is like other rivers in Kentucky, having pools from one quarter to three quarters of a mile or more in length, separated by shoals, at which the whole fall is concentrated at a low stage of water. It is from seventy five to two hundred feet in width, and the descent is seventy five feet, or a little more than two feet three inches per mile. Bottoms occur on the greater portion of this section, some of which are cultivated.

The obstructions to the navigation, in addition to the short bends, consist of fallen timber, leaning trees, fish dams, and bars, two or three of which are very large.

The Second Section embraces a distance of nearly eleven miles, to the head of the Big Narrows, with a descent of sixty two and a half feet, or at the rate of about five and a half feet per mile. Masses of rock, of various
sizes, are found in the bed of the stream, which impede the passage of the water. Among the number of obstructions, there are two principal ones, known by the names of “the Ball Alley” and “the Beech Narrows.” The first consists of large detached rocks, ranged on each side of the river, for a distance of about one thousand feet, leaving a passage thirty five or forty feet wide between. At the lower end, apparently blocking up the passage, there is a rock which rises about thirty feet above the surface of the water. The second consists of rocks, of different sizes, strewed irregularly in the bed of the stream throughout a distance of nearly half a mile, and at one point they are ranged across the channel, so as to form a kind of bridge, under which the whole of the water flows at ordinary stages. On this section there are many sudden bends, which, on account of the greater descent, would be more serious obstacles than those on the first section. These, together with the rocks, constitute the obstructions to a descending navigation.

The Third Section embraces the Big Narrows, the length of which is a little more than three quarters of a mile, and the descent is thirty feet, or at the rate of thirty five feet per mile; the last four tenths of a mile have a descent of more than twenty one feet, or at the rate of about fifty two feet per mile.

The hills confine the river more closely here than at any other point; their slopes appear to meet at the bottom of the channel, and are covered with detached rocks of very great size, which seem to have fallen from the cliffs above, and which form ranges, or dams, over which the water flows in a succession of cascades.

The Fourth Section extends from the foot of the Big Narrows to the junction of this river with the Cumberland. Its length is about nine miles, with a descent of forty feet, or at the rate of more than four and a half feet per mile. It is similar to the second section in having the bed of the stream occupied by large rocks, but not to so great an extent. It has a few bottoms under cultivation. The obstacles to be removed are, the rocks which stand in the channel, a few fish dams, and two mill dams.

The following is the estimate of the cost of removing rocks, snags, logs, and other obstructions, from the bed of the stream, so as to form a channel at least sixty feet wide at all points.

### First Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cubic Yards</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,454 cubic yards of rock excavation, at 50 c'ts per cubic yard</td>
<td>$1,727 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,300 cubic yards of gravel and rock excavation, at 25 c'ts per cubic yard</td>
<td>$2,575 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing fish dams, fallen timber, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$1,216 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $5,518 00

### Second Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cubic Yards</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27,436 cubic yards of rock excavation, at 75 c'ts per cubic yard</td>
<td>$20,577 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,644 cubic yards of gravel and rock excavation, at 50 c'ts per cubic yard</td>
<td>$4,322 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,300 cubic yards of gravel and rock excavation, at 25 c'ts per cubic yard</td>
<td>$5,575 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing fish dams, fallen timber, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$625 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $31,099 00
Owing to the narrowness of the valley of this river, and the great height to which the waters rise, a canal and slackwater navigation combined, could not be constructed to advantage; but an entire slackwater navigation might be constructed; timber and stone are abundant, and solid rock foundations could be had at most points, for Locks and Dams. Seventeen Locks and Dams, with an average lift of a little more than twelve feet each, would require to be constructed, the cost of which would be as follows:

Seventeen Locks and Dams, having an aggregate lift of 207 feet, at $4,000 per foot, $828,000 00
Clearing rocks and snags from the bed of the river, 60,000 00
Removing the timber from the banks, 52 miles, at $200 per mile, 10,400 00
Total, $898,400 00

During the time occupied in making the survey, the quantity of water flowing down the stream was too great to afford an opportunity of ascertaining the supply furnished at a low stage. It is, however, stated in a report made by Major R. P. Baker, in 1835, that the stream was gauged in September of that year, and was found to yield twelve hundred and ninety-four cubic feet per minute.

No injury is likely to be done to private property, by clearing out the channel; but a slackwater navigation would destroy a saw mill, about one mile above the mouth of the river, and a corn mill, about twelve miles further up. The value of the first may be five hundred dollars, and that of the second about three hundred dollars.

There are abundant indications of iron ore, on many parts of the river; but no beds or veins have been opened.

Coal has been found at various points along the river, and in some places is cut for use in smiths' shops. Those veins, which were examined, were not more than eighteen inches in thickness, except one, on the property of Mr. Williams, which appeared to be about two and a half feet thick.
Thicker veins are said to exist; but no examination could be made of them, for want of necessary leisure.

A salt well has been sunk, sixty feet in depth, but has been abandoned.

The rock, at the commencement of the survey, is a fine yellow sandstone, in thin layers; at six miles below, a thick bed of millstone grit commences, and extends three miles further. At eleven miles the first limestone was observed, forming a vertical cliff, which rises about twenty-five feet above the river; the dip appeared to be about two degrees toward the south; at thirteen and a half miles, it formed a cliff about thirty feet high; and at twenty and twenty-five miles, it appeared on a level with the surface of the water; at twenty-eight miles it formed a cliff about twenty feet high. Here all trace of limestone was lost; the hills having increased in height, and the valley becoming filled with broken rocks from the cliffs above. These cliffs appear to be chiefly composed of yellow sandstone conglomerate in thick beds. The flint pebbles are white, and are sometimes disposed in courses or layers in the sandstone which surrounds them.

Time did not permit a careful examination to be made of the upper strata; and the lower ones, thence forward, were so completely covered by fragments, which had fallen from the upper strata, that no farther information could be obtained relative to them.

The present trade of the country is very limited in amount, owing to the want of inhabitants. The products of agriculture are not more than equal to the wants of the country; and unless other veins of coal, thicker than those which were examined, should be found to exist, the lumber trade must be expected to afford the greatest share of revenue, if an improvement should be made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

November 10, 1837.

ANTES SNYDER.
REPORT

OF A

Survey of the Cumberland River.

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.,

Chief Engineer of Kentucky:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following Report of a Survey of the Cumberland river, commencing at the Falls, and continuing thence down the stream to the Tennessee line, a distance of about one hundred and seventy-three miles.

The country through which the upper part of the river passes, is rough and hilly, and abounds with cliffs and precipices; lower down, the hills and cliffs are of a less height, and the country is less broken, affording some table lands fit for cultivation, together with a few narrow bottoms on the margin of the stream. Still lower, the river flows in a narrow valley, varying in width from one quarter of a mile to a mile—its surface is generally about fifty feet above the surface of the water in the river, and the bottoms occur alternately on one side or the other, as the river winds its way through the valley.

The river varies in width from two to five hundred feet, and flows with different velocities at different points; but the greater portion has a gentle current with few serious obstructions to the navigation. The whole descent is two hundred and sixty and eight tenths feet.

As four portions of it are characterized by peculiarities confined to each respectively, they will be designated as the four divisions of the survey.

The first extends from the Falls to the mouth of Laurel river, a distance of about ten miles, with a descent of eighty five feet, or at the rate of eight and a half feet per mile. Cliffs rise to a height of four or five hundred feet on each side of the river, which confine it to a very narrow channel, much obstructed by large detached rocks; the average width is about one hundred and fifty or one hundred and eighty feet, although the channel is reduced at many points to forty and even thirty feet in width.

The second division commences at the mouth of Laurel river, and terminates at the head of the Great Shoals. It is about twenty four miles in length; the average width is about three hundred and fifty feet, and the descent is thirty one feet, being at the rate of fifteen and a half inches per mile. The river is composed of pools of various lengths, separated by shoals; it is confined by cliffs of a less height than those on the first division, and has a few bottoms wide enough for cultivation. The obstructions to the
navigation are not numerous—the greatest is the Salt shoal, where the width and descent are so much greater than at any point for some distance above it, that the depth of the water is much reduced.

There are a few loose rocks on the lower end of this shoal and two or three rock points, which jut out into the stream below the mouth of Laurel, which, together with a few fish dams below the mouth of Rockcastle, will require to be removed to make the down-stream navigation safe.

The third division commences at the head, and terminates at the foot of the Great Shoals; its length is nine miles, with a descent of fifty three feet, or at the rate of nearly six feet per mile. It is necessary to remark that on account of the height of the water when the survey was made, the whole descent, as well as the descent on each shoal, was less than at extreme low water.

The first shoal, called Shadowens', has a smooth bottom, composed of solid limestone in thin layers, over which the water flows without much variation in its depth. The width of the river at the head of this shoal, expands suddenly from four hundred to nearly seven hundred feet; and continues about the same throughout, thus causing the water to spread over a greater surface with a proportionally reduced depth. The length was two and two tenths miles, and the descent ten feet, being at the rate of nearly five feet per mile.

The second, called White Cliff Ripple, commences about three miles below the foot of the first; it is one quarter of a mile in length, and has a descent of two and a half feet, or at the rate of ten feet per mile. Its width is about six hundred feet, and the bottom is similar to that of Shadowen's shoal.

The third, called Long Shoal, commences about three quarters of a mile below the foot of the second. It is one and seven tenths miles long, and has a descent of twenty two feet, or at the rate of nearly thirteen feet per mile. Its width varies from six hundred to six hundred and sixty feet, and the bottom is composed of the same kind of limestone as that on the first and second. The course of the river changes abruptly to the left at the lower end of this shoal, where the descent is also greater than at any other place. Three wing walls have been built in this bend, at intervals of from twelve to seventeen hundred feet apart, and extending from the right shore into the stream about three hundred feet; the lower one having a flank wall which extends about two hundred feet down the stream.

The fourth, called Smith's Shoal, commences at about seven tenths of a mile below Long shoal. It is eighty five hundredths of a mile long, and has a descent of fifteen feet, being at the rate of seventeen and six tenths feet per mile. A wall has been built on the upper end of this shoal, commencing about two hundred feet from the left shore and extending sixteen hundred feet obliquely down the stream, so that its lower end is not more than two hundred and fifty feet from the right shore.

These shoals are all more or less curved. The first and second present no obstacles to the descent of boats whenever there is water sufficient for them to pass over the third and fourth. The greatest difficulty exists at the lower end of Long shoal, where the fall is so great as to create waves, high enough at times to dash over the front and sides of a boat, and cause it to sink immediately. Although Smith's shoal has a greater rate of descent than Long
shoal it is not so dangerous as the latter, owing to the contraction of the channel of the river below it.

The whole amount of descent as first stated is greater than the sum of the descents on each shoal. This difference is caused by the descent at the time of the survey in the pools between the shoals, which at low water is imperceptible.

Different opinions are held by persons living in the vicinity, in regard to the utility of the wing walls on Long shoal. Some persons suppose that the depth of the water has been increased by them, while others are of the opinion that increased facility of passing is caused by the removal of many points of rock which formerly rose above the general surface of the bottom.

The fourth division commences at the foot of Smith's shoal and extends to the Tennessee line, a distance of about one hundred and twenty-nine miles, with a descent of ninety-four and a half feet, or at the rate of eight and three fourths inches per mile. The river flows through a valley which varies from one quarter to a mile or more in width; it frequently crosses this valley, first touching the foot of the hill on one side, then passing obliquely to the other, and sometimes flows at the base of a cliff for long distances. The general surface of the bottoms is about ninety feet above the water in the river.

In order to describe particular points more minutely, it is necessary to divide this division into sections: the first of which will extend from the foot of Smith's shoal to the mouth of the Great South Fork, a distance of two miles, with a descent of seven tenths of a foot, or at the rate of forty-five and a half feet, or at the rate of eight and seven eights inches per mile. On this section there are a few logs and snags which require removal.

The second section extends from the mouth of the Great South Fork to Creelsborough, a distance of about sixty-one miles, with a descent of forty-five and a half feet, or at the rate of eight and seven eights inches per mile. On this section there are several shoals and seven islands, which will be noticed in the order in which they occur. The first, called Fishing Creek Island, consists of sand and gravel; it is near the middle of the river, and has a channel on each side; the one on the right is from fifty to sixty feet wide, and the one on the left, which is the main channel, is from eighty to one hundred feet wide. Nothing requires to be done except to cut the timber from the banks of the river opposite to it.

The next in order is Forbus's Bar, which was covered by the water when the survey was made. The boating channel is near the left bank, from which the timber should be cut.

Gut's Island is the third in succession. It is composed of sand and gravel, having a few bushes growing on it; it is nearest to the right shore, and has a small channel on the right; but the main boating channel is on the left, and is from one hundred and sixty to two hundred feet wide. The timber on the left bank of the river requires removal.

Next is Lilly or Woff Island, which presents the most serious obstacle to the navigation of this section, owing to the descent in the bed of the stream for some distance above, together with a sudden bend to the left at the head of the island. The only improvement to benefit the navigation, would be to cut the timber from the left bank of the river.

Belk's Island is next below, having the main channel on the left. It is about two hundred feet wide and is somewhat obstructed by leaning timber.
The Wild Goose Shoal is formed by a ledge of rock which puts out into the channel at a curve in the river, and is said to stand about eighteen inches above low water surface. It will be necessary to cut a channel through these rocks.

Long Bottom Island is next below, and is composed of sand and gravel, with a few bushes growing on it, nearly in the middle of the river, and has a channel on the right one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet wide, and one on the left, which is the boating channel, from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet wide. The timber on the bank opposite will require to be removed. At Boyd's Bar the current is thrown on to the right bank, from which the timber should also be cut.

At Blanket Ship's Bar, the channel is on the left; it is two hundred feet wide, and is somewhat obstructed by overhanging timber. At Campbell's Island, the channel is on the right, and is from ninety to one hundred and fifty feet wide, similarly obstructed.

The general width of the river varies from three hundred and fifty to four hundred feet, and at a low stage of water it consists of long pools separated by shoals or ripples.

The third section embraces that portion of the river between Creelsborough and Burksville, a distance of about twenty six miles, with a descent of sixteen feet, or at the rate of seven and three fourths inches per mile.

There are four islands and two bars requiring notice on this section:
- The first is Higgin's Island, at which the main channel is on the right, not more than seventy feet wide, and very much obstructed by snags and leaning timber.
- The second is Wells' Island, where there are two channels; that on the left is the boating channel, which is also obstructed by snags and leaning timber.
- The third is Runnels' Island, at which the channel is on the right, with a few leaning trees on the bank of the river.

At Crocus creek, the current sets on the right bank, from which a few trees should be removed.

At Brush creek a bar has been formed in the middle of the river; the channel, which is on the left, is much obstructed by trees and brush for a short distance.

Scott's Island has the main channel on the left, two hundred and fifty feet wide, with a few leaning trees overhanging it.

There are some snags on this as also on the second section, which should be removed. The general width of the river is about four hundred and twenty feet; it is said to be composed of long pools and small ripples at extreme low water.

The fourth section extends from Burksville to the Tennessee line, a distance of about forty miles, with a descent of twenty nine and a half feet, being at the rate of eight and three fourths inches per mile.

There are six islands on this section; the first of which is called Bowman's Island, where there is a broad channel on the left, very little obstructed by timber.

The second is Welbourn's Island, which consist of gravel. The channel is on the right, and is obstructed by a mill and dam near its head, and also by some leaning timber further down.
The third is Carter's Island, at which the channel is on the right, much obstructed by timber.

Mud Camp Island is next below, and has the main channel on the left, with many trees and snags obstructing it.

Stall Cap Island, a short distance below, has the main channel on the left, similarly obstructed.

The sixth is Bickerstaff's Island, which is similar to Welbourn's Island, consisting of gravel without vegetation. The main channel, over which some trees project, is on the right. Thence to the Tennessee line snags and logs are numerous, many of which should be removed to make the passage of boats quite safe. The width of the river increases gradually, becoming five hundred and fifty feet at the Tennessee line.

The following is the estimated cost of building wing walls, &c. and removing rocks, logs, snags, &c. so as to form a descending navigation to the foot of the shoals, and an ascending and descending navigation for Steamboats from thence to the Tennessee line, whenever there is water sufficient to pass over the small shoals:

**FIRST DIVISION.**

20,000 cubic yards of rock excavation at 50 cents per yard, $10,000
38,220 cubic yards do. at 75 cents per yard, 28,665
Removing timber from the banks of the river, 100

**SECOND DIVISION.**

626 cubic yards of rock excavation at 50 cents per yard, $313
Removing fish traps and timber, 90

**THIRD DIVISION.**

3,540 cubic yards of wall on Shadowen's Shoal at $1 50 per yard, $5,310
1,420 cubic yards of wall on White Cliff Ripple at $1 50 per yard, 2,130
4,500 cubic yards of wall on Long Shoal at $1 50 per yard, 7,200
2,070 cubic yards of wall on Smith's Shoal at $1 50 per yard, 3,105
Removing rocks on two lower shoals and altering lower wall, 4,000

**FOURTH DIVISION.**

Section No. 1, removing logs, snags, &c. $ 50
" No. 2, " " " 1,600
" No. 3, " " " 1,000
" No. 4, " " " 1,400
2,200 cubic yards rock excavation at Wild Goose Shoal at $1 per yard, \[ \frac{2,200 \times \$1}{\text{per yard}} = \$2,200 \]  
Total cost of improvement, \[ \$2,200 + \$6,250 = \$8,450 \]

The following is a list of items of expenditure to be made for the improvement of the fourth division:

**Section No. 1.**

Removing logs and snags, \[ \$50 \]  
Removing timber at Fishing Creek Island, \[ \$75 \]
- “ Forbush’s Bar, \[ \$180 \]
- “ Gan’s Island, \[ \$150 \]
- “ Lilly Island, \[ \$160 \]
- “ Belle’s Island, \[ \$140 \]
- “ Long Bottom Island, \[ \$150 \]
- “ Boyd’s Bar, \[ \$100 \]
- “ Blanket Ship’s Bar, \[ \$140 \]
- “ Campbell’s Island, \[ \$150 \]
- \[ \$1,600 \]

**Section No. 2.**

Removing logs and snags, \[ \$355 \]
Removing timber at Higgin’s Island, \[ \$410 \]
- “ Wells Island, \[ \$130 \]
- “ Runnel’s Island, \[ \$150 \]
- “ Brush Creek Bar, \[ \$50 \]
- “ Scott’s Island, \[ \$100 \]
- \[ \$1,000 \]

**Section No. 3.**

Removing logs and snags, \[ \$720 \]
Removing timber at Welbourn’s Island, \[ \$60 \]
- “ Carter’s Island, \[ \$140 \]
- “ Mud Camp Island, \[ \$180 \]
- “ Stall Cap Island, \[ \$100 \]
- “ Bickerstaff’s Island, \[ \$75 \]
- \[ \$1,400 \]

**Total**, \[ \$4,050 \]
The whole river, with the exception of that portion between the Falls and the mouth of Laurel river, is very well adapted to the construction of a slackwater navigation. Favorable sites with rock bottoms can be had at suitable points for Locks and Dams, and building materials are abundant and cheap.

I have located four Locks and Dams on the Great Shoals; two on the lower, called Smith’s shoal, one on Long shoal and one on Shadowen’s shoal, the position of which may be seen by reference to the accompanying map.

The lower Lock and Dam are placed so as to permit boats to pass in and out of the Lock, whenever there is water enough to enable them to pass over the small shoals below. The river at this point is much curved, and is about three hundred and sixty feet wide, with a rock bottom all the way across. There were no means of ascertaining the height or extent of the rock in the banks, which appear to be composed of sand and clay, but it is presumed that the result of an examination will be favourable. The height of this Dam will be twenty one feet; its length three hundred and fifty feet, and the lift of the Lock fifteen feet.

The second Lock and Dam are placed at the head of Smith’s shoal, where the river is seven hundred and thirty five feet wide with a rock bottom, and solid rock in the left bank; the right bank has the same appearance as at the lower Lock. The height of this Dam will be twenty one feet—its length will be seven hundred and fifty feet, and the lift of the Lock fifteen feet.

The third Lock and Dam are placed on Long shoal, where the general direction of the river is nearly straight—its width is six hundred and sixty feet, and the bottom and both banks are solid rock. The height of this Dam will be twenty one feet—its length six hundred and sixty feet, and the lift of the Lock fifteen feet.

The fourth Lock and Dam are placed at the foot of Shadowen’s shoal, where the width of the river is four hundred and fifty feet—the bottom and right bank are rock, the left being like those at the foot of Smith’s shoal. The height of this Dam will be twenty one feet—its length five hundred feet, and the lift of the Lock fifteen feet. It will give a depth of six feet on the head of the shoal, and set the water back a distance of thirteen miles.

The whole length of the river rendered navigable by the four Locks and Dams will be about twenty miles. Two more Dams with an aggregate lift of twenty eight feet, will be required to overcome the ascent to the mouth of Laurel river, giving a depth of water sufficient for boats drawing six feet.

Seven other Locks and Dams, having an aggregate lift of one hundred feet, will overcome the descent from the foot of Smith’s shoal to the Tennessee line, thus forming a system of slackwater one hundred and sixty three miles in length.

The following estimates are made for Locks and Dams similar to those now being constructed on the Kentucky river:

Estimated cost of the Slackwater Navigation.

Two Locks and Dams above the Great Shoals, with an aggregate lift of 28 feet at the rate $8,398 25 per foot lift, $235,151

[App. to H. R. J.]
Four Locks and Dams on the Great Shoals, having an aggregate lift of 60 feet at $8,398.25 per foot lift, $503,985
Seven Locks and Dams below the Great Shoals, having an aggregate lift of 100 feet at $8,398.25 per foot lift, $839,825

Total, $1,578,871

There appears to be an abundance of coal at different points between the falls and the mouth of Buck Creek, a stream which falls into the Cumberland about seven miles above the Great Shoals. There are only three points at which it has been mined, the highest is about half a mile above the mouth of Laurel, where there are said to be four veins: one in the bed of the river; another twenty feet above the water, and about two feet thick; a third about thirty feet above the water—forty inches thick; and a fourth, said to be sixty or eighty feet above the river, being four feet thick.

The third vein is that from which two boat loads have been mined, and from which they were obtaining coal at the time the survey was made. The second mine is a little more than a mile below the mouth of Laurel, on the left bank of the river, being on the same side, and apparently the same vein which is worked above. It is about thirty-five feet above the water, and is forty inches thick. Two boat loads had also been sent from this place.

From this point to the commencement of the principal mines, about eighteen miles below the mouth of Laurel, it does not appear that any coal has ever been mined for market, but in a distance of one and a half miles farther down the river, many mines have been opened; some of which are being worked at present, and others have been abandoned.

There are said to be three veins of coal: the highest is from four feet to four feet ten inches in thickness, and is about three hundred feet above the level of the river; the second vein is about twenty feet lower than the first, and is one foot six inches in thickness; the third is about twelve feet below the second, and is two feet six inches in thickness. Coal has been obtained from each of these veins, but the upper one is that from which the coal sent to market has been mined.

The principal mines are opened on the right side of the river at a distance of about one and a quarter miles from it, so that the coal must be hauled that distance to be put on board the boats. The large vein has also been opened on the left bank of the river at a distance of ten or twelve hundred feet from it. A small railway has been laid down from the mouth of the mine to the top of the cliff, from whence the coal is sent down to the landing by means of a self-acting inclined plane.

It is said that in 1827 the first coal was taken from these veins, to be sent to market, and that in 1828 only five boat loads arrived at Nashville. In 1829 the first drift, or underground working was commenced—all coal previously obtained having been cut from the crop or edge of the vein, where it comes out to the surface of the ground. From 1829 until 1834, probably from twenty-five to thirty-five boat loads, per annum, averaging seventeen hundred and fifty bushels each, have been sent from the landing; and from 1834 until 1837, from seventy-five to one hundred boat loads, per annum, averaging three thousand five hundred bushels each, had been sent down the river.

Sixty thousand bushels had been shipped previous to the time when the survey was made, and thirty-five boats were then loaded and ready for a tide.
It was found, by levelling up to the tide marks, that a rise of sixteen feet and eight-tenths was required, at the coal landing, to enable boats, drawing four feet of water, to pass the Great Shoals with safety; boats of a lighter draft are sometimes sent when the water is only twelve feet above low water mark.

I was informed that the cost of mining and delivering coal at the mouth of the mine is two and a half cents per bushel; hauling to the landing five and a half cents per bushel; loading, one half of a cent; and baling the boat, one half of a cent per bushel; making a total cost of nine cents per bushel in the boat. An average boat carries thirty five hundred bushels; it costs one hundred and forty dollars, and sells for thirty five dollars. The cost of transportation is one hundred and twenty dollars.

3500 Bushels of Coal at 9 cts. $315 3500 Bushels of Coal at 23 cts. $805
1 Boat, 140 1 Boat, 35
Pay of hands and expenses, 120 Value at Nashville, 840

Total cost at Nashville, $575

Leaving a nett profit of two hundred and sixty five dollars—from which must be deducted a proper percentage for risk.

If the information received is correct, the present produce of the mines is three hundred and fifty thousand bushels per annum, equalling eleven thousand six hundred and sixty six tons; and the whole amount sent from the mines since 1828, one million one hundred and forty five thousand bushels, equalling thirty eight thousand one hundred and sixty six tons.

Iron will, no doubt, become a considerable article of transportation at some future time, as there are abundant indications of the presence of ore at various points along the river.

The products of agriculture, above the Great Shoals, are very limited in their amount. About one hundred corn boats, carrying four hundred barrels each, and from twenty to twenty five tobacco boats, carrying sixty hogsheads, weighing fifteen hundred pounds each, are said to be sent annually from the lower part of the river.

The formation of the rocks is very regular throughout, commencing at the falls with a sandstone, and sandstone conglomerate, in thick beds, with white quartz pebbles, which are more numerous in the upper than in the lower strata. The cliffs rise to a height of four and five hundred feet above the water, and the strata have an inclination in the direction of the stream of half a degree or more. Near the mouth of Laurel the coal veins before described are found in the face of the cliffs, and two miles below, the limestone rock first makes its appearance level with the surface of the water. From thence it gradually rises, and forms cliffs at various points throughout the whole distance to the Tennessee line.

At four miles below the mouth of Laurel, the upper stratum appeared to be eight feet above the water—it was chrysaline, and about two and a half feet thick. At six miles below the mouth of Laurel, it forms a cliff rather shelly, and about ten feet high, the strata being very nearly horizontal. At eight miles it is twenty feet above the water; and at sixteen miles the beds of limestone are blue, having petrifications of shells and plants, together with small nodules of black flint. At the Great Shoals, the cliffs are three and four hundred feet high, containing flint petrifications. These cliffs ex-
tend throughout the length of the shoals, and to the mouth of the Great South Fork, where a stratum of bituminous shale appears at the surface of the water. Eight miles further down, this bed of shale rises three feet above the surface, and at twelve miles, it is forty feet high. At sixteen and a half miles a bed of limestone appears at the surface of the water, very full of petrifactions; and at thirty-six miles below the mouth of the Great South Fork, the cliff was composed as follows: base, thirty feet of blue limestone; next above were ninety feet of black slate or shale, surmounted by fifty feet of yellow sandstone; and on the top were eighty feet of blue slate or shale—Total 250 feet. At seventy-nine miles the hill appeared to be composed as follows: one hundred and eighty feet of limestone at bottom, overlaid by fifty feet of shale, twenty of yellow sandstone in thin layers, and seventy of shelly limestone—Total 320 feet. Thence to the Tennessee line the cliffs are from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet high; with numerous shells and other organic remains. Sandstone and shale are not found except at a distance from the river.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

November 14th, 1837.

ANTES SNYDER.
REPORT
OF A
Survey of the Great South Fork
OF THE
CUMBERLAND RIVER.

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.
Chief Engineer of Kentucky:

Sir:—I have the honor to report, that a survey has been made of the Great South Fork of Cumberland River, commencing at its junction with the main river, and continuing thence up the stream to the Little Jumps, near the upper coal banks. At a subsequent period, a reconnoissance was made of that portion of the river, between the crossing of the proposed road from Louisville to Knoxville, and the Little Jumps, the length of which was estimated at fifteen and seven-tenths miles,—the whole distance examined being forty-six and a half miles, with a descent of about two hundred and twenty feet.

The country through which the river passes is very much broken. It abounds with hills, surmounted by cliffs, and has apparently few spots fit for cultivation.

The river varies in width from fifty to two hundred feet, and a great portion of it consists of long pools, separated by shoals, which have little descent: a small portion has short pools, with more descent at the shoals: it has also many obstructions in the channel. The bottoms throughout are few and very limited in extent.

The first section, embraces the part surveyed—commencing at the mouth of the river and ending at the Little Jumps: a distance of nearly thirty-one miles, in which the descent is about seventy eight feet, or at the rate of about two and a half feet per mile.

There are not many obstructions to the navigation on this section. The first, in ascending, is Messer Shoal, at the foot of which the width of the river increases suddenly from two hundred to four hundred feet and continues about the same throughout its length. It is a little more than a mile long and has a descent of fifteen feet. The water flows over a smooth bed of limestone and the decrease in its depth constitutes the obstruction.

The second, in the same order, is Sloan’s Shoal, which is a little more than three quarters of a mile long, with a descent of twelve feet, about eight feet of which are upon the upper half of the shoal. The width is about the
same as at Messer Shoal, and the water flows over a similar bed. At the upper end there are two wing dams which confine the water and increase its depth so as to allow coal boats to pass with safety.

The third is a solid rock bar, which occupies three fourths of the width of the channel and rises from three to four feet above the surface of the water. It is situated in a curve, a short distance below the mouth of Big Sinking creek.

At the mouth of Cooper creek a large bar has been formed, which turns the current abruptly to the left, against a cliff and also against another bar, which puts out from the shore a short distance lower down.

A similar bar has been formed at the mouth of Straight creek, which produces a sudden change in the direction of the current. There are also some fish traps and snags.

The second section, embraces that portion of the river between the Little Jumps, and the crossing of the proposed road from Louisville to Knoxville. The length is estimated at nearly sixteen miles, and the descent about one hundred and forty feet, or at the rate of about nine feet per mile.

There are many short bends throughout this section; the descent is irregular, being for the first six miles above the Little Jumps at the rate of nearly eleven feet per mile,—the next succeeding seven miles, at the rate of more than five feet per mile, and in the last three miles nearly fourteen feet per mile.

The width varies from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet, and the obstructions to the navigation are both numerous and formidable.

There are two prominent obstructions—the first is called the Little Jumps, which consists of several large rocks lying in a very narrow part of the channel, which prevent the passage of boats or rafts. The second is called the Big Jumps, which are situated about thirteen miles farther up; they consist of a great number of large detached rocks, thickly strewed in the bed of the river throughout more than three hundred and fifty feet of its length.

Between the Big and Little Jumps, at a point about one and a half miles above the mouth of Alum Creek, the whole of the water of the river sinks, (leaving its bed quite dry,) and flows in a subterraneous channel to the mouth of that creek, where a small portion returns, while the remainder flows a mile farther before it resumes its course above ground—the bed of the river is thus left nearly dry, for two and a half miles, whenever the water is at a low stage.

The following is an estimate of the probable cost of removing obstructions, together with that of building additional dams on Sloan's and Messer shoals, and cutting a channel in the former.

**First Section.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,400 Cubic yards of rock excavation at 75 cts. per cubic yard</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,660 Cubic yards gravel at 25 cts. per cubic</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing fish traps, snags, &amp;c.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Wing dams on Messer shoal at $100 each</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 do. on Sloan's shoal at $100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forming channel on do.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$4,995
SECOND SECTION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,000 Cubic yards of rock and gravel at 40 cts. per cubic yard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,654 Cubic yards of solid rock, at 50 cts. per do.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,327 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,541 Removing trees, snags, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,905 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>167 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$23,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total on both sections, $27,995

The first section of this river is very well adapted to the construction of a slackwater navigation, and the second might also be improved by the same means, but at a much greater expense in proportion to its length. Six locks and dams, having an average lift of thirteen feet, would be required on the first section, and ten locks and dams, having an average lift of fourteen feet, on the second. The cost of the former would be about four thousand four hundred dollars per foot lift, the dams being required to be about three hundred feet long, and the cost of the latter would be about four thousand dollars per foot lift, these dams being only about two hundred feet long.

The following is the estimated cost of the locks and dams:

**FIRST SECTION.**

- Six locks and dams having an aggregate lift of seventy eight feet at $4,400 per foot lift, $343,200
- Removing timber from the banks at $150 per mile, 4,650

**SECOND SECTION.**

- Ten locks and dams having an aggregate lift of one hundred and forty feet at $4,000 per foot lift, $560,000
- Removing rock from pools, 15,000
- Removing timber from the banks at $150 per mile, 2,400

No damage would be done to private property by the construction of either kind of improvement.

Small fragments of iron ore were seen at many points, but no beds were discovered. Extensive beds are said to exist at a place about eight miles from the mouth and within three miles from the river. Coal is found in great abundance, and is first mined about sixteen and a half miles above the mouth of the river, where the vein is said to be about three feet thick; it is hauled half a mile to the boat landing.

Immediately below the mouth of the Little South Fork, twenty five miles and a half above the mouth of the Great South Fork, a vein varying from three feet eight inches to four feet six inches in thickness, has been worked for several years. And at about half a mile above the Little Jumps a vein has also been opened, from which several boat loads have been taken.

Thence to the crossing of the proposed road from Louisville to Knoxville, veins of coal of various thickness may be found, the only one examined was two and a half feet thick.
It is said that a vein four feet thick has been found on Bear creek, which enters the river immediately above the crossing.

The coal appears to be good, and burns freely in a grate, but is accompanied by sulphuret of iron.

The formation of the rocks is regular, the strata having a dip which is very nearly the same throughout.

Bituminous shale is found at the surface of low water; at the mouth of the river, overlaid by limestone, in thin layers, of a light colour, with nodules of black flint adhering to the surface of those rocks which are exposed to the action of the water. At three and a half miles up the stream, a vertical cliff of limestone rises three hundred feet above the water; and at fifteen miles the cliff appeared about two hundred feet high, having some fragments of oolite limestone at its base; at twenty miles the height was not more than seventy feet—it was composed of thin layers, chiefly oolitic, and at twenty three miles the bank, at the edge of the water, was covered by thin fragments of sandstone and large masses of conglomerate. From thence to the thirty fifth mile, where the limestone was last seen, in a cliff of only about twenty feet high, it is more or less hidden by fragments of fine sandstone, and sandstone conglomerate: the hills having gradually increased in height, with cliffs composed of thick beds of conglomerate on top, and thence to the crossing of the proposed road, the rocks did not form cliffs sufficiently abrupt to afford an opportunity of tracing them out. Three separate strata or veins of coal are found among these beds of sandstone. The upper one is said to be eighteen inches in thickness, at a distance of about eighteen feet above the second, which is from three feet ten inches to four feet six inches in thickness; the third is about sixty feet below the second, and is only six inches thick.

The only article of trade is coal—two boat loads of about two thousand bushels each have been sent from the lower coal bank; and from the second about sixty thousand bushels had been sent, and twenty thousand more were ready to be sent down the river. Coal has also been sent from the mine above the Little Jumps, but the expense of hauling past them, to the landing, has caused it to be abandoned.

Salt has been manufactured immediately below the crossing of the proposed road, and several other wells have been sunk, from which water has been obtained and salt has been made, but at present no salt is made at any of the wells.

The timber trade is very limited in extent—some logs and cedar posts are occasionally rafted and sent down the river.

All which is respectfully submitted.

November 15th, 1837.

ANTES SNYDER.
REPORT

OF THE

Survey of Goose Creek & the South Fork

OF KENTUCKY,

AND OF A CONNECTION BETWEEN

GOOSE CREEK AND CUMBERLAND RIVER.

To Sylvester Welch, Esq.,

Chief Engineer of Kentucky:

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report of a survey of Goose creek and the South Fork of the Kentucky river, and of a survey to ascertain the practicability of extending the navigation, by means of a Canal from the Forks of Goose creek to the Cumberland river.

The first named survey was commenced at the junction of the East and Collins' Fork of Goose creek, and continued down Goose creek to its junction with the Red Bird Fork, and thence down the South Fork to its junction with the Kentucky river.

The whole distance is sixty eight and a half miles, and the whole descent is two hundred and six feet and seven tenths of a foot, or at the rate of about three feet per mile.

The country is hilly and broken, and the bottoms, particularly on Goose creek, are narrow; those on the South Fork are wider and are mostly cultivated.

The creek is crooked and narrow, and is composed of pools and shoals. Its width varies from seventy to one hundred feet.

The river below the Forks is not so crooked as the creek, and its width varies from one hundred and fifty feet to two hundred feet. It has a tolerably regular descent, except at the Narrows, where the width is less, and the descent is greater than at any other point.

The first division extends from the commencement of the survey to the mouth of Red Bird. It is twenty six and a half miles long, with a descent of seventy five feet, or at the rate of about two and eight-tenths feet per mile.
The shoals are long, some of them are composed of large loose rocks, while others have a solid bed of rock throughout their length. The width varies from seventy to one hundred feet, and the principal obstacles in the way of descending boats, are the short bends in the channel. There are other minor obstacles, such as points of rock, fish dams, small islands, &c., which will require to be removed in order to make the navigation safe.

The second division embraces the whole of the South Fork. Its length is forty two miles, and the descent is one hundred and thirty one and a half feet, or at the rate of a little more than three feet per mile.

The width of the river varies between one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet, and the chief obstacle is the Narrows, which commence about four and a half miles below the mouth of Red Bird, and extend about one and two-tenths miles, having a descent of twelve and a half feet. The greatest descent is near the foot in a new channel, which is twelve chains long, with a descent of six feet. This is reduced to four or four and a half feet when the water is high enough to permit the passage of boats.

In addition to the descent there are several short bends, with points of rock jutting out into the stream, and one small island at the lower end of the pool below the new channel.

A dam might be built on the left, at the head of the new channel, so as to confine the water and increase its depth.

At a short distance below the island, the river makes a sudden bend to the left and another to the right, having a point of rock on the right and an eddy on the left, which are both dangerous and difficult to pass. By cutting the rock point on the right, and falling trees on the left, so as to produce a deposit in the eddy, the passage at this place would be much improved.

It is necessary to navigate the Goose creek by day, on account of the short bends, and other obstacles to be avoided, so that boats which leave the salt works, above Manchester, arrive at the mouth of Red Bird in the evening, and are obliged to remain over-night; but on the following morning there is seldom water sufficient to pass the Narrows, and they are compelled to await another tide.

If a dam was erected at the foot of the Narrows, or at any other point a short distance lower down where a site could be found, the water could be backed over these Narrows, and thus enable boats to pass whenever there was water enough for navigation in other parts of the stream.

From the Narrows to the mouth of the river, there are not many serious obstacles. Some rock points should be removed about two miles below, and some leaning timber at the mouth of Upper Buffalo creek, and at Island creek. A wing dam below Island creek should be removed. At Lower Buffalo creek some leaning timber should be cut, and fish traps, logs and snags at various points require removal.

The following is the estimated cost of building wing dams, and removing obstacles on both divisions.

**First Division.**

- 250 cubic yards of rock excavation at 75 cents per cubic yard, $157.50
- Building dam and altering channel at the mouth of Laurel creek, 200.00

**Total:** $357.50
Removing fish traps, logs, snags, &c. &  257.00
1,651 cubic yards of rock excavation, at 50 cents, &  825.50
600 " " gravel, " at 35 " &  210.00
Removing leaning trees, &  600.00

$2,280.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moving fish traps, logs, snags, &amp;c.</td>
<td>257.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,651 cubic yards of rock excavation, at 50 cents</td>
<td>825.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 &quot; &quot; gravel, &quot; at 35 &quot;</td>
<td>210.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing leaning trees</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,280.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second Division.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,520 cubic yards of rock excavation, at 75 cents per cubic yard</td>
<td><strong>$1,140.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550 &quot; &quot; at 60 cents</td>
<td>330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 &quot; &quot; gravel, &quot; at 30 &quot;</td>
<td>210.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building dam at head of Narrows</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; new channel</td>
<td>230.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting timber at mouth of Upper Buffalo</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Island creek</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Lower Buffalo</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing fish traps, &amp;c.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; leaning trees</td>
<td>800.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Total**                                       | **$3,200.00** |

By building a Dam twenty feet high, below the Narrows, the water could be set back to a point above the Narrows, where a Dam could be built at any future time, to continue the slackwater farther up the river.

The following is an estimate of the cost of an improvement by means of one Lock and Dam below the Narrows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Lock and Dam twenty feet high</td>
<td><strong>$70,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of clearing other parts of the stream</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Total**                                       | **$74,000.00** |

A system of slackwater might be constructed on this stream without great difficulty. The banks are high enough to permit the erection of Dams having an average lift of twelve feet, and supposing a depth of six feet water to be required, the whole lockage would be about two hundred and twelve feet.

The average length of the Dams would be two hundred feet, and the Locks would be nineteen by one hundred and twenty feet in the chamber. The cost of which would be as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sixteen Locks and Dams having an aggregate lift of two hundred and twelve feet, at $4,800 per foot lift</td>
<td><strong>$1,017,600</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearing the banks of the river, at $150 per mile</td>
<td>10,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Total**                                       | **$1,027,800** |

To which add 7 per cent. for Engineering and contingencies | 71,946

| **Total**                                       | **$1,099,746** |
It was found difficult to gauge the stream, for want of suitable places. Three measurements were made; the first near Manchester, the second near the mouth of Goose creek, and the third at the mouth of Red Bird. The following are the results of these measurements.

Water furnished by Goose creek, near Manchester, 167.78 feet per minute; near its mouth, 216.14 " "; Red Bird near its mouth, 176.94 " "; Total in South Fork, at the mouth of Red Bird, 393.08 " ".

No measurement could be made with accuracy below the junction of the two creeks.

The survey between Goose creek and the Cumberland was commenced at the junction of the East and Collins’ Fork of Goose creek, and continued thence along the valley of the latter, a distance of 13½ miles, to the point at which the road leading to Barboursville leaves it. The ascent in this distance is ninety-four and seven-tenths feet, or at the rate of nearly seven feet per mile. Thence following the road eighty-five hundredths of a mile to the summit, with an ascent of one hundred and five and three-tenths feet, or at the rate of about one hundred and twenty-four feet per mile. Thence following the road a part of the distance to a branch of Richland creek, about one mile, with a descent of thirty-six and a half feet; and thence to Barboursville, about six miles, with a descent to the surface of the water in the pool of the mill dam on the Cumberland, of forty-one and seven-tenths feet, or at the rate of about seven feet per mile. The whole distance from the Forks of Goose creek to the Cumberland river, at Barboursville, is nearly twenty-one and a half miles. The summit is two hundred feet above the level of the water at the mouth of Collins’ Fork, and seventy-eight and two tenths feet above the level of the water in the mill pond on Cumberland. So that the water in the Cumberland is one hundred and twenty-one and eighty-tenths feet higher than the water in Goose creek, at the mouth of Collins’ Fork.

A reconnaissance was made of the country between Barboursville and the Cumberland Ford, a distance, by the road, of about fifteen miles. But no correct estimate can be given of the descent in the river.

A dam could be constructed at the Cumberland Ford of a height sufficient to enable the water to be carried by a canal to a point near the summit, where a tunnel, or open cut, nearly a mile in length, would be required to pass through the ridge to the waters of Goose creek, and thence a canal could be continued to the Forks.

The length of the canal from the Ford to the Tunnel, or open cut, would be about twenty-one miles; the length of the Tunnel, or open cut, about one mile; the length of the canal to the Forks, about fourteen miles; and the whole length of the improvement would be about thirty-six miles. The Tunnel, or deep cut, could not be made at a greater depth than about forty feet below the summit, which will leave a lockage of one hundred and sixty feet to be overcome between the summit and the Forks of Goose creek.

The transportation from the Salt Works, in the vicinity of Manchester, is considerable. Two hundred thousand bushels of salt are said to be made annually at these works; three fourths, or more, of which is sent down the creek, and double that quantity might be made, provided there was a way.
opened to convey it to market. Salt is also made at the mouth of Red Bird, where there are two wells, only one of which is at present in use.

Coal is found in the vicinity of the Salt Works in veins from two to three feet in thickness. It is also found lower down the creek, but the thickness of the veins was not ascertained.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

November 18, 1837.

ANTES SNYDER.
REPORT

OF A

Survey between Barren & Cumberland.

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.,
Chief Engineer of Kentucky:

Sir—The following report upon the survey from the mouth of Peters' creek on Big Barren to the Cumberland river, is respectfully submitted.

Among the objects embraced in your instructions to me was a survey of the country between the points mentioned, with a view to a water communication, and obtaining such general information as might determine the feasibility of a connection by Railway, if the first mode of improvement was found impracticable.

With these objects in view, a line was commenced at the mouth of Peters' creek and carried up the valley of Barren river to the junction of the East and Long forks, thence up the East fork to its source, thence to the dividing ridge, and from a point about 9 miles South of where we approached the ridge, down the valley of Sulphur Lick creek to the Cumberland river.

In selecting the most favorable ground for a Canal or Railway along the valley of Barren river, it was necessary in many instances to depart a considerable distance from the stream, and carry our line along the base of the hills in order to have our level above the annual freshets; in all such cases, however, a careful survey was made, pursuing the meanders of the river to ascertain its capacity for improvement by slackwater.

From our place of beginning to the forks, a distance of 30 miles, the average width of the stream is about 180 feet, decreasing in width as you ascend, from 220 to 140 at the junction of the forks, and the rise in the same distance, 89.61 feet.

The river valley is narrow, seldom exceeding a quarter of a mile in width, with steep rocky bluffs or hills, sloping to the water's edge on either side alternately, and in few instances do bottom or flat lands occur on both sides on the same section of the stream.

The average height of these bottoms or flat lands does not exceed 15 feet, (frequently less,) above the surface of low water, while the freshets are often from 3 to 5 feet over them. This circumstance, together with the considerable amount of rise (being near 3 feet per mile) renders an improvement by Dams and Locks for slackwater navigation very expensive and unsafe.

From the junction of the East and Long Forks, the line was carried up the former to its source, a distance of 28 miles and 760 feet, with a rise in
the same distance of 308.89 feet, making the total distance from the mouth of Peters' creek to the head of the East Fork, 58 miles and 760 feet, and the total rise 398.50 feet. Along this little stream, there is a large proportion of slate and limestone bluff, with narrow and low bottom lands alternating as upon the main stream, and presenting a crooked and unfavorable rout for either a Canal or Railway.

From the source of the East Fork a line was run up a ravine to the crest of the ridge, a distance of 1 mile and 3,220 feet, and to an elevation of 520.80 feet above the place of beginning. A crest line was then run by the various windings of the ridge, a distance of 13 miles and 3,260 feet to the line between the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The lowest point of depression in the ridge was found between the heads of Sulphur Lick creek, which runs into Cumberland, and the head of Mill creek, a tributary of the East Fork of Barren, about 9 miles from the commencement of the crest line, and is known by the local name of Glenn's Gap. Its elevation is 462.71 feet above the surface of low water at the mouth of Peters' creek. From this gap a line was run down a ravine on the West side of the ridge to the head spring of the Southern fork of Mill creek, a distance of 4,500 feet, which was found to be 98 feet below the summit; this line was continued down the valley of Mill creek, a distance of 8 miles and 4,260 feet, with a descent of 184.52 feet, connecting at its mouth with the line which had been run up the East Fork.

From the junction of the East and Long Forks to the mouth of Mill creek is 16 miles, and the ascent 90.54 feet.

A level was carried East from the summit to the South Fork of Sulphur Lick creek, a distance of 4,450 feet, and its head spring found to be 87.25 feet below the summit.

Other small ravines and springs were examined on either side of the ridge, but with still less favorable results than those already mentioned.

From the almost continual rains while engaged on this survey, and which kept the streams from 6 to 18 inches above their lowest stage, I was unable to ascertain the minimum quantity of water in Barren river, its tributaries, or in the streams East of the ridge; but from such information as I derived along the line, I formed the opinion that a sufficient supply of water for navigation would not be had at a higher point than the mouth of Peters' creek. The ascent to this point being 149.61 feet.

The average cost per mile for a Canal, with a cross section of 222 feet, calculated for a depth of water of four feet, with the Locks and other works incidental to it, would be about $35,000.

After the impracticability of a water communication was ascertained, I extended a line from Glenn's Gap down to the valley of Sulphur Lick creek, and thence down the same to the Cumberland. The descent upon this line was 302 feet in the first three quarters of a mile, and thence to the surface of low water in Cumberland 164.79 feet, in a distance of 4 miles and 1920 feet, making the whole descent from the lowest pass in the ridge to low water surface of Cumberland river, 466.79 feet, and the total distance 5 miles and 600 feet.

I examined several ravines descending towards the Cumberland, and carried a level down one of them, a branch of Mashac's creek, a distance of
two miles, with a descent of 392 feet; the descent in the first mile from the 
summit being 324 feet.

From the distances and levels given, it will be seen that upon neither of the 
lines surveyed East of the summit, could a Railway be carried without the 
adoption of grades requiring stationary power to overcome them; and from 
the general character of the ridge upon the East side, I think our surveys 
embraced as favorable ground as any within the limits of the crest line.

As a duty incidental to the main object of the survey, a notice of such 
minerals as might be found in our route was enjoined upon me by your in-
structions. The only thing of this kind worthy of notice is a bed of iron 
ore on the head waters of Line creek, a tributary of Barren river, about one 
mile North of the State line. It is a rich argillaceous ore, and exists in 
sufficient quantities to justify the erection of works for its manufacture. 
A small vein of lead ore was observed in the limestone bed of Sulphur Lick 
creek, about three fourths of a mile from its mouth, but I think not in su-
fficient quantity or quality to be valuable.

The amount of produce that descends Barren river from above the mouth 
of Peter's creek, is estimated at one thousand tons annually, consisting of 
tobacco, corn, bacon, and some live stock.

In the article of lumber there is nothing done worth naming, and none 
carried down the stream, although the uncultivated lands along the river, 
and adjacent to it, abound in oak and poplar of good quality.

A map and profile of the country embraced in this survey will be pre-
pared, exhibiting more fully the levels, distances, topography, &c. than is 
herein presented.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
WM. B. FOSTER, Jr.

FRANKFORT, KY., NOVEMBER 13th, 1837.

[App. to H. R. J.]
REPORT

OF

SURVEY OF LITTLE RIVER

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.

Chief Engineer of Kentucky:

Sir:—In compliance with your instructions, I have made a survey of Little River, and respectfully present the following Report:

This survey was commenced at the town of Hopkinsville, in Christian county; upon what is denominated the Town Fork, and continued down the same to its junction with the East Fork, a distance of twelve and a half miles; the fall on this distance 30.79 feet; thence down the main stream to its mouth, a distance of sixty and a half miles, with a descent of 165.59 feet; making the total distance from Hopkinsville to the Cumberland, by the meanders of Little River, 73 miles, and the descent 196.38 feet; the distance between the same points, by the existing county roads, being about thirty miles.

The average width of the first twelve and a half miles, does not exceed fifty feet; thence to the mouth of the stream it gradually increases from seventy, immediately below the forks, to 130 feet in width at or near its mouth. In its course this stream passes over a limestone bottom, with banks generally of the same materials; the rock rising on either side from three feet to the whole height of its banks, averaging about 25 feet, until it descends from the level of the adjacent country, so as to be bounded in many places by perpendicular limestone cliffs, from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet high. Where these cliffs occur on one side of the stream, the opposite side is generally a very gently inclined plane, rising from 20 feet at the margin of the river, until at the distance of 15 or 20 chains it attains an elevation of thirty to fifty feet above the low water surface. Upon the lower 25 miles, next the mouth, it has some exceptions to this general character, in bottom or flat lands in the bends of the river, from 30 to 40 feet above the plane of low water. The section first described passes through what is denominated Barrons, and has no bottom or alluvial land upon it; the timber in the vicinity of the stream, consisting chiefly of black jack and other scrubby oaks. Immediately along the margin of the river it has sycamore, water maple, &c. but no timber suitable for building purposes. Upon the lower 25 miles there is some oak and poplar on the flats, and oak, suitable for building, on the adjacent ridges. It was obvious, upon inspection, that
the quantity of water flowing in the stream, where the survey was commenced, (being about 300 cubic feet per minute,) was wholly inadequate to form any description of navigation, at the then low stage; but it having been suggested that a sufficient supply would be found at the junction of the forks, and the fall not greater than might be overcome by a dam in the main river, I concluded to commence the survey at this unpromising point.

The first favorable place for gauging the stream occurred about six miles below the forks, where the quantity of water flowing on the 27th of July was ascertained to be twelve hundred and eleven cubic feet per minute, and the water represented as being at an extreme low stage.

Upon a subsequent examination of this section of the river, in the latter part of August, it was found to yield only half the quantity as at the measurement on the 27th of July.

The following estimate is made for an improvement, by the erection of Locks and Dams, for a slackwater navigation, large enough to admit the passage of boats carrying forty tons, which would not however be available during the extreme low water season, as the minimum quantity afforded by the stream would be consumed by leakage alone.

\[ \text{ESTIMATE,} \]

For 196 feet of lockage, including cost of Dams, at $2,500 per foot, \[ \$490,000 \]
For grubbing, clearing and constructing 73 miles of towing path, at $3,000 per mile, \[ \$219,000 \]

\[ \text{Add for contingencies, 10 per cent,} \]
\[ 70,900 \]

\[ \text{Aggregate cost,} \]
\[ \$779,900 \]

An estimate is also made for improving the channel for descending navigation, embracing a distance of 23 miles, commencing at Jackson's mill, about one mile below the mouth of the Sinking fork.

Above this point I do not consider it necessary to make any calculation for this mode of improvement, because of its narrow channel and the numerous abrupt turns, which would render it dangerous to navigate, if all other obstacles were removed.

The obstructions to the passage of descending boats, upon the section from Jackson's mill to the mouth, consist of detached masses of rock in the bends of the stream at different places; a ledge of rock extending quite across the river, about two and a half miles above its mouth; numerous snags; leaning timber; fish dams, and some small islands.

The following is the estimated cost of removing these obstructions, viz:

For blasting and removing 560 cubic yards rock, at 60 cts. \[ \$336 \]
" removing drift, snags, and clearing islands on channel side, \[ \$24 \]
" removing leaning timber and felling on 23 miles, at $40 per mile, \[ \$920 \]
" removing fish dams, \[ \$40 \]

\[ \text{Total estimated cost,} \]
\[ \$1,820 \]
Upon enquiry I was informed that the amount of produce shipped at Cadiz, 17 miles above the mouth of the river, was 12 to 15 flat boat loads annually, consisting chiefly of tobacco; each boat carrying about 60 hogsheads.

It is probable that with an improvement of the navigation, the shipments at this place would be considerably increased, as at present a portion of the surplus produce is carried by wagons to the Cumberland river.

The removal of overhanging timber and other obstructions, would enable small steam boats to pass up to Cadiz and probably to Jackson's mill, particularly when the stream is affected by back water from the Cumberland.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. B. FOSTER, Jr.
Resident Engineer,

Engineer's Office,
Frankfort, Kentucky,
Nov. 14, 1837.
REPORT
OF A
SURVEY OF SALT RIVER
AND THE
BEECH AND ROLLING FORKS.

TO SYLVESTER WILCH, ESQ.
Chief Engineer of Kentucky:

Sir:—The surveys of Salt river and the Beech and Rolling Forks have been made to the points designated in your instructions—and the following report is respectfully submitted:—

Salt river, from its mouth to the entrance of the Rolling Fork, a distance of 11 miles and 2720 feet, has a uniform width of channel of about two hundred and thirty feet, and a rise in the same distance of 1.18 feet. The depth of water in the channel was in no place less than four feet at the time our levels were taken, which was at a period when the river was represented as being 18 inches above lowest water mark.

The general height of its banks, upon this section, is about forty feet, and they extend back at nearly the same level, to the hills which bound the flats, on either side, at various distances; in some cases the hills approaching quite to the margin of the stream.

The next section extends from the mouth of the Rolling Fork to the foot of Burk's Island shoal, a distance of 8 miles and 3460 feet, with an ascent of 11.57 feet; the stream averaging 150 feet in width, and its banks varying from 30 to 40 feet above the low water surface. Upon the last two miles of this section, slate rock appears in the bottom of the stream and also shows in the right bank to the height of three feet above the surface of the water.

From the foot to the head of Burk's Island shoal, a distance of one mile and 3220 feet, the bed of the river is slate, which rises on the left shore to the height of twenty feet above the water; the ascent in this distance is 10.40 feet.

The next division embraces the falls of 14.37 feet, in a distance of 1 mile and 1720 feet, (12.23 feet of this amount being in 2750 feet from the foot of the falls to the comb of the forge dam, which is about twenty inches high.) The bed of the river at the falls, is a hard limestone, with inequalities of 12 to 18 inches upon the surface, and the width of the channel being about 500 feet, renders this place an almost impassable barrier in the way of boats descending, except at a very high stage of water.

Passing above the falls, on the next 8 miles and 2760 feet is a pool spreading out to 400 feet in width, decreasing as you ascend until its width at the
head is about 250 feet. On this section the ascent, as shown by our leveling, was 0.22 of a foot, but as the water was falling at the time the levels were taken, the ascent would be something more.

From the head of this pool to a point where the Louisville and Bardstown turnpike crosses the river, a distance of 3 miles and 3700 feet, the ascent is 7.95 feet and its width of channel, an average of about 170 feet, with banks, where flat lands border it, twenty five to thirty feet above the plane of low water.

From this point to Taylorsville, a distance of 18 miles and 971 feet, the ascent is 43.35 feet, the channel averaging 160 feet in width; in many places however not exceeding 100 feet. Upon this division there is considerable flat and alluvial land on one side or other of the stream, not exceeding twenty feet above the surface of low water.

The quantity of water flowing in the stream, at a point 35 miles from the mouth, on the 17th of October, was found to be 3338 cubic feet per minute, and on the 22d of October a measurement made at a point six miles below Taylorsville, showed only 760 cubic feet per minute: this latter measurement was made above where it receives Cox's creek (a considerable stream) from the south, and was in some degree affected by the recent erection of a fish dam a short distance above, which gradually tightening with an accumulation of floating leaves, prevented the usual flow of water at the place of measurement.

From my observation, the crossing of the Louisville and Bardstown turnpike is as high a point as slackwater could be carried safely; above this the supply of water would be insufficient; the ascent per mile averages 2 1/2 feet, and a considerable portion of flat land would be liable to injury from the erection of dams.

I subjoin an estimate of the cost of removing obstructions to descending navigation upon the whole distance from the mouth of the river to Taylorsville, including the excavation of rock and the erection of wing dams upon the falls at Shepherdsville. An estimate is also made for an improvement by slackwater to such point as it is susceptible of improvement in this way.

To improve the falls for descending navigation, it is proposed to extend a low dam (say 3 feet high) from the point of the island to the southern shore, and a succession of wing dams from the southern shore inclining down the stream; and to smooth the inequalities of the rock upon the falls, for a space of 70 feet in width and about 1500 feet in length. This mode of improvement would not render descending navigation more safe during high freshets than it is at present, but would enable boats to pass over the falls at a lower stage of water than in its present situation. For a slackwater navigation, the first dam might be located below the mouth of the Rolling Fork, at such point as further examinations may show to be the most safe and economical; the second at the foot of Burk's Island shoal; the third a short distance above the foot of the falls, and the fourth at a suitable point near the head of the falls.

These four dams would overcome an ascent of 45.69 feet and make a navigation 37 miles and 1740 feet, large enough to admit the passage of steam boats carrying 80 to 100 tons.

Suitable stone for building locks is not found immediately on the river at any point from the mouth to Shepherdsville: above this place the hills bordering the river contain Limestone, which would answer for building pur-
poses. Timber suitable for building could be obtained at convenient distances along the river at all points. The first and second dams would each be about 250 feet in length and the third and fourth 450 feet each.

Estimate for Removing Obstructions to Descending Navigation.

For removing snags from mouth to Rolling Fork, 
removing snags and leaning timber from mouth of Rolling Fork to Burk's Island shoal, 
removing snags, fish dams, and the necessary clearing on islands, from Burk's Island shoal to Taylorsville, 
removing leaning timber on 34 miles at $20, 
excavating rock on falls and placing a portion of it in wing dams, 833 cubic yards, at $1,

Total for descending navigation, $7,371 00

For Slackwater Navigation on the distance before stated.

For 52 feet of lockage, including dams, at $5,000 per footlift, $260,000

clearing the banks 27 miles at $150 per mile, 4,050

Add for contingencies, 7 per cent, 18,483 00

$282,533 00

The trade upon this stream is at present inconsiderable—I was unable to obtain an estimate of the probable amount, but was informed that boats rarely pass out from above the falls, owing in some measure to this obstruction and in part to the facilities afforded by the Louisville and Bardstown turnpike, upon which the surplus produce is carried in preference to encountering the dangers of the river.

There is in operation, at the falls, a forge where blooms are manufactured, and the machinery for rolling bar iron, in progress of erection. Two or three miles south of Shepherdsville is a blast furnace, at which seven to eight hundred tons of pig metal and castings are made annually, and ore said to be in sufficient quantities to justify the manufacture of iron on a much more extensive scale.

ROLLING FORK.

From the mouth of Sulphur Lick creek, to the mouth of the Beech Fork, a distance of 51 miles and 2720 feet, this serpentine little stream winds its way through a valley of low flat land, from one to two miles in width, between Muldrow's hill on the south and an irregular range of knobs or ridges on the north. Its average width of channel does not exceed one hundred and twenty feet; in many places not over sixty; and again spreading out to near two hundred feet upon some of the shoals.

The banks generally on one side is a flat and on the opposite side a low alluvial bottom, having an average elevation above low water, of about 18 feet, and so low as to be frequently inundated.

The aggregate fall from the mouth of Sulphur Lick to the mouth of the Beech Fork is 112.56 feet, or an average of 2.19 feet per mile. This amount of fall is pretty uniformly distributed, and taking it in sections of five or ten miles, the amount upon different sections of this length would be nearly the same.

20  [App. to H. R. J.
At the mouth of Knob creek, 33 miles below Sulphur Lick, a slate shoal occurs with a descent of 5.31 feet in a distance of 2500 feet. Sheckel's falls, three miles below, have a descent over a slate bottom, of 4.85 feet in 2000 feet—those places having the greatest fall in a given distance upon the whole stream.

Upon this section of the river, the obstructions consist of snags and large trees imbedded in the channel; accumulations of drift; small islands, and at two places isolated rocks occupying dangerous positions in the channel.

There is also a great deal of overhanging timber much in the way of boats, a portion of which should be removed and the remainder girdled so as to float off when it may hereafter fall into the stream.

From the mouth of the Beech Fork to the junction with Salt river, a distance of 19 miles and 4780 feet, the descent is 26.36 feet, to which may be added three feet for the estimated height of water above lowest stage, at the mouth of Rolling Fork—making 29.36 feet, or an average of 1.47 feet per mile.

Upon this section the channel is about 150 feet wide, the banks averaging about thirty feet above low water surface, and its course less crooked than the upper portion of the stream.

The survey of this part of the river was conducted during a rise of five or six feet, and the obstructions could not be so well observed; so far as the nature of them could be ascertained, they consist of snags and leaning timber, for which I estimated thirty dollars per mile, as sufficient to render it safe.

Estimate.

For removing snags and the necessary clearing of island,........ $1,718.00
  " removing rock, 150 cubic yards, at 50 cts. 75.00
  " removing leaning timber and belting on 51½ miles at $40, 2,060.00
  " removing snags, leaning timber, &c. from mouth of Beech Fork down, 20 miles, at $30 per mile, 600.00

$4,453.00

The quantity of water flowing, as guaged 18 miles below Sulphur Lick creek, was 2209 cubic feet per minute; the stream, at the time of measurement, being considerably swollen and yielding, I should judge, double the minimum quantity.

The amount of agricultural productions that descends this fork is estimated at about three thousand tons annually, consisting of whiskey, corn, oats, flour, and pork. There are two steam saw mills in operation on the banks of the stream—one at New Haven and the other about 9 miles lower down, where a considerable amount of lumber is made, but none carried down the stream.

At a point 24 miles below the mouth of Sulphur Lick a bed of iron ore occurs, under a clay slate bluff on the north side of the stream; some of this ore has been carried by water to Nelson furnace, which is situated near the Rolling Fork, at a point 19 miles below the ore bed above mentioned.

At Nelson furnace, and in the vicinity of it, the same kind of ore (kidney ore) abounds in the ridges or knobs on the north side of the stream. I was informed by one of the proprietors of this establishment that they manufacture, of pig metal and castings, about 17 tons per week.
From the mouth of this stream to the Bardstown ford, a distance of 20 miles and 4150 feet, the average width of channel is about 170 feet, with an ascent in the same distance of 42.57 feet. Its banks of narrow flat land are from 30 to 40 feet above the low water surface; and after passing five miles up from the mouth, instances do not occur of flat land on both sides upon the same section of the stream, but hills or bluffs sloping up from the margin of the river from 50 to 100 feet, while the opposite side has high flat land as before mentioned.

The bottom, at many of the ripples, is composed of limestone, which is also the character of the rock in the hills and bluffs on either side. At points 12 miles and 16 miles from the mouth of the river, a stratum of fine sandstone, about twenty feet thick, is found overlaying the limestone, at about thirty feet above the surface of the water.

From the Bardstown ford to the mouth of Hardin's creek, a distance of 12 miles and 3640 feet, the same general features are observed as below, and the ascent is 34.32 feet. The flat lands do not average more than 39 feet above the surface of low water on this section of the stream, and the channel 20 feet less than the lower section.

From the mouth of Hardin's creek to the termination of the survey, the distance is 5 miles and 2125 feet, and the ascent 18.12 feet—making the total distance from the mouth of the stream to where the Bardstown and Springfield turnpike crosses the same, 38 miles and 465 feet, and the total ascent 95.01 feet.

Upon the section above the mouth of Hardin's creek, the width of the channel is very irregular, and on a considerable portion of the distance much obstructed with islands.

Of those islands, some are under cultivation, and are from 15 to 20 feet above low water surface; the smaller ones are lower and require clearing off, for the safety of descending boats.

The obstructions to descending navigation are few upon this fork, and in its present condition it is comparatively safe when there is a sufficient flood for boats to pass down.

The following is the estimated amount for removing obstructions to descending navigation, viz:

For blasting and removing detached masses of rock at different places, 742 cubic yards, at 50 cts. $371.00

removing snags and some leaning timber, 158.00

the necessary clearing of islands above the mouth of Hardin's creek, 245.00

$774.00

A measurement of the water flowing in this stream, 20 miles above its mouth, was made on the 26th of September, when it was at an extreme low stage, and the quantity found to be 1281 cubic feet per minute.

The quantity of water, it will be seen, would be insufficient for a slackwater navigation, during the low water season, but as the stream is in other respects, well adapted to this mode of improvement, I have made an estimate for locks and dams, for a navigation large enough to admit the
passage of steam boats carrying from 80 to 100 tons, and which would be available for about eight months in each year.

The estimated cost of locks and dams &c. for slackwater navigation, from the mouth of Rolling Fork to the mouth of Hardin’s creek on the Beech Fork, exclusive of the lock and dam, which would be required below the Rolling Fork, for the descending navigation on the Salt river, will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99 feet of lockage, including cost of locks, dams and all their fixtures at $4700 per foot lift</td>
<td>$465,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearing the river banks on 55 miles at $100</td>
<td>5,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add for contingencies 7 per cent.</td>
<td>470,800 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32,956 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$503,756 00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The trade upon this stream has formerly been equal to about four thousand tons in a year, consisting of flour, whiskey, bacon, &c.; but I was informed, that since the completion of the turnpike roads leading towards Louisville, that the produce of the country seeks a market by those routes, and that few boats now descend the river.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. FOSTER, JR.
Resident Engineer.

_Frankfort, November 13th, 1837._
REPORT

UPON THE

ROAD FROM WASHINGTON

TO THE

MOUTH OF BIG SANDY.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
September 8th, 1837.

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.
Chief Engineer of Kentucky:

Under your directions, I have surveyed a road from Washington, in Mason county, to the mouth of Big Sandy, by way of Clarksburg and Greenup's burg, for the construction of a dirt turnpike road; and have "indicated by fixtures" at what points said road should cross, by bridges, the waters of Little Sandy and Kinnikinnick.

Having no knowledge of the topography of this section of the State, I first made a survey of the old or present travelled road, commencing in Washington, and passing through the points embraced in the law. The following table will embrace the points through which the road passes, with their relative distances:

From Washington to the crossing of the Maysville and Mountsterling Turnpike Road, - - - - - - 2.75 miles. Totals.
To Williamburg, - - - - - - - - - 5.15 " 7.90
" Thos. Marshall's cross roads, - - - - - - 4.35 " 12.25
" Towlesburg, - - - - - - - - - 2.75 " 15.00
" Cabin creek, - - - - - - - - - 2.50 " 17.50
" Dividing ridge, Salt Lick creek, - - - - - - 3.00 " 20.50
" Clarksburg, - - - - - - - - - 8.37 " 28.87
" Vanceburg, - - - - - - - - - 3.71 " 32.58
" Kinnikinnick creek, at Stratton's, - - - - - - 9.62 " 42.20
" Tigert's creek, at Warren's, - - - - - - 14.80 " 57.00
" Greenup's burg, - - - - - - - - - 8.66 " 65.66
" Mouth of Big Sandy river, - - - - - - 19.36 " 85.32

The total distance being, - - - - - - 85.32
The soil from Washington to the Dividing ridge, between Salt Lick creek and Cabin creek, is fertile, and is based on a substratum of limestone, and as the more fertile portions of Kentucky, is not well adapted to the construction of a dirt turnpike road.

From this last point the old road keeps the valley of Salt Lick creek to Vanceburg, passing through Clarksville; crosses the creek three times in the distance of 3.71 miles, with but one bridge, which is at the first crossing, the two last being subject to overflow from the back water of the Ohio river from 12 to 30 feet.

The bottom lands on this creek are low and marshy; the hills adjacent on each side being composed of horizontal strata of hard sandstone, vary in height from 300 to 400 feet; there is generally a swamp or marsh at the base of each hill; these bottoms vary in width from half a mile to a mile, and the site, from the wet, marshy condition of the soil, being composed of black gravel and much cut up by small flat branches, is not as good for the construction of a dirt turnpike, as more sandy or silicious soil.

From Vanceburg to Kinnikinnick, the road runs near the base of the hills which adjoin the Ohio bottoms; these hills are from two to four hundred feet high, composed of sandstone; are nearly perpendicular, and frequently cut up by ravines and short rapid branches, in freshets particularly. These ravines discharge their water into the swamps, which invariably lay parallel with the axis of the Ohio river; these swamps are from four to eight feet lower than the bank of the Ohio river; they continue wet and marshy during the whole summer and fall months, and have more or less water in them in spring and winter, depending upon the quantity of rain. They rarely drain themselves by a natural outlet, but by absorption and evaporation. The Ohio bottoms, in this distance, are fertile, the soil composed of nearly half sand, dries quickly after rains, and by keeping the ridges between the swamps and river bank, or close to the river bank, will afford a fine site for a dirt turnpike.

From Kinnikinnick to Greenup'sburg, the old road keeps the valleys of small streams; their bottoms are narrow, encompassed by high mountains and hills, much cut up by ravines; and the main branches are so serpentine, the dividing ridges between Kinnikinnick and Tigert's creek, and Tigert and Little Sandy so high, requiring steep grades, the sterility of the soil not affording sufficient grain for the stock and travel of the road, (except at one point—the Warren settlement, at the crossing of Tigert, is a fine body of rich land,) these considerations induced me to examine a different line, by keeping next the river, yet by adopting steep grades, of from three to four degrees, a good road could be made on or near the old road, the soil being hard, compact, and silicious; on this distance the population is sparse.

From Greenup'sburg to Big Sandy, the bottom lands on the Ohio are from half a mile to a mile wide, very fertile, alluvial and sandy; they dry quickly after rains, and will make a fine dirt turnpike road. The bottom lands are encompassed by a high range of hills, composed of horizontal strata of sandstone; these hills are from two hundred and fifty to four hundred feet in height; they are irregular, much cut up with ravines, which, on reaching the bottom lands, cut them to a level nearly with the bed of the Ohio river, the banks of these branches, creeks and ravines, by abrasion and saturation from the Ohio back waters, have fallen in, until they are not unfrequently from 200 to 400 feet apart; and during the ordinary stages of high water
in the Ohio, and the deepness of their channels, all travelling is suspended from their overflow, and when the river recedes, the deposit is so great as to render the roads, at their crossings, impassable; for these causes, heavy embankments at those small ravines, creeks, &c. are required, and though a good road can be made, it must be an expensive one.

The location of the road was made on my return survey, and Schedule No. 2, will give the cost of the several sections in detail; the line is laid on the best ground generally that could be had—keeping the ridges which lay between the base of the hills and the river. Culverts and bridges are several estimated for at all the ravines and creeks.

The crossing of Little Sandy is fixed at a point opposite the end of second street in Greenupsburg. The span of the bridge is 150 feet and will finish 164 feet; the abutments are to be based on solid rock foundations; they will be 61.3 feet in height. The bottom of the chords of the bridge will be one foot above the high water of 1832, which rose 61.3 feet from the low water in the Ohio river. The cost of the bridge, with the necessary embankments at the ends of the bridge, will be twenty seven thousand four hundred and eighty seven dollars eighty three cents.

From Little Sandy to a point one mile below the crossing of Kinnikinnick, the location was made as near the Ohio river as the situation of the country would admit. The crossing of Tigert's creek is difficult; the banks of the stream are alluvial and the bed of the stream sand and gravel; requires a bridge of 150 feet span; abutments 65 feet high, and will cost $30,089 60. The crossing of Kinnikinnick was fixed about two thirds of a mile below the present crossing immediately at and below the mouth of Montgomery's creek. The bank on the east side is high and composed of slate; this slate extends entirely across the bed of the stream. The west bank is alluvial; will require lengthy wing walls to the abutments; the abutments will be 45 feet high; the bridge 150 feet span, and will finish 164 feet. The whole cost of this bridge will be, with the necessary embankments at the ends, $13,867 52 cts.

The location by the river, from Greenupsburg to Kinnikinnick, where the present line joins the old road, passes through one of the finest and most fertile agricultural districts of land in the State, and much of the land well improved; in a good state of cultivation, and thickly settled. This location will also connect with Portsmouth, which is the point at which all the produce of these fine farms is vended—it also connects with the Portsmouth and Erie canal, and the only good road from Portsmouth in the state of Ohio, between Maysville and the road leading from Guyandotte to Chillicothe. There is no road leading to the interior of Ohio from Kentucky, after leaving Maysville, of importance, until you reach Portsmouth; none from Greenupsburg, or from the mouth of Big Sandy. These were the reasons which, (though the location will increase the length of road,) together with a connexion of, and opening these bottoms and agricultural lands to market, and the use of their products to the stock driven to the east, and which cannot be supplied on this road, induced the location.

From Kinnikinnick to Washington, through the points in the law, the location was made as economically as practicable, having a steady view to the low grades. The crossing of the dividing ridge between Salt Lick creek, the Salt Lick hill, below Clarksburg, and the Cabin creek hills are the chief difficulties, requiring heavy rock excavations at each.
Plan of the Road.—The work, if done, to be executed in the following manner:

Grubbing and Clearing.—Where the surface of the ground is less than three feet below the plane of surface of the road, all trees, stumps, and roots are to be grubbed out and removed from the space of forty two feet; and all trees not necessarily grubbed, and which stand within thirty feet of the center line, are to be felled or cut down and removed from said space.

The graded portion of the road—to be thirty feet wide, of an elliptical convex shape, having its semiconjugate diameter one foot, and the transverse diameter thirty feet, with good side drains in all level or flat lands and where the natural surface slopes at angles less than ten degrees; on hill sides which slope at greater angles than ten degrees, a drain one side only, next the hill side—these drains are invariably to connect with natural drains or culverts.

The culverts and small bridge abutments—are to be of good rubble masonry, and the dimensions are so estimated as to pass all the water under the road bed. The inclination of the road in no place exceeds one in 28.65 feet or two degrees.

The embankments slope at 33½ degrees; the excavations generally at an angle of 45 degrees.

The total length, as appears from the table of estimates, is 91.9 miles as located; the old traveled distance 85.3 miles, making a difference of six and six-tenths miles, which exists, as before stated, in pursuing the Ohio river from Little Sandy to Kinnikinnick. This is more than compensated by the accommodation of the citizens in that distance, who now have little or no road, and the necessity of opening this section of the State by a road with the interior. (See schedule, No. 2.)

I have no data by which to estimate the transportation that would be on this road. The only travel seems to be the stock driven from the counties of Bourbon, Harrison, Pendleton, Bracken, Nicholas, Fleming, Mason, a part of Bath and Lewis, in the fall season, and a few wagons used by the citizens of the eastern district of Kentucky and Virginia removing to the west, with occasionally a traveler on horseback.

In winter, when the Ohio river is blockaded with ice, the road along the bank of the river is much used by those who have attempted to ascend or descend the river—this rarely lasts longer than thirty or forty days.

The agriculture of the section of Kentucky through which the road passes, in Lewis county, on the east of the dividing ridge, is not more than the consumption of the county and stock driven in the fall from Kentucky to Virginia. In Greenup county, the agricultural interest does not support the travel and the salt and iron manufactories—it is mostly situated on the Ohio bottoms.

The iron district begins on the waters of Tigert's creek, and so far as I examined the mines that are worked, was on a distance of thirty miles up and parallel with the Ohio and about 6 to 15 miles wide; the ore is of three classes, all of which are more or less calcareous, and produces from 33 to 40, and some of them as much as 50 per cent. of castings and pig iron. So far as I could ascertain, the county of Greenup manufactures annually 7043 tons of pig iron and castings, which employs from 400 to 500 men, and 250 teams of horses and oxen.
A TABLE of Iron manufactured in Greenup County, annually.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owners Names</th>
<th>Name of Furnace</th>
<th>Days in blast</th>
<th>Stonecoal used in bushels</th>
<th>Price in cts. per bushel</th>
<th>Charcoal used in bushels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shreve, Paul &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Bellfonte</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>15,840</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>178,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreve, Paul &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Bellfonte</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>10,170</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>157,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreve, Paul &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Amanda</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Trimble &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Trimble &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Sandy</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>372,501</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKoy, Pogge &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCuddy &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>32,640</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>181,820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owners Names</th>
<th>Name of Furnaces</th>
<th>Days in blast</th>
<th>Ore per ton iron</th>
<th>Charcoal per ton iron</th>
<th>Stonecoal per ton pig iron</th>
<th>Limestone per ton pig iron</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shreve, Paul &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Bellfonte</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>283.1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreve, Paul &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Bellfonte</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>283.1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreve, Paul &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Amanda</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Trimble &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Trimble &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Sandy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKoy, Pogge &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCuddy &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Stewart &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>54.33</td>
<td>.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Ward</td>
<td>Little Sandy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owners Names</th>
<th>Name of Furnaces</th>
<th>Iron in tons made per day</th>
<th>Cost of pig iron per ton</th>
<th>Total tons of pig iron dumped blast</th>
<th>Total tons manufactured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shreve, Paul &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Bellfonte</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreve, Paul &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Bellfonte</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreve, Paul &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Amanda</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Trimble &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Trimble &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Sandy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKoy, Poage &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCuddy &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Stewart &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Ward</td>
<td>Little Sandy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,043</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sales of this iron are made in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, and the whole valley of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and at $40 per ton for pig iron and castings, which is a low estimate, gives an annual income to the county of Greenup of $281,720. These iron ores, in the lower end of Greenup, on Little Sandy, lay high up on top of the ridges, and from 6 to 15 feet under the surface. The veins of ore vary in thickness from 12 to 30 inches; as you pursue them up the Ohio river, the beds of iron ore are deeper under the summits of the hills, and lie in several strata; the drifts after leaving Bellfonte furnace are generally under sandstone, and the ore bed on a strata of blue clay, the ore beds are thickest in the upper end of the county. Samples of the ores at the different ore banks are in the office for your inspection.

There is at all the furnaces, except Raccoon, owned by D. Trimble & Co., mines of stone coal; they lie below the iron and in the same ridges; the coal is highly bituminous, of second quality, but burns well, and is in large quantities; the engines at the furnaces are driven with it, and it is used for all the purposes of the manufacture of iron except smelting. The coal beds vary in thickness from 2 feet to 3 to 10 inches, and in all instances the drift or entrance to the coal has a declination of one foot in about 30. The strata above the coal is sand or slatestone, and under it slate and blue clay; the colliers can dig about 70 bushels per day each, and deliver it at the entrance of the drift. Its average cost per bushel delivered at the engines is from 3 to 7 cents.

The following table is annexed in relation to the iron manufacture in Greenup county. From general information, taken at all the furnaces, there are used in the manufacture of iron per ton (at the following prices)

- 2.72 tons iron ore at $3 25 per ton, $8 84
- 253.1 bushels charcoal at 34 34 9 924
- 25 “ stonecoal at 7 7 1 75

Total cost per ton, $20 724

There is land transportation from these furnaces to the river varying from 2 to 15 miles, over extremely bad roads, principally made by the owners of the furnaces, from thence to the various points on the Ohio, has water trans-
portation: little or none of it would be carried on this road. If this road should be constructed, not less than twenty miles will require Macadamizing; and with an ordinary cover 18 feet wide, 1 foot deep, will cost $10 per lineal pole or $200 per mile, or $64,000, which added to the cost per table of estimates $267,968.6 makes $331,968.6, without contingencies.

HENRY J. EASTIN, Res. Engineer.

REPORT OF A

Survey of a Road up Elk Hill.

ENGINEER’S OFFICE,  
September 10, 1837.

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.,  
Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

In pursuance of your instructions, I have surveyed, located and estimated the cost of constructing a turnpike road from the south side of Little Barren, on the road leading from Lexington to Nashville, and extending to the house of the widow Bunnell, according to the 4th section of an act, approved 23d Feb. 1837, to incorporate a company to construct a turnpike road from Henry Sanders’ in Green county to Bell’s in Barren county.

On my examining the topography of the country over which the act locates the road, to begin on the south side of Little Barren river, where the road to Nashville crosses the same, I found the valley of the small branch up which the present road, marked (a) on the map, now passes, encompassed by horizontal strata of slatestone and hard compact limestone; the sides sloping from 15° to 40°, and the sides of the hills much broken with ravines. The distance from the summit of the hill at A. to the high water mark in Little Barren, found to be only 2500 feet, and the fall to be in this distance 169.1 feet, requiring a grade of 3° 47’ to overcome this point. This grade being so much greater than requested in your letter of instructions, I was under the necessity of examining a different location; the line marked C was found much more practicable, and should the road be constructed on this line, the distance will not be materially increased. From the river to Mrs. Bunnell’s, by the old road, is 5800 feet, and is represented by the letter (a). By the line located, the distance from the river at B to
the same point is 6700 feet, or an increase of 900 feet; and the grade is at two degrees, or one in 23.65 feet. The summit of this hill is overcome at the distance of 4655 feet, or in ascending 162.92 feet; the point where this line leaves Little Barren is 32.89 feet above low water in the river, and offers a good site for a bridge, the bed of the river having a rock bottom three feet below the surface, and the banks on both sides not subject to overflow in freshets. The width of the stream is one hundred and fifteen feet, and will require a bridge of 130 feet span. This point on the river affords a good ford, fully equal to that now used; and releases have been taken for the land and materials on which to construct this line of road and connect it with the old road at each end.

Another reason for avoiding the steep grade of 3° 47' required on the old road, was that this road from Lexington towards Nashville is now being put under contract, and under contract a distance of 42 miles to Perryville, and the maximum grade is 2° and will not require a higher grade so far as I have examined the country to the State line.

I have estimated the line (C) from the river, a distance of 3962 feet, to the letter D, at which point, and thence to Brent's, the natural surface of the country will afford a fine road. The cost for constructing a substantial turnpike road on that distance is as follows: Grade 30 feet, clear 60 feet, and stone 18 feet, with 6 oz. stone one foot thick.

- For grubbing and clearing 240 poles $1.50
- For excavating 7503 yards earth, at 25
- For embanking 2017 yards " at 20
- For broken stone, 2850 perches, at 1.00
- For stone masonry, 180 perches, at 1.50
- For clearing drains, rolling road bed and blockading the same, at $1.00 per lineal pole

Total cost, $6047 15

The above sum will construct the road. That it will pay the State as much as any turnpike road, there can be no doubt; being on the line of road over which the great southern mail daily passes, and a road in which the citizens of the State are generally interested.

The old road, as stated in a former part of this report, is encompassed by high hills composed of slatestone and limestone in horizontal strata; near the summit of the hill a fine spring runs out from the rock, and the road is now compelled to pass down in the branch, in winter the ice collects in such quantities as to prevent the travel of laden wagons entirely, and other travel is much endangered.

This line of road is now staked out and ready for contract, should the board direct it, each stake having its proper number marked on it.

Respectfully,

H. J. EASTIN, Res. Engineer.
REPORT

ON

Muldrow's Hill Road.

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.,

Chief Engineer of Kentucky:

The following report will exhibit the condition of the turnpike road over Muldrow's Hill:

The contract for making the road entered into by Douglas and Knott has been completed and received; and a toll house erected on top of the hill with a toll gate, which cost the sum of $220, which has been paid over to the contractor, W. H. Hawkins.

By the direction of the Board of Internal Improvement, on the 20th March last, Thomas Burns was appointed gatekeeper, who took the oath prescribed by law to faithfully discharge the duties; and he entered into bond with Daniel Singleton, Henry Saunders, and William H. Hawkins, as his securities. I fixed his salary at $43 75 per quarter, which he was directed to retain out of the tolls received; and he has accounted for tolls up to the first of November last, amounting to the sum of $267 25, which sum is in my hands subject to the order of the Board.

In settling the toll account of Mr. Burns he offered in pay a $20 note on the Bank of the United States, a base counterfeit; it was left with him, and the Board of Internal Improvement are requested, by Mr. Burns, to say what he shall do with it, or if it is to be his loss.

The tolls received at the gate from the 20th March to 1st November, stands thus:

Jno. G. Chiles' stage, paid Treasurer of Kentucky, $68 43
do. now due to 1st November, 11 25
Cash of gate keeper, 267 25
Counterfeit $20 note in hands keeper, 20 00

Total amount rec'd after deducting the gate keeper's salary, $367 93

The repairs of this road for this year have been nothing. After the gate was erected the travel still pursued the old road avoiding the gate, and this continued until the 1st September, when I agreed to pay Daniel Singleton $10 to stop up the old road: this has been done, and the tolls have more than doubled since that time. There should be an act of the Legislature to discontinue the old road. Mr. C. A. Wickliffe informed me that the last grand
jury of Marion, had made a presentment against———- for stopping up the old road.

This portion of the road will require, say $60 to repair it the next year, to be expended in clearing the drains and culverts.

Under the act of the last Legislature, that portion of the road directed to be put under contract adjoining the portion formerly made by Douglas and Knott, was sold to Saunders and Singleton, in three parcels, to-wit:

1st. Between the two hills 180 poles, $18 00, 3240 00

2d. Stoning that portion graded by Smith, 242 poles, $14, 3388 00

3d. Grubbing, clearing, grading &c. from the end of the second contract to the Rolling Fork of Salt river, 328 po. $18 50, 6216 00

Total amount of contracts, $12,844 00

Total length of the last road under contract is 844 poles, or two miles and sixty three hundredths.

No portion of the work is entirely completed, but the whole is in progress; and during the year to 14th November, I have paid the contractors $2517, leaving a balance yet to be paid in this and the ensuing year, of $10,327 00.

The act of the Legislature requires an estimate to be made for a bridge over the Rolling Fork of Salt river at this point, which is as follows:

For 4350 yards excavation of embankment pit, and the road way on the north side of the river, at 25 cts, $1087 50

For 2000 perches stone masonry, at $3, 6000 00

For 164 feet superstructure (150 feet span) at $28, 4592 00

Total cost of bridge, $11,679 50

Which is respectfully submitted, HENRY J. EASTIN.
REPORT

ON THE

Big Hill, in Cumberland County.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
November 15, 1837.

To Sylvester Welch, Esq.,
Chief Engineer of Kentucky:

The following report is made in relation to "an act for the improvement of Big Hill Road, in Cumberland county:"

The Big Hill is in Cumberland county, and adjoins the northwest boundary of the town of Burksville. The road leading from Burksville to Glasgow passes over it, reaching the summit, from the county court clerk's office, at 3275 feet; the summit at this point is 319 feet above the natural surface of the earth at the clerk's office. On the northwest side of the hill the old road descends 240.53 feet in a distance of 1650; the grades on both sides varying from level to 12°. The sides of the mountain slope naturally from 27° to 70°, are composed of inferior lime and slatestone, which is exposed to the travel at surface.

After a thorough examination, finding the appropriation of $2,000, with the addition of $1,000 to be subscribed by individuals (no steps had been taken to effect this subscription by individuals of $1,000), a sum so inadequate to the work contemplated, and that the work would cost more than $5,000, I have reported a survey and estimates of said improvement, as follows:

To begin at Thomas Brooks', 1100 feet from the clerk's office; thence, up the hill, at a grade of 4° of elevation—it will arrive at the summit of hill at the distance of 3625 feet, and requires a cut in the first gap to the north of the old road 200 feet long and twenty four feet in depth; thence descending on the north side of a ravine, on the north side of the Big Hill, arrives at the forks of two branches of Marrowbone creek, near Mrs. Haggard's, at the distance of 4932 feet, or 9657 feet from the clerk's office. Estimates are as follows:

For grubbing 403 poles, $1.50, $604.50
" earth excavation 29,515 yards, at 16 cts. 4,722.40
" rock and slate excavation, 32,810 yards, at 50 cts. 16,405.00
For stone masonry, 320 perches, $1 50,  480 00
" broken stone, 6,804 perches, $1 00,  6,804 00

Total cost of road,  $29,015 90

An experimental line was run, passing Dr. Joel Owseley's along the road to Columbia, until I arrived at the branch which passes through the farm of Milton King; thence up that branch to the top of the Big Hill, 16,025 feet from the clerk's office; at this point the summit of the hill is 149 feet above the surface of the street in Burksville; thence descending by one of the ravines of Marrowbone creek, 4,124 feet—arrives at the forks of the branch at Mrs. Haggard's, being in all 20,194 feet, from the clerk's office 10,174 feet, or 1.92 miles longer than the line by way of the old road. This line can be constructed at a grade not exceeding two degrees, and at a cost of about $5,000 per mile; or, if a good county road, well opened on this line, it would be equal to, if not better, than the largest portion of the road from Burksville to Glasgow, where that crosses the dividing ridges between the Cumberland, Green and Barren rivers.

This road is of vast importance to the citizens of Burksville, and that portion of the citizens of Cumberland county who reside on the northwest side of this mountain, particularly in the valley of Marrowbone creek, where there are some of the finest farms in Kentucky, and thickly settled population; the old road is nearly a barrier to their going to and returning from their county seat.

I am not in possession of any data upon which to base a calculation as to whether this road would pay an interest of six per cent on the cost of construction; if I am to judge from other roads in the State, I would decidedly say, that if made at four degrees of elevation, it would not, out of the tolls, pay for the repairs.

Which is respectfully submitted.  
HENRY J. EASTIN.
SIR:—In obedience to your directions given me at West Liberty on the 30th July, I immediately surveyed, and prepared for contract, all that part of the State road from Mountsterling to the Virginia line, which was required by “an act, supplementary to an act, to improve the State road from Mountsterling to the Virginia line, by way of Prestonsburg and Pikeville,” approved February 23d 1837, except the six bridges required between the first crossing of the Sandy river and Pikeville.

The first alteration of the road was made at Licking Station, in Morgan county, near which the old road crossed the Licking river three times. Two of these crossings were required to be avoided by changing the road. This has been accomplished by grading the new road over a hill 100 feet high, which is between the first and second crossing of the river, and continuing it on the side of the hill which encloses the valley of the river on the northern side, a distance of 2,875 feet; thence continuing it in the valley, a distance of 3,093 feet, to the mouth of the State road fork of Licking—crossing the fork with a bridge of 40 feet span; and thence, a distance of 3,000 feet, to a point in the old road in the valley of the Burning Fork. The new road has lower grades, and is on better ground, than the old one, and has not materially increased the distance. Licking river has still to be crossed once, which, in times of high water, may be done by a ferry. A bridge, at this place, would require a span of 70 feet, and abutments 18 feet in height above low water.

The next alterations were made in the valley of Johnson’s Fork. The old road passed along the middle of the valley, and crossed the stream very frequently. Six of the fords, in the spring season, were very difficult to cross. The bottoms are all sandy. These crossings have been avoided by keeping the road on the northern side of the stream, and cutting it out of the sides of the bluffs at the three places where the stream comes in contact with the road.
with them. This required three new sections of road, which, in all, are 3,175 feet long. The other points of crossing the stream are where it is very small, with the exception of two, which have good fords.

The next alterations were made on the Dry Ridge, which lies near the line between Bath and Montgomery counties, and extends from Beaver creek to Blackwater, a distance of about 14 miles. This part of the road was required to be altered, wherever its grade exceeded five degrees. Examination showed that alterations were required in nineteen places: the sections varied from 5,500 feet to 200 feet, and required cuttings in the sides of hills of from 10 to 3 feet in depth. The sum of the distances of all the sections altered, amounts to 21,425 feet, (nearly 4 miles,) and were made without increasing the length of the road.

The whole length of road which has been staked out for reconstruction or repairs, is 6 miles and 188 feet.

The manner in which it was required to be made, as also the bridge over the State road fork, will be seen by the following specifications.

The locality and length of each section, and also an estimate of the cost, is given in the following table of estimates:

**Estimate of the cost of constructing 23 sections of the State Road from Mountsberling to the Virginia line.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Work Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 1</td>
<td>Licking Station</td>
<td>8268 ft</td>
<td>Grubbing and clearing 2575 ft, 4500 cubic yards excavation and embankment, 1000 cubic yards excavation and embankment</td>
<td>$50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(slate) at 20 cents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 2</td>
<td>Johnson's Fork</td>
<td>2375 ft</td>
<td>Grubbing and cutting, 500 cubic yards excavation and embankment, 300 cubic yards excavation and embankment, 2 Rock fords</td>
<td>$936 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(rock) at 30 cents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 3</td>
<td>Johnson's Fork</td>
<td>600 ft</td>
<td>Grubbing and clearing, 200 cubic yards excavation and embankment, 600 cubic yards excavation and embankment</td>
<td>$220 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(rock) at 30 cents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 4</td>
<td>Johnson's Fork</td>
<td>400 ft</td>
<td>Grubbing and clearing, 555 cubic yards excavation and embankment, (slate) at 20 cents</td>
<td>$131 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[111 00\]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dry Ridge, near Keiting's—5500 feet long</td>
<td>Grubbing and clearing</td>
<td>100 00</td>
<td>825 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7000 c. yds. excavation and embankment, at 10 c.</td>
<td>700 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Rock fords</td>
<td>25 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dry Ridge—200 feet long</td>
<td>Repairing old road and reducing grade to 5°</td>
<td>30 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dry Ridge—200 feet long</td>
<td>300 c. yds. excavation and embankment 10 c.</td>
<td>30 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dry Ridge—300 feet long</td>
<td>Grubbing and clearing</td>
<td>30 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dry Ridge—200 feet long</td>
<td>Repairing old road and reducing grade to 5°</td>
<td>30 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dry Ridge—500 feet long</td>
<td>Grubbing and clearing</td>
<td>20 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>750 c. yds. excavation and embankment 10 c.</td>
<td>75 00</td>
<td>95 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dry Ridge—3160 feet long</td>
<td>Grubbing and clearing</td>
<td>80 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2500 c. yds. excavation and embankment, 10 c.</td>
<td>250 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Rock ford</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dry Ridge—1475 feet long</td>
<td>Grubbing and clearing</td>
<td>40 00</td>
<td>370 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2150 c. yds. excavation and embankment, 10 c.</td>
<td>215 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dry Ridge—800 feet long</td>
<td>Grubbing and clearing</td>
<td>20 00</td>
<td>255 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1200 c. yds. excavation and embankment, 10 c.</td>
<td>120 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dry Ridge—900 feet long</td>
<td>Grubbing and clearing</td>
<td>20 00</td>
<td>140 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1350 c. yds. excavation and embankment, 10 c.</td>
<td>135 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Dry Ridge—1850 feet long</td>
<td>Grubbing and clearing</td>
<td>60 00</td>
<td>155 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3100 c. yds. excavation and embankment</td>
<td>310 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dry Ridge—1690 feet long</td>
<td>Grubbing and clearing</td>
<td>55 00</td>
<td>370 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2400 c. yds. excavation and embankment, 10 c.</td>
<td>240 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Rock ford</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Dry Ridge—600 feet long</td>
<td>Cutting and removing rocks from old road</td>
<td>50 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Dry Ridge—800 feet long</td>
<td>Grubbing and clearing</td>
<td>20 00</td>
<td>130 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sec. 19. Dry Ridge—350 feet long.
Grubbing and clearing, 10 00
500 c. yds. excavation and embankment, 50 00

Sec. 20. Dry Ridge—500 feet long.
Grubbing and clearing, 15 00
1000 c. yds. excavation and embankment, 10 c. 100 00

Sec. 21. Dry Ridge—350 feet long.
Grubbing and clearing, 20 00
2000 c. yds. excavation and embankment, 10 c. 200 00

Sec. 22. Dry Ridge—250 feet long.
Repairing old road and reducing grade to 5°
30 00

Sec. 23. Dry Ridge—250 feet long.
Repairing old road and reducing grade to 5°
20 00

Bridge, over State road fork—40 feet span.
200 perches rubble masonry, at $1 50 300 00
6 stringers 9x22—43 feet long, 7 00 42 00
22 posts—4x4—3 feet long, 30 6 60
90 feet of rails—4x4—16 14 40
800 feet 3 inch oak plank, 6 48 00
Wood foundation for one of the abutments, 30 00
Excavation for abutments, 20 00

Total, $5,247 00

Specifications of the manner of constructing the 23 sections which have been staked out on the State road from Mountsterling to the Virginia line, by the way of Prestonsburg and Pikeville.

The road shall be thoroughly grubbed and cleared for the width of 20 feet, and on the sides of hills, all the trees, saplings and under brush shall be cut within 18 inches of the ground for the width of 10 feet. And the space covered by the embankments shall have been cleared of all timber and rubbish previously to making the embankment.

When the road is to be new made on a level or nearly level surface, its width shall be 20 feet. The trees and smaller growth shall be cut even with the surface, and all the rubbish shall be removed—all the hollows shall be filled up, and all hillocks levelled.

Where the road is formed on the sides of hills by excavation and embankment, the slopes of both the excavations and the embankments shall be at an angle of 45 degrees. The surface of the road shall be 18 feet in width—made smooth and even, and to slope from the hill side to the edge of the embankment, so as to be 6 inches lower next the latter than the former.

The small bridges required to be made, the spans of which do not exceed 8 feet, shall be made with substantial stone abutments based upon rock foundations, with the masonry well bonded together. The superstructures to be made of 4 stringers of the necessary length to rest 18 inches on each abutment, and to be 8 inches wide and 12 inches deep; to be covered with
3 inch plank, and to have side railings 3 feet high. All the timbers to be of the best white oak.

As a substitute for culverts, at all places where branches or ravines cross the road, which ventilate water during wet seasons, the road shall be formed by filling up the bed of the branch or ravine with stones, which shall not be larger than 1 cubic foot, and reduced so as not to weigh more than 6 ounces next the surface of the road. The lower slopes of the fords are to be so protected by the stones that they cannot be undermined by the water. The surface of the road is to be made with a channel for the water of sufficient size to carry it off.

The Board of Internal Improvement agreed with Samuel May, of Floyd county; [a copy of the agreement is hereunto appended.] to pay him $10,000 for executing all the work required by the above named "act," of which $500 was to be paid during the fall of 1837, if the Engineer appointed for that purpose should examine the work and certify that one half of the whole work required to be done was finished, and the remaining $5000 in the fall of 1838, if the Engineer should certify that the whole work required by the "act" was finished. In accordance with this agreement, the contractor commenced work in the month of August.

During the first days of the present month, by your directions, I went to make an examination of the road. I found that work had been done on all the sections of the road. The roadway of nearly all of them had been finished according to the specifications. The trees and saplings had not been cut to a sufficient width in some places, and the bridge over the State Road Fork had not been commenced. I deducted from the above estimate the value of the work which remained to be done, and gave the contractor a certificate for the balance, $4636.

It was out of my power to determine whether half of the whole work required by the "act" was done or not, for all the work had not been located and estimated; and the case presenting to my mind some peculiar difficulties, I proposed to the contractor that he should, with the consent of the Board, give up his former agreement and take a new contract for the work which had been marked out at the above estimates. He consented to it, and below you will find the contract that I proposed instead of the former one. If the Board sanction it, the contractor will give up his old agreement.

All which is respectfully submitted,

N. B. BUFORD, Civil Engineer.

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.,
Chief Engineer of Kentucky.

COPY of the agreement entered into by the Board, based upon the contract referred to by Mr. Buford.

I have agreed to give to Samuel May the contract for altering and constructing the road from Mountsterling to the Virginia line, by way of Prestonsburg and Pikeville, to be executed according to an act of Assembly, supplementary to an act to improve the State road from Mountsterling to the Virginia line, by way of Prestonsburg and Pikeville: Approved February 23d, 1837.

So soon as convenient I will send an Engineer to survey the said road,
agreeably to said act, and to enter into a contract with the said May. May agreeing to take $10,000 for the work, one half to be paid next fall; provided, that before said payment, the Engineer shall report that the work is half done. And the other half of said sum during the fall of next year; provided, that before the second payment, the whole work is done.

In the contract to be entered into, the work is to be done according to specifications of the Engineer, and according to the requirement of the said act of Assembly.

The whole to be done by the 1st day of July, 1838.

(Signed) CHILTON ALLAN,
President of the Board of Internal Improvement.
REPORT

OF

Examinations made for Hydraulic Lime

ON THE

KENTUCKY RIVER.

To SYLVESTER WELCH, Esq.

Chief Engineer of Kentucky:

SIR:—I have made examinations, in obedience to your instructions, for hydraulic lime on the Kentucky river, the result of which I respectfully submit:

The highest favorable point for manufacturing purposes discovered, is about 5 miles below Irvine, immediately below the mouth of Calloway's creek, in a cliff, the front of which runs parallel to the direction of the river. This stratum of rock is 20 feet thick, of a dark brown color, mixed with some small layers of bituminous shale, and is combined with a small portion of the sulphuret of iron; the shale could be easily selected when quarried—the sulphur evaporates in process of burning. It lies 150 yards from and is 70 feet above low water of the river, based on a stratum of common limestone, with from 5 to 15 feet of loose soil and gravel lying on it. This stratum, from its elevation here, I think must cut the low water plane of the river 3 miles above Irvine, and disappear under its bed. The only available water, at the above site, is the Kentucky river, the waters of the creeks being very fluctuating and irregular; by erecting a dam of six feet high on the shoal, at the mouth of Calloway's creek, there would be a sufficient power created to drive the necessary machinery from 6 to 8 months in the year. Wood can be procured, convenient, at $5 00 per acre.

The other stratum of rock, suitable for making hydraulic lime, makes its first appearance under the Cupboard rocks, and passes under the bed of the river at or near Irvine; it continues down stream as far as Muddy creek, wherever the cliffs are high enough to contain it. This stratum is, by estimation, 45 feet thick, and has one small bed of limestone in it 15 inches thick, 5 feet above its base—is based on a stratum of bluish colored limestone, and underlays some strata of ferruginous sandstone and common limestone: its color is bluish grey.

At the Cupboard rocks the top of this stratum is 20 feet above low water: this is the highest point on the river at which it could be worked to ad-
On the southeast side of the mouth of Drowning creek there could be an excellent quarry opened, nearly the whole depth of the stratum, making its appearance in a cliff 200 yards from the river. From the information I could obtain of the character of this creek, and my own observation, the waters of the creek, if converted to a power, would not drive a mill with sufficient force to grind hydraulic lime for more than 4 or 5 months in the year. Wood can be procured at the above rate—in some places it could be bought for less; and where persons intend to clear their land, there would be no compensation required. In a high bluff, on the north side of the mouth of Red river, the same stratum of rock presents itself for 200 yards immediately at and below Messrs. Thomas & Martin's mill dam, here its base is 16 feet above low water level of the Kentucky river; this bluff is favorable for opening a quarry, either at or below the dam. The present dam is 6 feet high of crib work filled with stone, the mill contains two saws and one pair of stones; at a low stage of water there cannot be more than one of these worked at the same time, this results not so much from a scarcity of water as from a misapplication of it as a power; by raising the dam 6 feet higher, and making it water tight, there would be a sufficient quantity of water to drive a mill for manufacturing hydraulic lime, and as much of the machinery of Messrs. Thomas & Martin's mill, as there is driven at present, for the greater part of the year. From one to two miles up Red river from its mouth, there is 250 acres of woodland belonging to Messrs. Thomas & Martin, this tract, and the liberty of excavating the rock, would be given to the State, the proprietors not requiring any compensation for either; the principal part of the wood could be hauled on the pool of the dam, if made higher.

I have made the necessary experiments, to prove the quality of the rock, at three places: one at Calloway's creek, one at a point one mile above Possum run, and one at Red river. I made them by selecting specimens of rock, blasted from different places in the stream, from the base to the top of each, keeping the samples separate. I burned, pulverized, and made use of them in laying the walls, separately, each sample occupying two divisions of the wall; one division I laid with lime and sand, in proportion of 2 of lime to 1 of sand; the other of lime only. There is one wall built in a small branch, near the mouth of Red river, the other in Polecat run, near King's mill. The result of each is favorable.

The site on Red river, from the peculiar facilities which it affords for manufacturing purposes, the water power being second to none on the Kentucky river, has, I think, a decided preference.

The stratum that extends from Irvine to Muddy creek can be observed to occupy most of the beds of the small streams and valleys in a large portion of the counties of Estill, Madison and Clarke. It possesses all the necessary qualities to make hydraulic lime, equal, if not superior, to any before discovered in the State.

Coal is excavated in the mines at the Three Forks of the Kentucky river at the rates of $2 and $2 1/2 cents per bushel. I think it can be purchased, on any part of the river from Irvine to Red river, for 10 cents per bushel.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,

GEO. STEALEY, Agent.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Frankfort, October 25, 1837.
GREEN AND BARREN RIVER NAVIGATION.

Report of the Chief Engineer to the Board of Internal Improvement of Kentucky.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Frankfort, April 15th, 1837.

To the Hon. Chilton Allan,
President of the Board of Internal Improvement of Kentucky.

Sir,—In obedience to an order of the Board of Internal Improvement, the undersigned has examined the works on Green and Barren rivers, as far as the state of the water would permit, at the time the examinations were made, and has the honor to submit the following statement of their condition and progress:—

The work under contract consists of four locks and dams on Green river; one lock and dam on Barren river; the clearing of the banks along Barren river, from its mouth to Bowlinggreen, and the cutting away a part of the timber from the banks of Green river.

The distance from the mouth of Green river, to Lock, No. 1, is about 8½ miles; From Lock, No. 1, to No. 2, 51¼ miles; From Lock, No. 2, to No. 3, 43½ miles; From Lock, No. 3, to No. 4, 41½ miles; From Lock, No. 4, to No. 1, in Barren river, 15 miles; From Lock, No. 1, in Barren river, to the depot near Bowlinggreen, 15 miles.

Distance from the mouth of the river to Bowlinggreen, 175 miles.

At the site of lock and dam, No. 1, the river has a rock bottom, and all the works will be built upon rock foundations. The lock is located in a narrow channel, separated from the main river by an island about 150 feet wide, and 1000 feet or more long. The position of the lock is a good one, both as regards the advantages of building, and the facilities of passing vessels through it, when the works are finished. The bottom will be placed 4 feet below the low water plane of the Ohio river. This will give a depth of water for navigation, at least as great as the depth on the shoals in the Ohio, at the same stage of water. The dam across the main river will be about 600 feet long; it will be connected with the alluvial banks, at each end, by abutments of masonry, which have been commenced and partly built up. But little progress has been made with the work at this lock, since the last report.

[App. to H. R. J.]
of the Green river commissioners. The lock pit is partly excavated, and the materials to build the lock are principally delivered; a large proportion of the timber for the dam is also delivered.

Of the materials provided for the lock and dam, the timber is generally good; a part of the dressed stones which were procured from quarries in the vicinity of the lock, are of an inferior quality, and very badly dressed; they disintegrate or crumble to pieces when exposed to frost and the action of the atmosphere. The balance of the dressed stones are quarried from a rock of good quality, which appears to resist the action of the weather; these are much better cut and prepared, but the beds are generally too narrow for a heavy wall. The backing stones, which are delivered, are generally small.

The work cannot be resumed at this lock, except to provide materials, until the water of the Ohio river becomes low, which in ordinary seasons, does not take place until sometime in June. The dam should not be built until the lock is completed, or nearly so.

At lock and dam No. 2, the bed of the river is slate rock; all the works are built upon this as a foundation. The lock is placed in the west or left bank of the river, and is favorably situated for the passage of boats in high water, as the strong current bears towards the opposite shore, and carries with it all the timber and other floating bodies.

The walls of the lock are about two-thirds built up. The river wall, when finished, will be 12 feet thick on the top. The face towards the chamber is vertical; the face towards the river, batters one inch to each foot in height, which would give, in a wall of 30 feet high an additional thickness at the bottom, of 2 feet 6 inches. The land wall along the chamber will be 4 feet thick on the top; at the quoins and above and below the recesses, it will be about 8 feet; the bottom of this wall is 9 or 10 feet thick. Sandstone rock is used for the masonry; some of it is soft, but it is said to become harder by exposure.

The stones in the face walls of this lock are generally pretty well dressed on the beds and joints: the common width of the beds is 2 feet. The coping stones are large and well dressed; they are 15 inches thick. The faces of the walls are laid partly in Roman cement, and partly in domestic hydraulic lime. The middle parts of the wall are laid with common lime mortar.

The dam is raised to the height of about 7 feet across the whole bed of the river. It is built of timbers laid alternately across and parallel with the stream, so as to form cribs. The lower timbers are bolted to the rock; the others, as they are laid up, are fastened together with large tree nails—the cribs are filled with rubble stone. The base of the dam measured in the direction of the stream is 46 feet long. The length measured across the stream, will be about 690 feet. At the end towards the lock, the river wall forms an abutment for the dam; at the other end an artificial abutment of masonry connects the dam with the river shore.

The site of lock and dam No. 3, is a few hundred feet below the mouth of Muddy river. The lock is placed on the right or east bank of Green river; it is so situated as not to be exposed during floods to the current or to floating timber.

The bottom of the river, at this point, is sandstone rock; this will form the foundation for the lock and dam. The rock rises in the left bank of the river, high enough to form a natural abutment for the dam.
The lockpit is excavated, and about 350 perches of masonry have been laid in the walls—about one half of the stone for the lock walls are dressed and prepared at the quarries. The stone, when first taken out at one of the quarries are very soft, but they become harder by exposure. The face of the rock in the bluff from which they are taken, and the boulders that lay along the base of the hill, give evidence of durability in the stone, as they do not disintegrate or crumble into pieces. At the other quarry the stones are harder.

The length of this dam, measured across the river, will be about 260 feet, and the length of the base, measured in the direction of the stream, will be 60 feet. The plan represents the timber cribs 14 feet square, filled with rubble stone, and covered on the lower slope with timber 8 inches thick; and on a part of the upper slope with timbers 6 inches thick; and on the remaining part with timbers 6 inches thick. A part of the timber for the dam is delivered, but the building is not commenced, and should not be until the lock is completed.

Lock and dam No. 4, is located about one third of a mile below the mouth of Big Barren river. The lock is placed in the left bank of Green river, and on the side towards which the current bears in high water, as no good foundation could be obtained on the opposite side. The lock, and about one half of the dam will have a foundation of sandstone rock; the other half of the dam will be upon gravel.

About one half the stone for this lock are delivered and ready to lay in the walls. They are taken from an excellent quarry of sandstone near the work, and are well dressed with good beds and joints. The laying of the walls is not commenced, and no work has been done at building the dam, except in preparing materials. An expensive abutment will be required at the end on the right bank of the river. The length of the dam measured across the river will be 270 feet.

Lock and dam No. 1 in Barren river, are located about 15 miles above the mouth. The lock is to be placed in the right bank of the river; will be so situated as not to be obstructed by floating timber, or by a strong current during high water. The bed of the river is gravel, the depth of which to the rock, is not ascertained. The lock and dam will be placed upon this gravel bottom. On the left shore of the river, the bank is solid limestone rock, which will form a natural abutment for the dam. The length of the dam, measured across the stream, will be about 300 feet, and the length of the base, in the direction of the stream, will be 70 feet.

A quarry of sandstone has been opened about half a mile below the lock site, which from appearances, will furnish good material for building. A few blocks of stone are quarried, but none have been delivered. A part of the timber for the foundation of the lock, and a small quantity for the dam, has been delivered.

The contract for cutting timber along the Barren river provides, that all the trees along the slopes of the banks, shall be grubbed or cut down, and when necessary to facilitate their floating, they are to be cut into pieces. On about one half of the distance between the mouth of the river and Bowling-green, the trees have been cut or grubbed off the banks, and have fallen into the river; about two-thirds of these have been carried away by the current, and the balance remain in the water. It is contemplated to cut these into pieces, when the river becomes low. A number of laborers are now engaged in cutting trees from the remaining part of the banks embraced in this contract.
On the Green river, as far as contracts have been entered into, the design is to remove the timber from the low water up to a line one foot above the top water plane of the navigation, and to leave the timber above that line to be cut off at a convenient time hereafter.

In the plans for locks Nos. 1, 3 and 4 in Green river, and No. 1 in Barren river, the walls are represented as not so heavy as those in lock No. 2, but the specifications require better masonry. The river wall is 8 feet thick on the top, and vertical on both sides. The land wall along the chamber is 9 feet thick in the bottom, and is reduced by offsets in the back to 4 feet at the top. Along the recesses and quoin, the thickness of the walls is increased by the addition of 3 feet 9 inches to the back.

The cribs, in the plans for dams Nos. 3 and 4 in Green river, and No. 1 in Barren river, are larger than it is customary to make them, and appear to be too large to give stability to the dam, in the event of a partial undermining or a deep excavation below; in other respects the plans appear to be well designed. The base of the dam No. 1 in Green river, will be, according to the plan, only 46 feet long; the cribs in this are smaller than the cribs in the other dams, which will add considerably to the strength of the work.

No plan has been adopted for the taking out and using the surplus water from the dams, for hydraulic purposes; and the ground necessary for the erection of mills, manufactories, &c. has not been purchased for the use of the Commonwealth.

With ordinary exertions on the part of the contractors, lock and dam No. 2 can be completed before the close of the season. Locks Nos. 3 and 4 may be finished; but to complete the dams would require a force so large that the labor could not be applied to the best advantage, and the expenses of the work would be increased, at least to the builder. With such a force as could be advantageously employed, about one half of the work required to build lock and dam No. 1 in Barren river, can be done during the present season; and from one half to two thirds of that required to complete the lock and dam No. 1 in Green river, can be done, if the water in the Ohio river shall remain in a low stage during as large a portion of the summer as is common in ordinary seasons.

Respectfully submitted,

SYLVESTER WELCH,
Chief Engineer of Ky.
LEXINGTON AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

Report of the Chief Engineer to the Board of Internal Improvement of Kentucky.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, May 2, 1837.

TO THE HON. CHILTON ALLAN,
President of the Board of Internal Improvement of Kentucky.

SIR:—In obedience to an order of the Board of Internal Improvement, I have examined that part of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad which lies between Lexington and Frankfort, and have the honor to submit the following report relative to its "condition and capacity for the transportation of persons and property."

The railroad has a single track, with six turnouts and sideways, where trains of cars going in opposite directions, pass each other; between these passing places, there are several side tracks for the accommodation of cars used for repairing the road, and for other transient cars. At the ends of the road, there are side tracks leading to the warehouses, machine shops and car houses, of sufficient extent to accommodate the present trade.

The graded roadway is not wide enough, generally, to admit a second track. The high embankments were originally made about fifteen feet wide at the top; the thorough cuts, through the rock excavation, are from eleven or twelve to fourteen feet wide, on a level with the railway.

The steepest grades are thirty feet in a mile, or one in one hundred and seventy six. This grade or inclination is adopted on so great a portion of the road, and is so distributed, that it will limit the load which a locomotive engine can draw, in either direction. The smallest curves have a radius of one thousand and thirty one feet.

The iron plate rails used in the construction of the road, are two and a fourth inches wide, and five eighths of an inch thick. They are pierced with elliptical holes, at intervals of about eighteen inches, through which spikes are driven, to secure them to wood or stone rails or sills, upon which they are laid.

Along the greater part of the road, where there is no artificial embankment, the railway is formed of stone sills, laid so as to give the required width to the track. The faces of these sills, which lie towards the centre of the road, are dressed off evenly, so as to allow the flange of the car wheel to pass freely along; the upper surface of the sill, on the side toward
the dressed face, is cut down so as to present an even bearing for the iron rail, and small holes are drilled into the stone, near the edge, at points corresponding with the holes in the plate rails, to the depth of three or four inches, and filled with plugs of locust or other hard wood: the iron rail is then laid upon the sill, and secured by spikes driven through the holes into the plugs in the stone. The sills are all limestone, some of which disintegrate or crumble to pieces on exposure to the frost and the action of the atmosphere; this kind of railway extends over about two thirds of the whole distance.

Over the high embankments, and along a portion of the solid parts of the road, the railway superstructure consists of two parallel lines of wood rails, about six inches square, supported and held together by pieces of locust or oak timber, from six to ten inches in diameter, laid crosswise of the road at intervals of from two and a half to four feet. The iron plate rails are fastened with spikes to the top of the timber rail, in such a manner that the edge of the iron rail is flush with, or in the same plane with the inner face of the timber. Three kinds of timber have been used for rails, viz.: red cedar, white oak, and pine. The cedar rails, where they were sound when put in, are the least affected by decay, but the wood appears to be too soft and yielding, to resist the action of heavy cars and engines, where the transit of a large trade makes it necessary to pass frequently over them. The oak rail decays much sooner than the cedar, but it is much less affected by wear, and I think should be preferred where locomotive engines are used, and where the trade to be accommodated is large. The pine rail appears to be inferior to the cedar or the oak.

Of the cross ties, those made of locust timber, and which have been laid down between five and six years, are not affected by decay, except a little in the sap part of the wood: those made of post oak were also sound and good. The white oak ties, which were laid down in 1831 and '2, are a good deal decayed, some of them so much so, as to make it necessary soon to replace them with new ones.

The timber part of the road is generally in pretty good order, and with the present trade, but little labor and expense will be required to keep it so. Along the whole of that part of the railway where stone sills are laid down, the track is in a bad condition. The stone under the iron plate rail, has crumbled or worn away in places, so as to leave an uneven bed for the support of the iron. Where the defective place in the stone sill is of considerable length, the cars in passing over it, have bent down the iron rail so as to make a permanent depression. These defective places occur so frequently as to give the road an undulating appearance, and to produce a continual jolting motion in the cars as they pass over it.

In repairing the stone road, attempts have been made to remedy the defects, by introducing pieces of hard wood between the stone and the iron. This plan does not succeed, and answers only a temporary purpose. The only plan which appears to me to be applicable to the case, is to substitute timber rails and cross ties along the whole of that part of the railroad where stone sills are laid. The iron rails can be taken off, straitened and used upon the timber rail; the spikes and splicing plates may also be used for the new road.

The inclined plane at this place, is graded only wide enough for a single track. This track is formed like the timber railway on other parts of the road. The plane is about 4000 feet long, and has a descent of 240 feet.
The iron plate rails are not much worn, and but few of them appear to be defective in the welding. When they were laid down, a space of from one eighth to three sixteenths of an inch was left between their ends. The rails have generally elongated. In some places, the spaces left between them are nearly or quite closed up, when the rail is not expanded by heat.

In the present condition of the railway, transportation costs the company from fifty to a hundred per cent more than would be required to pay the expenses of carrying the same amount of trade and travel upon a good road with the same grade and curvature. The roughness of the rails makes it necessary to employ nearly twice as much motive power as would be required to draw the same amount of tonnage over a railway with an even regular surface, and the increased wear and breakage of cars must make the cost of repairs from fifty to one hundred per cent greater than it would be upon a good road.

The motive power provided for the use of the railway, consists of two locomotive engines, and about sixty horses. The engines are both undergoing repairs, and the work is now all performed by horses. The company have ten passenger cars, fifty common freight cars, and ten wood cars; and they have about twenty common freight cars now building in the work shops. These engines, horses, and cars would be sufficient to transport, daily, each way, over the road, if it was in good order, from sixty to eighty tons of freight, and six or eight loaded passenger cars.

At the depot in Lexington, the work shops are provided with the machinery and tools necessary to build and repair all the cars required for the use of the railroad, and to make the ordinary repairs to the locomotive engines.

With regard to the capacity of the road, it is presumed that a single track, except on the inclined plane at Frankfort, will be sufficient for the transit of all the trade that can reasonably be expected to pass between Lexington and Frankfort after the road shall be finished to Louisville. A second track appears to me to be necessary on the inclined plane, and with a small increase of trade and travel, economy would be promoted by substituting machinery to do the work upon it, in lieu of horses power as now employed.

Respectfully submitted,

SYLVESTER WELCH,
Chief Engineer of Ky.
DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

CONSTRUCTION OF TURNPIKE ROADS.

Grubbing and Clearing.—Where the surface of the ground upon which the embankments are to be placed, is less than three feet below the grade or plane of the road, all the trees, stumps and roots, are to be grubbed out. If the surface is more than three feet below the grade, the trees and stumps may be cut off on a level with the ground. All timber, and other perishable materials, should be removed from the space to be occupied by the embankments, before the building of them is commenced. Where the natural surface of the ground is above the grade, the grubbing on the space to be occupied by the road, may be done either before the excavation is made, or while it is in progress; but all the timber, stumps, roots, &c. are to be removed beyond the space to be occupied by the road bed, or any of its embankments. All trees not necessarily grubbed, and which stand within thirty feet of the centre line of the road are to be felled, and the stumps of such trees shall not be left more than two feet high.

Culverts and Drains.—The pits are to be excavated, where the ground will admit of it, deep enough to obtain solid rock foundations for the walls, and wide enough to leave a space, outside of the walls, after they are built, of one foot or more. Where a foundation of rock cannot be obtained, the pit is to be excavated down, so that the bottom, at the lower side of the road, shall be at least eight inches below the natural surface of the ground. The bottom of the culvert pit, where it consists of earth, may have an inclination or descent, from the upper to the lower side of the road, of not more than one in thirty.

Where the ground at the end of the culvert, slopes off from the lower side of the road, with an inclination of more than one in thirty, a wall should be put in under the bottom of the lower end of the culvert walls; this cross wall should extend out three or four feet, each way, beyond the side walls, and down to such depth, as to prevent its being undermined by the action of the water issuing from the culvert.

Where the bottom of the pit consists of common earth, gravel, &c., a pavement is to be formed of flat stones, placed edgewise, in lines across the culvert. The stones are to be long enough to extend down from eight to twelve inches. The part of the pavement that forms the bottom of the culvert, will be laid so as to form a concave surface, the curve of which, shall have a versed side equal to about one tenth part of the length of the chord or width of the culvert. The part of the pavement under the walls will have a plane surface. Where the bottom of the culvert will be covered
at all times with water, and where the ground, upon which it is to be built, is soft and compressible, a foundation is to be formed of timbers eight inches deep, and not less than eight inches wide, laid side by side crosswise of the culvert; the timbers should be flat-ted on the top and bottom. The parts of the platform under the walls should be covered with plank, not less than two inches thick. Where a strong current will pass through the culvert during violent rains &c., three courses of sheet-piling should be placed across the bottom, one at each end, and one in the middle. The piling should extend from the top of the timbers down, from three to six feet or more, accordingly as the earth is more or less compact.

Culverts of less than six feet span, may be built of rubble stone laid without mortar. Culverts with spans between six and fifteen feet, may be built of rubble stone dressed on the beds and laid in mortar made of hydraulic or common lime and clean sand.

In culverts of less than three and a half feet span, the side walls should be from twenty inches to two feet thick. When the span or width is eighteen inches, the wall should be built up vertically on both sides, and the culvert should be covered with flags not less than six inches thick, and long enough to lap six inches on each wall. In culverts of two feet span; the walls should be carried up vertically on both sides, to the bottom of the upper course of stone, which should be from four to six inches thick: this course is to be laid so as to project beyond the face of the wall, towards the centre of the culvert three inches, so that the width of the span will be reduced to eighteen inches; the culvert should then be covered with flags of from six to nine inches thick, and long enough to lap not less than eight inches on each wall. In all culverts of between two and three and one half feet span, the side walls should be carried up to such height as will leave room between the top of the vertical part of the wall and the top of the culvert, to contract the span by projecting each course from three to four inches, as in the top course of the culvert of two feet span, until the width is reduced, so that it can be conveniently covered with flags. The flags to be not less than six inches thick. In putting in the flags, the edges should be dressed off so as to make close joints.

Culverts from three and a half to six feet span, will have the side walls from two to three feet thick, to be regulated according to the span. Both faces will be carried up vertically to the springing line of the arch. The arch should be semi-circular, and its thickness or depth, or the depth of the vault stones, should be about fourteen inches. For culverts of between six and fifteen feet span, the form and dimensions of the walls should be represented by drawings for each culvert. Where the beds of the vault stones are dressed so as to give them an even bearing, and laid in mortar; their depth, or the thickness of the arch, should be as follows: for an arch of six feet span, the depth of the vault stones should be fourteen inches; for an arch of eight feet span, fifteen inches; for an arch of ten feet span, sixteen inches; for an arch of twelve feet span, seventeen inches; for an arch of fourteen feet span, eighteen inches; and for fifteen feet span, about eighteen and a half inches. In the spring walls or abutments, the face stone should be hammer dressed on the beds, and laid in courses with header and stretcher alternately. The backing stones should be of large size, with parallel beds and should generally have the same thickness as the face stones. The stretch
ers should have beds of at least eighteen inches, and should be at least two feet long. The headers should extend into the wall of the full size, at least two and a half feet, and they should be at least eighteen inches wide, measured along the face of the wall. Headers should be placed in the back of the wall where its thickness exceeds four feet, in the proportion of one, to every two headers in the face. The backing stones should be laid so as to break joints with one another, and with the headers. In each superior course, the headers are to be placed over the middle of the span, between the headers in the course next below. Long stones are to be laid across the middle part of the wall wherever it may be deemed necessary, to bind it strongly together.

The beds of the joints of the vault stones, are to be hammered so as to give them an even surface, and so that the joints may be at right angles to the curve of the arch. At the ends of the culverts, the shortest of the vault stones should be at least eighteen inches long measured from the head of the arch towards the centre of the culvert, and every alternate stone should be at least two and a half feet long; the vault stones in the middle part of the arch should be, generally, not less than two feet long.

The culverts should be made of a length to suit the width of the road. They should, in all ordinary cases, project beyond the common slope of the bank. In large culverts, the ends should be finished with curved wing walls. The ends of the smaller ones, may be finished with a plane wall, to extend out beyond the side walls of the culverts, from two to four feet.

After culvert walls are built, broken stone, stone chips, or coarse clean gravel, should be placed along the side walls and over the top, so as to cover the whole wall with a thickness of at least one foot. This gravel should be packed with a ram or otherwise so as to make it as compact as possible.

Where the end of the culvert on the hill side of the road, is much below the bottom of the road ditch, the water may be conveyed down to it, by a vertical shaft built up with stone, like a common well, of such diameter as may be required to admit the passage of the water. This shaft should be placed under the middle of the ditch; one large flat stone placed in an inclined position, so as to direct the water as it falls, towards the culvert, should form the bottom, and the top should be covered with a heavy stone to prevent earth, stones, &c. from falling into the shaft. This large stone cover should be raised high enough above the bottom of the ditch, to permit the water to pass under it, from both ways, into the well or shaft.

Drains should be placed under the embankments wherever they are built upon sideling ground, from which water flows during wet seasons of the year. These drains will be formed by building two parallel walls of dry masonry, one foot or more, and about one foot apart. The spaces between the walls should be filled with stone broken into small pieces, and the whole should be covered with flags. The drains when thus formed, should be covered with coarse gravel, or some other material that will prevent the fine earth, when the embankment is put on, from filling up the cavities between the stones of the drain. Where a large quantity of water is to be discharged, the drain may be made larger than a foot square, and the space between the walls may be left open.

A culvert, or drain, should be put under the road at every point where water would collect on the upper side, unless it can be carried away, more conveniently, through the side ditches. Where the road ascends a hill by
passing obliquely up the sloping side, a culvert or drain should be put in under it, at intervals of from five hundred to one thousand feet, accordingly as more or less water falls into the ditches.

**Excavations.**—In excavations made in loam, clay, and common earth, the slopes are generally to be formed so as to make, with the horizon, an angle of forty-five degrees; in excavations made in sandy loam or sand, the slopes are to be formed so as to make an angle of about thirty-three and a half degrees; in excavations of slate or other soft rock, the slopes should make an angle, with the horizon, of about seventy one and one-half degrees—or if the rock disintegrates, by the action of the frost and the atmosphere, the slope should be flatter, in proportion as the rock is more or less disposed to crumble to pieces. When the rock is compact and hard, the face of the slope may be left as nearly vertical as the workmen can conveniently make it. The slopes should, in all cases, be cut off so as to present an even surface.

**Embankments.**—Embankments made of common earth, should have slopes which make an angle, with the horizon, of about thirty-three and a half degrees, or the slope should have a base of one and one-half feet, to every foot in height; in light sandy earth, the slopes should have a base of two feet, to each foot in height; where the embankments are made of loose rock, the slopes may be made with a base of one foot to each foot in height. Where embankments are placed upon steep slopes, the face of the hill should be cut into horizontal benches of such width as may be necessary to prevent the embankment from sliding down.

After the ground is prepared, by removing all timber, and perishable materials of every description, the embankments are to be formed by carting on the materials in layers of not more than two feet thick or deep: the layers may be laid horizontally, or the sides may be raised higher than the middle, so as to make the upper surface concave. When the embankments are made partly of earth, and partly of loose rock, enough of the latter is to be placed on the outer face of the slope, to form a layer of not less than two and a half feet thick, if the loose rock obtained in the excavation contiguous to such embankments, over and above the quantity required for covering stones, is sufficient to make it so thick.

When the transverse slope of the hill is too steep to allow the road to be constructed with a sloping embankment on the lower side, a revetment wall is to be built to sustain the road. This wall should be placed upon a foundation of rock, or firm solid earth, below the action of frost; it should be not less than two and a half feet thick on the top; or on a level with the roadway; the back of the wall, towards the road, may be vertical; the outer face should have an inclination or batter, (if the wall is built without mortar,) of three inches to each foot in height, so that every four feet in height, will increase the thickness of the wall, at the bottom, one foot. The wall should be built of large, well shaped stones, with a sufficient number of headers in the face and back, to bind it strongly together; it should be coped with a course of stone as wide as the wall, and not less than six inches thick; a parapet may be built upon this wall when necessary.

Where retaining walls are required to sustain the bank, on the upper side of the road, they should have such thickness as may be requisite to resist the pressure that will come against them; they should have a slope, on the face, towards the road, of from two and a half to three inches to each foot rise:
the bottom of the wall should be placed not less than one foot below the bottom of the side ditch, when the foundation is gravel or common earth; when the foundation is rock, the bottom of the wall may be placed on a level with the bottom of the side ditch.

Road Bed.—The width of the graded surface of the road, in deep cuttings, on high embankments, and along the sides of hills where it cannot conveniently be made wider, should be at least thirty feet, measured from the bottom of the inside slope of the ditch, on one side, to a corresponding point on the other side of the road: in all other places, the road bed should be at least forty feet wide, in order to admit a summer road along side of the stone pavement or way. The transverse section of the road bed is to be level from a point three feet from the bottom of the slope of the side ditch, on one side, to a corresponding point on the opposite side. The road, in the direction of its length, should be made as nearly level as practicable; the inclination should not, in any case, exceed two degrees. After the excavations and embankments are made, the latter should be permitted to settle from six to twelve months, during which time, the travel in the direction of the road, should be permitted to pass over it: the road bed should then be leveled and rolled with a heavy roller, until it shall become firm and compact, and if the embankments have settled below the prescribed grade, they should be raised by the addition of more materials, as gravel, &c.

Stone Roadway or Metal of the Road.—The road way may be formed either with a pavement covered with broken stone, or with broken stone alone; it should be not less than eighteen feet wide. When a pavement is laid, it should be from six to eight inches deep, and formed of conical shaped stones, set with their points up, or with flat stones set with the thickest and longest edge upon the road bed: when the pavement is made of flat stones, or any stones that present a flat surface at top, such surface of each stone is to be broken off with a hammer, so as to reduce it nearly to an edge or a point; the spaces between the stones thus prepared, are to be filled up with stone chips and broken stone, carefully placed in by hand, so that all the cavities shall be filled, the filling should be raised a little above the top of the paving stones.

The whole pavement is then to be rammed with a wooden ram, as heavy as can be conveniently worked by two men, until the filling shall be firmly packed in between the paving stones. The pavement is then to be covered with a layer of stones broken, laid in the following manner:—Hard compact limestone, or other strong stone, are to be broken into pieces as nearly cubical as practicable, and not exceeding five ounces in weight; they are to be broken at points not on the road bed, and are to be kept free from dirt; the stones are to be carted on to the road, and spread over it, so that the small and large ones shall be intermixed in a manner to cause them to pack closely together; this layer of broken stones should be from six to seven inches thick or deep in the centre of the road, and should slope off towards the sides, so as to give the surface such a curve that the section will be an ellipse with a semi-conjugate diameter of five inches, and a transverse diameter equal to the width of the road pavement. After the stones are leveled, the roadway should be rolled with a heavy iron roller, until it becomes compact. Where the roadway is made altogether of broken stones, they should be put on in two layers; the lower or first layer should be about seven inches thick or deep, the stones should be broken into cubical pieces not
exceeding eight ounces in weight; they should be spread evenly over the road bed, and the large and small ones so intermixed, as to pack well together; this layer should be rolled with a heavy roller, and may be travelled over with carts, wagons, &c. until it becomes compact and firm; it should be raked and kept even and level during the time the roller, or carts and wagons are passing upon it.

The second or upper layer, should be at least five inches thick in the middle, and should slope off towards the sides, so as to form an elliptical curve, as above described, for the layer of stone which covers the pavement; the stones should be broken into cubical pieces not exceeding five ounces in weight, and should be carted on to the road, spread and raked, and rolled in the manner above described, for the layer of broken stone which covers the pavement.

The side ditches should be cut out so that the bottom angle, in the highest part of the ditch, shall be at least eighteen inches below the middle part of the roadway; and the bottom of the ditch should descend, each way, from such high part, toward a culvert or drain, or towards some place from which the water will pass off from the road; the earth, &c. taken from the side ditches should be placed upon that part of the road bed between the ditch, and the part that is covered with stone, so as to raise it about six or seven inches next to the stone; it should slope off towards the ditch. When the road bed is made wide, the part intended for a summer road should be raised partly with gravel, if it can be procured conveniently.

Where the road passes over level, wet ground, the road bed should be raised above the common surface, from one to two feet: ditches from two to four feet or more deep, and two feet wide at the bottom, should be cut along each side of the road, at the distance of eight feet or more, from the common road ditches: these large ditches should be so constructed as to carry the water to the common drains of the country; communications between them and the common side ditches, should be made at intervals of a few hundred feet: the slopes of the large ditches should be generally made with a base of about one foot to each foot rise.

After the roadway is finished and rolled, the ditches, culverts and drains are all to be cleared out, so as to give free passage to the water, and the surface of the road should have placed upon it, blocks of wood sufficiently large to obstruct the passage of wagons, at intervals of about one hundred feet; these blocks should be changed from time to time, during several months, from one side of the road to the other, in such a manner as to oblige wagons to pass all over the surface.

SYLVESTER WELCH,
Chief Engineer of Ky.
At a general meeting of the Stockholders held at Knoxville, on the 9th January last, it appearing that four millions, (4,000,000,) of dollars, the amount required by the charter, had been subscribed to the stock, the Company was organized, and a board of directors duly elected.

By Resolutions adopted at that meeting, the President and Directors were instructed to "appoint a Chief and Associate Engineer," and to proceed "to the organization of as many Brigades as may be necessary, to survey all the routes indicated in the proceedings of the Stockholders, and such other lines, as the Directors may deem advisable, so as to be ready to report on the final location of the Road, to the next meeting of the Company, on the third Monday in October." By another Resolution then adopted, it was declared, "that the route of the Railroad, through the Valley of the French Broad River, be and the same is hereby definitely adopted." The routes indicated as proper to be surveyed, embraced three passes through the mountains, by Reedy Patch—Bull Mountain, and Gap Creek Gaps; the several lines extending from those Gaps towards Columbia,—a line extending along the Valley of the French Broad River, from the point where the River issues from the Mountains, to Knoxville—to be continued thence across the Cumberland Mountains to Lexington, and the Ohio.

To secure the prompt execution of these duties, the President, "with the concurrence of three or more of the Directors," was authorized to act for the whole Board, in causing the surveys to be made. At the first meeting of the Directors, held at Knoxville, on the 13th January, 1837, Robert Y. Hayne, (one of the Directors, then absent in Charleston,) was elected President, Major William G. McNeil, was appointed Chief Engineer, and Captain William G. Williams, Associate Engineer in charge of the work. Having adopted these, and other measures, which will hereafter be adverted to, the Stockholders, as well as the Directors, adjourned. The President, as soon as he was informed of his appointment, called to his assistance three of the Directors, resident in Charleston, and proceeded to take the proper steps to carry into effect, the instructions of the Stockholders.

It will be seen from the documents submitted, to which reference is respectfully requested, that to execute the very extensive surveys, on the various lines indicated by the Stockholders, within the limited period prescribed, it was deemed indispensably necessary, by the Chief Engineer, to organize ten or twelve brigades, each consisting of three officers, with a sufficient number of rod-men, chain carri-
ers, axe-men, &c.; each party to be furnished with the proper instruments, camp equipage, and transportation; an organization, necessarily attended with much expense. While these parties were actively employed in conducting their operations in the field, the expenses of each brigade may be estimated at about $500 per month, exclusive of the first cost of instruments, &c., and the compensation of the Chief and Associate Engineers, which has not yet been fixed, and which under an arrangement with these officers, is to be established by the Stockholders themselves at their present meeting. As the compensation proposed to be allowed to the Engineers, was deemed to be reasonable, in no instance, it is believed, exceeding the amounts usually allowed on similar works elsewhere; and as the incidental expenses were unavoidable, the Board felt that they had no alternative, but to proceed to fulfill the duty, imposed upon them by the Stockholders. They were too deeply impressed with the immense importance of this duty, to attempt to avoid expense, by entrusting the task of making the necessary surveys to incompetent hands, or having the duty imperfectly performed. Indeed, they had been admonished by the Stockholders, themselves, "that on the performance of this duty, too much attention could not possibly be bestowed, as a hasty and inconsiderate decision in this respect, though it might save present expense, may be followed by the expenditure of millions, to overcome difficulties which might at first have been avoided, and that they therefore regarded it as true economy, to incur in the first instance, all the expense which might be necessary to a complete examination and survey of the whole ground, by the most skilful and experienced Engineers."

It is not doubted, that the Stockholders, on carefully examining all the work which has been done, will be fully satisfied, that so far as the time allowed, and other circumstances would permit, the duties imposed upon the Engineers have been ably and satisfactorily fulfilled, and that as much economy has been observed, as was consistent with the objects in view, and the extent and importance of the work to be accomplished. When it is remembered, that the line surveyed, extended from Columbia to Lexington, a distance of 517 miles, passing across a mountain region, through which four or five routes have been minutely surveyed, besides the various lines below the mountains, and beyond them, with the extension of our explorations to the Ohio River—and that all this has been accomplished by parties, the first of which, could not get into the field, before the 3d of April, and the last on the 28th of July; it is confidently believed, that as much has been done, and in as short a time, and at as small an expense, in proportion to the character and extent of the work, as has ever been accomplished in the United States. The various maps, profiles, and reports, which are herewith submitted, will, we trust, fully satisfy the Stockholders on all of these points. We enter into these details, in justice to our Engineer Department, who amidst every difficulty, have displayed a zeal and industry, as honorable to them, as it has been gratifying to us. The Report of a Committee of the Directors, who were expressly charged with an inquiry into this subject, affords the most satisfactory evidence of the exemplary conduct of the several Brigades of Engineers, in the discharge of their arduous and responsible duties. It appears from this Report, to which the attention of the Stockholders is respectfully invited, that notwithstanding the great delay occasioned by the want of proper instruments, the several Brigades have actually surveyed on the various lines, no less than one thousand and fifty-six miles, and that many of the routes have been traversed two or three times. All the parties except those in Kentucky, (who were unavoidably delayed in commencing their operations,) returned to Flat Rock a short time since, with the result of their labors, and have ever since been most laboriously employed, by day as well as by night, in making out their reports, and preparing their maps. These will be found to afford highly valuable information, as to the topographical features of the country, and its adaptation for Railroad purposes, and will remain as interesting memorials of the skill and ability of their authors. The able Report of the Chief and Associate Engi-
neers, and their Assistants, embody the results of the surveys, and afford all the additional information, that can be desired on this subject.

From an examination of these documents it will appear, that beginning at the summit of the mountains, four lines have been minutely surveyed, extending eastward to their base. The passage of the mountains being the greatest obstacle to be encountered, the utmost care and attention were bestowed upon these surveys. The results obtained, enable us to state—

That the elevation of the Butt Mountain Gap, above the level of the sea at Charleston, is 2,168 feet.

Saluda Mountain, at Gap Creek, 2,188 "

Reedy Patch Gap, 2,218 "

The elevation on the Baltimore and Ohio Road has been estimated at 2,319 "

That on the Pennsylvania and Ohio, (Portage,) 2,326 "

The elevation of the summit of our mountain passes, above a line drawn along what may be regarded as their base,—about 22 miles below,—does not exceed 1954 feet.

Comparing these elevations with that of other Gaps within the limits of ourchar-ter,—and indeed along the entire range of mountains extending from the southern border of South Carolina, to the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, it will be seen that we possess the lowest pass by which these mountains can be scaled from the East,—and incomparably the best descent towards the West.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has ten inclined planes, to overcome ascents not within the range of locomotive engines. It is contemplated on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, to pass the mountains for seven miles at a grade of from 25 to 50 feet,—three miles at a grade of 50 to 75 feet, and sixteen miles at a grade of 75 to 92 feet.

It is shown from our surveys that the descent from the Butt Mountain and Gap Creek Gaps, may be effected at a grade no where exceeding 60 feet to the mile, which appears from the best modern authorities and the Report of our Chief and Associate Engineers, to be within the range of locomotive engines. Only a few miles on either of these routes,—certainly not exceeding fourteen,—would require such high grades,—and in the opinion of the Engineers, it is highly probable, that on one of the routes by the Butt Mountain, grades not exceeding from 40 to 45 feet, may be obtained. The descent from the Reedy Patch Gap, cannot be affected, without the aid of five inclined planes, overcoming in 4½ miles, a descent of 701 feet. In passing from the summit of these mountains, (from the gaps above mentioned) westward, we have a descent from Reedy Patch Gap, to Ashvile, a distance of thirty-four miles, of 245 feet, equal to about 7.25-100 feet per mile.

The descent by the Butt Mountain Gap to Ashvile, 32½ miles, is 191 feet, or 5.9-10 feet per mile.

From Ashville to Knoxville, a distance of about 112 miles, the average descent is but 9.9-10 per mile, and from Knoxville to Wheeler's Gap, in the Cumberland Mountain, the average rise does not exceed 10 feet per mile. On the entire line, extending from the Butt Mountain to Knoxville, a distance of about 145 miles—the average descent does not exceed 8.9-10 feet per mile, and there are not more than one or two miles on the whole route where it reaches 30 feet, nor are the curva-tures, on any part of these lines, such, as oppose any serious obstacle to the passage of locomotive engines. The line from the Gap Creek, westward, must pass by the Butt Mountain, and from the points of intersection these two lines are identical. The only difference therefore between the lines from these two gaps in their extension westward—arises from the circumstance that to reach the Butt Mountain Gap, from Gap Creek on the Saluda, it is necessary to pass down the Saluda Mountain to Green River, a descent of one hundred and sixty-nine feet, and then ascend one hundred and fifty feet to the Butt Mountain, a distance of about 8 miles. This rise and fall, however, can be lessened by passing the Green River by a bridge elevated about 75 feet above its surface. Of the vari-
ous lines below the Mountains, extending to Columbia, it is not deemed necessary to enter into any details, especially as it is proposed that they shall be further and more minutely examined, before any location of this part of the Road shall be made. To give a general idea, however, of the nature of the country, we will here state, that by one of the routes surveyed, (and there are others, perhaps, equally favorable,) it is found that the average rise for forty-five miles from Columbia, is but 24 feet per mile, and from that point to the base of the Butt Mountain, but a little more than 5.5-10 feet per mile. On the whole of this route, with the exception of the passage of the Mountains, no greater difficulty has been encountered, than is incident to the construction of all extensive Railroads, even on the most favorable grounds. The most material result at which we have arrived, is the fact, now no longer questionable, that the Butt Mountain Gap, affords a practicable, and comparatively, easy passage for a Railroad, across the Mountains, and that this can be effected by locomotive engines, without the aid of Inclined Planes. The Directors have expressed their conviction, that this pass affords the easiest and best passage across the Mountains, not only within the limits of our charter, but any where to be found, by which the contemplated connexion between the South and the West, so earnestly desired and so full of promise, can be effected. The facts disclosed in the Reports of the Engineers, show, not only that the summit of the mountains can be attained from the east, by overcoming a less elevation, and fewer obstacles, than by any other known route, but the still more gratifying and extraordinary facts disclosed, that when we have once surmounted this elevation, we find ourselves, at the summit of the mountain, on a level plain, extending westward by a gentle slope, for one hundred miles, with a descent, not exceeding, on an average, 8.9-10 feet to the mile. On all the other mountain passes, by which it is proposed to effect a connexion between the South and the West, the descent from the summit of the mountains, westward, is hardly inferior in difficulty, to the ascent from the east.

Take by way of illustration, the passage of the Mountains by the Pennsylvania and Portage Railroad, and that proposed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the former passing the mountains by ten inclined planes and overcoming an elevation of 2,729 feet, and the latter encountering ascents of 2,571 feet—while the same object can be obtained on our road by ascents not exceeding 1,054 feet—making a difference in favor of our road of 1,669 feet over the former, and 1,517 over the latter. The "entire length of line across the mountains," is estimated as follows—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 33 miles, Pennsylvania Railroad 36 miles, Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad 24 miles. Other advantages, almost as striking, are exhibited in the Report of the Engineers and the accompanying Tables, to which we would here refer. We have dwelt on this most striking feature in the character of our line—because we believe it to be without a parallel. It has been well observed "that it is greatly to be doubted, if the topography of the world affords so singular and striking a feature as the valley and river of the French Broad. Drawing its waters from a thousand tributaries, from the topmost elevation of the Blue Ridge it forces its way through hills, cliffs, and mountains, which would be otherwise inaccessible, and so equalizes and graduates the elevations overcome in the distance traversed, as to present a plane, the inclination of which, is not to be detected by the eye."

We rest our claims upon the country,—and our hopes of success, chiefly, upon the fact, that this wonderful passage through the mountains, is to be found within the limits of our charter,—lying almost in a direct line between Charleston and Lexington, and affording unquestionably the cheapest, the easiest and the most direct communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Ohio River;—and should the States of North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky fail to avail themselves of this inestimable advantage, they will yield to others more patriotic or more enterprising,—the rich fruits of an intercourse, which rightfully belongs to us,—but, which once lost, can never be regained.
The next point to which the special attention of the Directors has been called by the Stockholders, is embraced in the Report of the Committee on Routes, which was adopted at the meeting in January last, and which directs an inquiry into the subject of forming a connexion with the Charleston and Hamburgh Railroad.

In compliance with these instructions, Major M'Neill was directed so soon as he could return to Charleston from the explorations he was directed to make along the whole line as far as the Ohio River, to make a minute and scientific examination of the Charleston and Hamburgh Railroad, and to ascertain its actual condition, so as to enable the Company to determine at their present meeting, what ought to be done in reference to our proposed connexion with that road, and he was also instructed to make a similar examination in relation to the Columbia Bridge. These duties have been performed by the Chief Engineer, and his separate Report, here-with submitted, will furnish the information desired. From a conference held by the President and a portion of the Directors with a Committee of the Directors of the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad, we were induced to believe, that difficulties might exist in attempting to form any connexion with that Road, short of an entire union of interests, and that this could be best effected, by a purchase of the Road with all its chartered rights and privileges. Having no right to enter into any negotiation for such a purchase, they requested the representatives of the Charleston Company, to ascertain whether their Stockholders would be willing to make a sale, and that they would be prepared to communicate to the Stockholders of our Company at their present meeting, on what terms a purchase could be effected. Persons duly authorized by that Company to treat with us on this subject, will, we understand, be in attendance, and it will be for our Company to determine, after a full examination of the subject, in all its bearings, how far it may be desirable to make the purchase and whether the same can be effected on reasonable terms. The Reports of the receipts and expenditures of the Company for several years past, the Report of the Chief Engineer, and the explanations which the Agents of that Company now here, will doubtless be ready to afford, will enable our Stockholders to decide how far the interests of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad would be promoted, and our great objects advanced by making a purchase on the terms proposed. The Directors, without desiring to influence unduly the decision of the Stockholders on that question, beg leave to submit some facts and suggestions for their consideration.

The Charleston and Hamburg Railroad extends from the City of Charleston to the Bridge on the Savannah River, which connects Hamburg in South Carolina, with Augusta, in Georgia, and is 136 miles in length. The Company by its charter are declared to possess the exclusive right for 36 years to form a connexion by a Railroad between Charleston and Columbia.

The Road went into operation, in the year 1834, with a single track, and has been in operation ever since. Its capital originally, was $700,000, was afterwards increased to $1,200,000, and during the last year to $2,000,000. The object of these successive enlargements of capital, was to enable the Company to complete the Road, and its machinery and fixtures, but more especially to throw up an embankment along the whole line to a level with the rails, and to substitute a heavier and more efficient iron rail for that which was originally laid down.

The Company supposed that the expenditure which has lately been made upon the road, and the great improvements which have been effected, with the extension of their trade by means of the Athens Railroad, will greatly enhance their future profits.

Having merely submitted these statements, the Directors would here suggest that the possession of this Road, if the same can be effected in just and reasonable terms, would be attended by the following among other manifest advantages.

It would give to our Company, a valuable subsisting Railroad property, which
would yield an immediate income on the amount invested. The great difficulty to be encountered in all enterprises of this nature and especially those of great magnitude, is the time required for their completion and the consequent loss of income for years together before any returns can be expected. This has in general induced a resort to loans, which in most cases has been found difficult to effect, in consequence of a mere chartered privilege being deemed insufficient security for large advances. Both of these difficulties, would in some measure be removed, by the purchase of the road in question. It would put us in possession of a Road ready made to our hands, to the extent of 136 miles from Charleston towards the interior, constituting the first great link in the chain of communication between the South Atlantic and the Western waters. The direction of the Charleston Road, as far as Branchville or Midway, (60 or 70 miles from Charleston,) is on the general route, by Columbia, towards the mountains. From this point, the first step would be to make a branch to Columbia about 60 miles, from whence successive links could be added to the chain, until the Road should pass the mountains and fall upon the waters of the French Broad River. When it shall reach this point, no fears need be entertained for its ultimate extension to Knoxville, and from thence to Lexington, and the Ohio River. A Railroad extending from the Atlantic Ocean 250 miles into the interior, and across the mountains, would afford temptations for its further extension, on the score of convenience and profit, as well as from more liberal and enlarged considerations, which must prove irresistible. Link after link would be added to the chain, which would in the end, effect the connexion so much desired, between the South and the West.

The manifest advantage of thus progressing step by step, and adding link to link to an existing Road in full operation, would be, that our receipts would go along hand in hand with our expenditures, and we should not be required to lay out an immense capital, from which no returns could be expected for several years to come. The branch on the Charleston Road extending to Augusta, so far from being an objection, seems to us to be a great advantage. Until the branch to Columbia shall be completed, the Road to Augusta would be the only one yielding any income. Its connexion through the Athens Road, which will probably be long extended to the Tennessee River, and connected with the Georgia State Road, as well as with other Roads leading into Tennessee, will throw open the trade with the interior of Georgia and Tennessee, and greatly enlarge its profits. Our Railroad, issuing from Charleston, would branch at a point 60 or 70 miles from the sea—thence extending one arm into Georgia, by which it would be connected with Georgia, Tennessee, and eventually, by means of the Railroads, now contemplated and in a course of construction, with Alabama—while the other arm, extending through the CENTRE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, would cross the mountains into North Carolina, and passing through Tennessee and Kentucky, reach the Ohio River at Louisville and Cincinnati. The effect of this plan in reconciling conflicting opinions, in reference to the best route for establishing a connexion between the South and the West, is a circumstance entitled to some weight. Nor do we apprehend that there would be the smallest danger, that the route through the centre of South Carolina could possibly be superseded by that along the Savannah River. Let us examine for a moment, the considerations which would be presented to induce us to extend a Road from Charleston to Columbia,—certainly the first link in the great chain of our proposed communication with the West. Under existing circumstances, (supposing that no conflict should arise as to legal rights,) it would be necessary in order to construct this link, that a Road for upwards of 110 miles should be built and put into operation before any returns could be expected. This would require much time, and an outlay of capital, which at the present moment it would not be easy to command. If, on the contrary, we could come at once into the possession of the Charleston Railroad, yielding an immediate income on the amount invested, the inducement to construct a branch to Columbia, would become irresistible.
It has been estimated that the profits of such a branch could not fall short of 8 per cent. per annum—but in this case, these profits would be doubled, since as the owners of the Road from Branchville to Charleston, we would derive as much profit on the additional trade furnished by the Columbia Road, as that branch would itself derive; and every link added to the chain would in like manner, add more and more profits to the whole Road. In the direction of Augusta, there would be no claim for an extension of our Road beyond that City, where the Charleston Road already unites with the Athens Road, through which and its connexions, we should derive all the advantages that could be obtained by any further extension of our own Road in that direction. It seems demonstrably clear, therefore, that the possession of the Charleston Road, would advance the interests of our Company, and would tend to facilitate the extension of a Road through the centre of the State towards the West. It is not believed that the United States, could afford any line for a Railroad, better calculated to subserve the purposes of commerce and general intercourse, than that which could be afforded by the Charleston Road, with branches at or near Branchville, one extending to Augusta, and forming a junction with the Athens Road, and the other, passing by Columbia, through the centre of South Carolina, across the mountains, into Tennessee and Kentucky, by the valley of the French Broad River. The line by Augusta would connect us with the Athens Railroad, extending from Augusta 110 miles. From Athens is proposed to extend this Road to the main trunk of the Georgia Road, which is now being constructed by the authority of the State, from the Chattahoeche River, to the Tennessee line. From the Chattahoeche, a Railroad has been already commenced, which is intended to pass through the State of Alabama to Mobile, so that a continuous line of Railroad communications will eventually be effected through the entire South West, of which the Charleston Road will be the first and most important part.

Our main trunk leading by Columbia, through the centre of South Carolina, would command the valuable cotton trade of the rich country, through which it would pass, and when extended to the Western States, through the Valley of the French Broad, would throw open the whole of these immense and fertile regions to the commerce of the South. When carried as far as Lexington, we should there meet a Railroad extending from Lexington to Louisville, on the Ohio, from whence a line of Railroads and Canals, passing through the State of Indiana, will reach to the upper Lakes. The inhabitants of Cincinnati, Lexington and Newport, and of the whole intermediate country lying between these places and Lexington, will certainly not fail to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from a connexion with our Road at Lexington, and thus we should secure a connexion with that part of Kentucky, and the whole of the interior of Ohio from Cincinnati to Lake Erie. Of the advantages, social, commercial and political, to be derived from such connexions, we will not dwell, as they have on former occasions been fully presented to the view of the Stockholders and the country.

In looking to our pecuniary resources it appears, that at the closing of the subscription on the 1st January last, the total amount subscribed was 43,332 shares, equal to $4,332,200, on which the first instalment, payable at the time of subscription, amounted to $216,660. The State of South Carolina has since subscribed one million of dollars, and a return has been received on a private subscription of 40 shares, making together 53,372 shares, and the amount of the first instalment $265,860. So that we may assume the present amount of subscription to be five millions three hundred thousand dollars in round numbers. Under the provisions of the charter this amount would be payable as follows—supposing an instalment should be called for on the 1st of January next, and every sixty days thereafter, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Instalment</th>
<th>1st January, 1838</th>
<th>1st March</th>
<th>1st May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$265,000</td>
<td>$265,000</td>
<td>$265,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amount of Instalment 1st July, 235,000
Do. do. 1st September, 235,000
Do. do. 1st November, 235,000

Making $1,590,000

which would be payable in the course of the ensuing year, to which would be added the balances now on hand, the amount of which is as follows,—(as appears from the Treasurer's statement, and the Report of the Committee on Finance herewith submitted, which afford a full view of the receipts and expenditures of the past year.)

| Balance in | $177,166 59 |
| South Carolina, | 4,215 |
| " " North Carolina, | 10,000 62 |
| " " Tennessee, | 9,410 |
| " " Kentucky, | 1,510 |
| " " Cincinnati, | 3,040 |

Making in the whole $202,302 21.

It should be observed, however, that the whole of this amount is not immediately available, a part of it having been loaned out, according to the direction of the Stockholders at their last meeting, and other portions not having been yet received in cash. The whole, however, is believed to be well secured and may be calculated on in the future operations of the Company. It cannot be doubted, however, that until the country shall be in some measure relieved from the present unexampled pressure, the instalments could not be called for at the periods above mentioned, and (unless under very peculiar circumstances) it would not be advisable to call in more than one or two instalments, until the credit and commerce of the country shall be restored to their wonted channels.

From this view of our resources, it manifestly appears, that the means at our disposal, even when the whole amount subscribed shall have been paid in, will be inadequate to the extension of the Road into the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, without obtaining aid from those States. Five millions of dollars, with such assistance as may hereafter be obtained from North Carolina, may perhaps enable us to extend the Road to the Tennessee line, but to carry it through that State into Kentucky, and through Kentucky, even as far as Lexington, we must chiefly depend on pecuniary aid to be derived from those States. Of the amount already subscribed, South Carolina has contributed four millions and a half of dollars,—a contribution which, however liberal it may be regarded on her part, will not be found more than sufficient to construct a portion of the Road extending from the seaboard towards the West. Further aid therefore from North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky will be indispensable to the successful prosecution of the great enterprise. Indeed, from the inception of the scheme, to the present moment, we have relied on obtaining from these States the amounts which might be required to enable us to extend the Road through their respective limits. In the proceedings of the Knoxville Convention, the unanimous declaration of near four hundred Delegates, from all the States interested in this enterprise was,—that "from the national character, great extent, and magnitude of the work, it could hardly be expected to be carried through by private enterprise alone," and that "an appeal should therefore be made to all the States through which it would pass, for liberal appropriations, for carrying on the great work, which when completed, would be an enduring monument of their wisdom and patriotism." To the "vigorous and united efforts of the States and the people interested therein," did that Convention look for its accomplishment, and in conformity with these views, the delegates there assembled "pledged themselves to each other to exert all their influence to effect these objects, and to induce their respective States to do their part of the proposed work,—by making up
any deficiency, in the subscription of their citizens," so that the "work should in no
event be suffered to fail."

Influenced by these appeals, the State of South Carolina has subscribed a mil-

lion of dollars, on which the first installment has been paid. She has also passed

a law, extending banking privileges to the Stockholders in the Road, on terms

which it is believed, will answer the purposes of the Company, while it affords am-

tple security to the public. The assent of North Carolina has been given to the

Bank Charter. In Kentucky and Tennessee, it has not yet been acted on. This

act, according to one of its provisions, cannot go into effect, until the consent of one

of these States shall be obtained, and the success of the Bank would certainly be

greatly promoted, by the concurrence of both. If this Bank could have been or-

ganized and put in operation before the late disastrous change in our commercial af-

fairs, its operations might have gone far to relieve the pressure in this quarter of the

Union. The payment of the balances arising out of the trade between the South

and the West, by bills and drafts, which might have been readily obtained through

the instrumentality of such a Bank and its branches, would at the present crisis

have been of incalculable advantage to the public. Though in the present state

of the country, it is not probable that this Bank, if chartered by Tennessee and

Kentucky, could be put into operation immediately, yet the grant of the privilege,
to be used, when the condition of the country should permit, would unquestionably
serve to encourage the Stockholders, to insure the payment of the installments as
they might be called for, and eventually to secure the completion of the Road, the
Bank and the Road being inseparably connected, and the success of the one rendered
subservient to that of the other. The grant of the Bank Charter, therefore, by

Tennessee and Kentucky, is deemed by us highly important. But a liberal sub-

scription by these States, as well as by North Carolina, is likewise deemed, as it
always has been, necessary, to insure our success. Without this aid, it will, we fear,
be found impossible to extend the Road through these States, even to Lexington.
The means which have been, or can possibly be provided in South Carolina, must
be inadequate to such an object. She may, and we trust, she will, extend the Road
through her own limits, whatever may be the course pursued by her sister States.
More than this, however, she will probably be unable to effect; and to induce her
to make the efforts which would be necessary to accomplish even so much, the en-
couragement to be derived from an assurance of a further extension of the Road,
from aid to be derived from North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, may perhaps
be found indispensable. We would recommend, therefore, that the Stockholders
should authorize and direct an application to be made to the Legislatures of Ten-

nnesse and Kentucky, in the most imposing form, for their concurrence in the act
passed by North and South Carolina for the Incorporation of a Railroad Bank, and
that an earnest appeal be also made to these States, (and at the proper time, to the
State of North Carolina,) for liberal appropriations, in aid of the work. It is pro-

vided by the amendments to the Charter, in which the States of North and South

Carolina, and Kentucky have already concurred, that with the assent of the Direc-

tors from any State, the sums subscribed in such State, may be applied to the mak-
ing of the Road within the limits of such State. The proposition can be submit-
ted to those States to make subscriptions for this purpose, thus securing the applica-
tion of their funds to objects which must, in any event, prove valuable to the peo-
ple of those States. It would be just and reasonable that a similar principle should
be extended to the subscribers in Cincinnati, and those residing in Lexington
and Newport, and the country between those places; or in other words, to all such
as may be directly interested in the proposed branch from Lexington to Cincinnati.
Should these persons be willing to subscribe to make that branch, the funds pro-
vided by them, should be applied to that object, and it may be well to extend the
same rule to those who may be specially interested in the branches to Louisville
and Maysville. As by the amended charter, the Company is no longer under any
obligation to make these branches, it would seem to be just and reasonable, that money subscribed for these objects, should either be applied as originally intended, or returned to the subscribers.

In looking to the further prosecution of the work, and the measures proper to be adopted at this time for its advancement, it appears to the Board, that after resolving to make the application to the States which has been above recommended, we must wait the result, at least in Kentucky or Tennessee, before any extensive operations can be carried on. The present condition of the country too, would render it highly inexpedient to call for large installments on the stock already subscribed. All the essential surveys have been completed. For the present, one Brigade of Engineers in South Carolina and another in Kentucky, would perhaps be sufficient, under the direction of Officers of skill and experience to accomplish all that would be required of an Engineer Department, at least for the ensuing six months. Should we be able to purchase the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad, on just and reasonable terms, somewhat larger installments might perhaps be called for, as in that case the property acquired, might yield an immediate return on the amount invested therein. In any event, however, it seems to the Board to be very desirable, that in addition to the prosecution of such further surveys, as may be directed, a commencement should be made on some part of the line, thereby manifesting a determination on the part of the Stockholders not to abandon the enterprise. This should be done, of course, at some point, where the work to be done, shall in no event be lost, and it should be so arranged, as to be subservient to the general plan. The first link in the great chain of communication between Charleston and the Ohio, is obviously that, which shall extend Westward from the ocean. The branch from Charleston to Columbia constitutes that link. If a union between the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad can be effected on proper terms, either by the purchase of the Road, or otherwise, then a branch from the Road to Columbia, should be immediately commenced and prosecuted steadily to its completion. This would be a profitable branch by itself, and could be extended gradually from Columbia towards the mountains, and eventually through and beyond them, towards the Western States, just so far, and so rapidly, as the means at our disposal may permit. The failure to make some commencement of the work at this time, may be construed into an abandonment of the enterprise, and it is to be feared, would greatly discourage the Stockholders, and might prevent the States from giving us the necessary aid and support. Unless, therefore, the Stockholders should think proper at once to abandon the enterprise,—a measure, which the Directors are unanimous, in deeming to be altogether uncalled for, by the present condition and prospects of the Company,—the duty is imperative,—to go forward, wisely and prudently,—but at the same time with such energy and decision, as shall satisfy the country that we mean, so far as may be in our power, to accomplish the work. Should all of our efforts fail,—should the States of Tennessee and Kentucky refuse our application,—we may still hope, by constructing the first link in the chain, to lay the foundation for the ultimate success of the work. And as each successive step shall be taken, bringing us nearer and nearer to the great West,—it will be a source of gratification to all who may be now concerned in this noble enterprise, to reflect, that it was ours to begin the mighty work, which it may belong to others, under more auspicious circumstances, to consummate.

The Resolutions hereto annexed, which have been unanimously adopted by this Board, embody our views,—and, with the above Report and accompanying Documents, are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Stockholders.

By order of the Directors,

ROBERT Y. HAYNE, President.

Flat Rock, N. C. 16th October, 1837.
Resolved, That a practical and eligible route for the passage of the Blue Ridge, at the Butt Mountain Gap, by locomotive engines has been found; and that, connected as it is, with the Valley of the French Broad River, which has already been definitely established, by the unanimous vote of the Company as the route of the road, this mountain pass affords not only peculiar advantages, but we have every reason to believe is decidedly superior to every other to be found within the limits of our charter, or indeed in the whole extent of the mountain ranges, dividing the Atlantic from the Western States.

Resolved, That the various routes below the mountains afford all the necessary facilities for the construction of a Railroad from Butt Mountain to Columbia or its vicinity, but the relative merits of the several routes have not been sufficiently ascertained to enable us to decide, which should be preferred. Assuming, however, Columbia as a point to or near which our road should be carried from the mountains, it will, in our opinion, be necessary, before any one shall be definitely adopted, that all the routes lying between the Catawba and Saluda rivers, which may afford any convenient passage for the road from the Butt Mountain to the point, which may be selected for its termination, at or near Columbia, should be carefully examined and surveyed.

Resolved, That some convenient point at or near Columbia be, and the same is hereby established, as that to which the road shall be extended from the mountains.

Resolved, That the connexion of our road with that of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, either by purchase or otherwise, is extremely desirable; and that, in our opinion, a Committee of the Stockholders should be appointed to treat with the Agents of that Company expected here, to ascertain on what terms such connexion can be formed, and to recommend the proper measures to be adopted on the subject.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the following measures should be adopted, at this time, in reference to the further prosecution of the work, viz: 1st. That an application be made to the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky, for their concurrence in the act granting banking privileges to the Company, and that an earnest appeal be made to those States for pecuniary aid, with a frank declaration, that without such aid, it could hardly be expected that funds could be supplied from other quarters to extend the road into those States, and that a similar appeal be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, at their next session—that to induce the said States to come forward and maintain the work, it be provided on behalf of the Stockholders, that any sum, which may be subscribed by the said States or their citizens, shall be exclusively applied to making the road within their respective limits. 2d. That the Directors, unless otherwise instructed, will, as soon as may be practicable, take the proper measures for laying out and grading the road between Columbia or its vicinity and Charleston, by connecting the same with the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad or otherwise as may be found practicable and expedient; and that they will also cause the proper surveys to be made, and the road to be laid out, and the grading commenced in the other States respectively, so soon as the necessary funds shall be provided in those States for that purpose; and that they will cause the surveys now in progress in the State of Kentucky, to be completed, and the necessary surveys in Tennessee to be made; and all the maps, reports and documents, connected with the surveys heretofore executed to be finished and carefully preserved for future use and reference. 3d. That for the purpose of carrying those
views into effect, a new organization of the corps of Engineers be immediately made, defining the rank and respective duties of the officers establishing their salaries, and reducing their number, in such manner as may be deemed necessary and proper, and that the General Committee do prepare and report a plan accordingly.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The above Report having been made to the Stockholders at the meeting held at Flat Rock, N. C., on the 16th October, 1837, [upwards of four millions of Stock being represented:] It was on motion of Chancellor Harper, of South Carolina,—

Resolved, That the Report with all the accompanying documents, be referred to a Committee of Thirteen, to consider and report thereon.

REPORT.

The Committee of Thirteen, to whom was referred the Report and Resolutions of the President and Board of Directors beg leave to Report:

That they have considered the same, and approving the views of the Report, recommend that the Resolutions proposed by the Board be adopted.

The first Resolution relates to the establishing of the Gap, east of Butt Mountain, as the pass through which the Road is to be carried over the Blue Ridge. The Report of the President, and still more, the full and detailed Report of the Engineers, fully establish the advantages of this route. It will be sufficient for the present purpose, very briefly to recapitulate the results.

The Valley of the French Broad River having been already established, and properly and fortunately established, as part of the route, there are but two accessible and practicable passes by which the road can be carried over the Blue Ridge. These are the Reedy Patch Gap, and the Butt Mountain Gap. A comparison of these, will therefore, at once determine the preferable route.

The summit of the former is elevated above that of the latter, 63.8, a circumstance of more importance, as illustrated by the Report of the Engineers, than would strike the popular apprehension. Though every one must perceive that it is of no little importance.

The horizontal distance from a point on the waters of the French Broad River, where the routes diverge to pass these respective Gaps, to a point on the Broad River in South Carolina, where by any probable course which may be pursued, they would again unite, is longer by the Reedy Patch, than by the Butt Mountain Gap.

To ascend to the summit of the former Gap along the course of the Reedy Patch Creek, from the Valley of Broad River, would require not less than five inclined planes, with stationary engines: while by the latter, there is no ascent which may not be readily overcome by locomotive, without stationary power.

After attaining the Valley of Broad River from the Reedy Patch Gap, the Report of the Engineers appears to be less favorable with respect to the difficulties to be overcome in ascending that valley, or diverging from it.

The second resolution recommends further examination and surveys of the several routes between the Catawba and Saluda Rivers, leading from the Butt Mountain Gap, to a point at or near Columbia. Of the propriety of this, there cannot be any question. The relative advantages of different routes can be certainly determined only by the most minute surveys and accurate estimates, and the Stockholders, have already expressed their disposition not to incur the risk of adopting a
less advantageous route, to the permanent injury of the work, the Company and the
government, for the sake of a present and comparatively insignificant saving. The only
question which can arise, respects the limiting of the surveys to the routes between
the Catawaba, and the Saluda Rivers. No route to the eastward of the Catawaba Riv-
er, has been suggested as feasible. It has been supposed, however, that it might be
found advantageous that the Road should be carried down the ridge on the south of
the Saluda, so as to unite with the road of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad
Company, at Aiken, or some other point. But the written Report of the Engi-
neers, as well as their verbal communications, are so decided with respect to the diffi-
culties to be overcome in attaining that ridge, that it appears to your Committee,
that any further examination and survey of that route, would be an unnecessary
expense, and that the route ought to be at once abandoned.

The third resolution provides for extending the Road from the mountains to a
point at or near Columbia. If the Road be limited to the routes between the Cat-
awaba, and the Saluda, it seems to your Committee, to follow of course, that it
must pass through, or near Columbia. Whatever ridge or valley between these
limits may be pursued, terminates there, and all converge to the same point. Cer-
tainly it will be advantageous to the Company and just to the public, that when any
point in relation to the location of the Road, is satisfactorily ascertained, it should
be established and made known. And this point seems to your Committee, to be
thus established, unless we should hazard a conjecture, contrary to probability, that
by possibility, some more advantageous route may be found leading towards Charle-
ton, across the course of the streams. That the Road should pass through or near
the Capitals of the States, through which it is carried, will add to its value and im-
portance in those States. Certainly, this will increase the amount of travel and trans-
portation, on the Road, and consequently the profits of the Company. If any
thing would justify a departure from the route of shortest distance and cheapest
construction, it would be to effect this object, and for this purpose we think that a
slight deflection might be justified. But your Committee think it a matter of con-
gratulation, that an object so interesting and important to a state which has exerted
herself so much in the promotion of this great undertaking, may be accomplished
without the slightest sacrifice of the interests of the Company, or any departures
from the rule which requires the best and nearest route.

The fourth resolution of the Board of Directors, is that of greatest importance, on
which opinions are most likely to be divided, and which will engage most attention
of the Stockholders. Your Committee, after the fullest consideration, which they
have been able to give it, recommend the adoption of that resolution. It de-
clares that a connexion of our Road with that of the South Carolina Canal and
Railroad Company, by purchase or otherwise, is extremely desirable, and recom-
mand that a Committee of Stockholders be appointed to treat with the agents of that
Company as to the terms of such connexion.

By the charter of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, they have
the exclusive privilege of connecting Charleston and Columbia, by means of a Rail-
road. The most obvious consideration for this Company is, that unless such con-
nexion be formed, they may be prevented from carrying their Road either through
Columbia, or so near it, as may be virtually an infringement of the charter of the
South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, the route which appears to be the
most practicable and advantageous. Then if a distinct route should be adopted,
which may steer clear of this difficulty, there will be two Railroads passing on nearly
parallel lines, through the central portion of South-Carolina for the purpose of
carrying on trade and intercourse, which would be carried on as well and effectual-
ly by means of one, a useless waste of resources, which can hardly be contemplated.
If this Company should carry its Road the whole distance to Charleston, it
will have constructed 110 miles of Road and expended, perhaps, millions of money,
without purpose, and to complete an intercourse which might perhaps be completed
without any expenditure whatever. We can hardly suppose that the Stockholders will be willing to incur this wanton and useless expense,—more especially when the very utmost of their resources will be required to complete that which is essential to be done. It may be safely taken for granted, that this course will not be adopted, but that the connexion will be formed with the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company.

Then a question arises as to the nature of this connexion. This can only be by a purchase of the whole work, or by some arrangement by which that Company shall agree to transport on their Road the passengers and merchandize destined for Charleston, which may arrive by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad. But the latter course is subject to the following objections. It might be questioned whether this were a compliance of the terms of the charter. It would not be the constructing of a Road between Lexington and Charleston, but between Lexington and Columbia. It would not be a Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Company, but a Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbia Railroad Company. The South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company will naturally afford greater facilities to the passengers and merchandize which are transported the whole length of their own Road and which are more profitable to them, than to those of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, and it would be unreasonable to expect any thing else. Indeed, perhaps it would be impossible to put the transportation of both Roads on precisely the same footing. But the immense intercourse which we contemplate is likely to be carried on along the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad will not bear any degree of embarrassment or interruption. It may, perhaps, depend on the courtesy, or caprice, or policy of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, how long this arrangement shall subsist. Or suppose them bound by the most precise contract, yet to render this arrangement effectual and satisfactory, it will be necessary that the contract should be executed not merely to the letter, but with good faith, and in a cordial spirit. We shall be dependant on the fluctuating character of the government of that Company, as it may be composed of different individuals. We shall be dependant on all the vicissitudes of that Company, and our intercourse liable to be suspended by its mismanagement. In short, it is easy to foresee, that such intercourse, must be continually liable to uncertainty, embarrassment, or interruption, and this Company may finally be driven with great loss and injury, to complete its own communication with Charleston, if it shall find it practicable to do so.

But if it were practicable, would it not be more advantageous to purchase than to do so? Nothing can be more certain if we suppose the purchase to be made, on any thing like fair terms. The part of the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad extending from Charleston to Branchville, appears to be as eligible a route as any other for the Road of this Company. Then if that portion were complete as we wish, and we could purchase that part alone, for as much money as it would cost us to construct it, it is plain, that all the profits arising from passengers and transportation coming on the Charleston and Hamburg Road from above, would be clear and absolute gain.

And when we consider the great and increasing extent of that intercourse, reaching through Georgia and the West, it is difficult to overrate those profits. It is equally plain that we shall have the very same advantage, though we should be compelled to purchase the whole Road or to complete the lower part for a double track, provided we pay no more for either part than it is actually worth. From the increased price of labor since the construction of the Road, it would probably be found more expensive to construct a similar Road now. From the Report of the Chief Engineer, it appears that with improvements which are now making, or which may easily be made, the Road will be found fully adequate to our purpose.

It is very apparent, that apart from the injury which may be sustained by the competition of a rival Company, both Roads will be found much more profitable in
the hands of the same Company, than in the hands of different Companies. A single set of Officers, and those requiring the highest salaries, will serve for the superintendence of both, and much of the machinery, according to circumstances, may be used indifferently on both.

Your Committee for the information of the Stockholders have communicated with the agent of the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad Company, as to the terms on which the purchase of that road can be effected. The proposal is to sell to this Company, the Road and privileges of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company at an advance of $5 on every share of the stock of that Company, payable, one-third in cash, and the remainder in two equal annual installments; this Company assuming the debts and liabilities of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company.

The stock of the Company consists of twelve thousand shares, of what are called old stock, on which the full amount has been paid in. 12,000 shares, at $125 per share, would amount to $1,500,000. There are also 8,000 shares of what is called new stock, on which $30 per share has been paid. An advance of $25 on each of these, will make the price 55 per share. 8,000 shares, at $55 per share, will amount to $440,000; making the whole price $1,940,000. One third of this, or $646,666, will be the amount of each installment.

But it is proposed on the part of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, that their Stockholders, for every share which they own in the stock of that Company, shall subscribe one share in the stock of this Company, paying an installment of $5 per share. $5 on 20,000 shares, will amount to $100,000, and will diminish the amount of the first installment to be paid by this Company, to $546,666.

An apprehension has been expressed, with respect to the difficulty of making this first payment. It has been supposed that it would be hazardous and burdensome to the Stockholders, to call for installments during the present embarrassed condition of the country. Your Committee are fully convinced from the information of others more capable of forming an opinion than themselves, that the amount may be procured by advance or loan, without the necessity of calling for installments for the purpose of meeting this payment.

Your Committee cannot believe, however, that the country is so exhausted that there would be any difficulty on the part of Stockholders, in meeting one or even two of the very small installments, payable on the shares of this Company, during the course of the ensuing year; if the exigencies of the Company should require it; provided, sufficient notice be given, and they be not called for, in too rapid succession.

In addition to the price mentioned, this Company is to assume the debts of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company. These, according to the last report of that Company, on the 30th June, 1837, amounted to $42,468 10. It is to be observed, however, that since that report, an installment of $10 on the 8,000 shares of new stock, has been called in; which is applicable to that debt and will reduce it to $362,468 10. The debt also consists in part of $100,000, due to the State of South Carolina, which will not be payable until the year 1847, leaving $262,468 10 to be presently provided for. The measures recommended under the fifth resolution are of such obvious propriety or necessity, that your Committee cannot hesitate in recommending their adoption. Your Committee think it will be proper to refer it to the Board of Directors to carry their several resolutions into effect, and to make such organization of the Corps of Engineers in pursuance of this resolution, as may be deemed necessary.

Your Committee therefore, recommend, that the several resolutions of the Board of Directors reported to this meeting be approved and adopted, with the modification herewith submitted, and that besides organizing the Corps of Engineers, the Directors be authorized to open and finally conclude a negotiation with the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, for a connexion with that Company, either by a purchase of their Road, and privileges or otherwise.
Your Committee cannot conclude without congratulating the Company, on the increased prospect of success, which notwithstanding the temporary commercial embarrassment of the country, is open before them. Great and formidable difficulties were, of course, apprehended, in setting about the undertaking. We now know the difficulties to be less formidable than the most sanguine had anticipated. Throughout the whole extent of the Allegany chain, separating the Eastern from the Western States, and, as it was apprehended, like to render them in some degree, strangers to each other, no pass is found affording equal facilities and advantages for the communication we propose. Nature herself seems to have called us to the enterprise, and through a considerable part of the route, to have, herself, performed the labor, which in similar undertakings generally devolves on man. It is not for your Committee to speak of the importance of the object in view. This is known to every one. It may, perhaps, be said without exaggeration, when we consider the extent, fertility, and resources of the regions to be connected, that no work ever undertaken for the purpose of facilitating human intercourse, has transcended it in magnitude and usefulness. It is an enterprise to give character to the times in which it is executed. If we would turn the course of the Mississippi River, or create a similar river, which instead of disemboiling itself at the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, should enter the open Atlantic, every one would be astounded at the greatness of the work, and the incalculable effects which were to result from it. It is not for man to rival the magnificence of nature. But perhaps, the work which we contemplate, in its practical results on the destinies of numerous States and generations of men, will be no less important, than if we would create another Mississippi.

The project at its announcement was received with much zeal and enthusiasm by the citizens of the States chiefly interested in it. But if there was cause for setting about the enterprise in the first instance, there is much greater cause for prosecuting it with redoubled vigor,—and we would most earnestly appeal to the citizens of those States that their exertions should not be permitted to slacken. The slow progress of such a work, and the great length of time to which it is necessary to look forward for its completion, is apt to occasion apathy. But we must recollect that these are the necessary conditions of every great undertaking. It is hoped and believed that in a very short time some useful progress will be apparent, and there can be no doubt whatever, that final and triumphant success will be the reward of persevering exertion.

WILLIAM HARPER, Chairman.

The above Report and Resolutions being considered by the Stockholders, were adopted unanimously, and ordered to be published.

The following Resolutions were also submitted to the Stockholders, and by them adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That Gen. R. Y. HAYNE, President of the Company, be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner to the Legislature of Tennessee, in behalf of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, to solicit the amendment of the charter proposed by South Carolina and the grant of Banking privileges, and to solicit and receive from the State of Tennessee, such pecuniary aid to our enterprise as that State may be willing to grant, and that the said Commissioner is hereby empowered to proceed to the State of Kentucky on the same mission, with authority to appoint a Delegate in his place, if it be inconvenient for him to attend the latter State.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet at Asheville, N. C., on the third Monday in September next.

The President of the Company made a Report from the Directors, recommending that Knoxville, Tennessee, be made a point in the projected Road, in which they ask the concurrence of the Company.

On motion of Mr. YEATON, it was—

Resolved, That the Meeting concur in the recommendation.
REPORT

OF THE

Joint Committee on Banks.

The Joint Committee on Banks, in discharge of the duties confided to them, proceeded to the city of Lexington, and examined the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky; and, on their return, they examined the Frankfort Branch of the Bank of Kentucky. They then proceeded to the city of Louisville, and examined the Bank of Kentucky, the Bank of Louisville, the Louisville Branch of the Northern Bank, the Louisville Savings Institution, and the Mechanics' Savings Institution of Louisville. Before entering on the examination, they administered to the President, Cashier, Clerks and Directors of each Bank, in attendance, an oath, well and truly to answer all such questions as the committee should put to them, touching the business, means, and liabilities of their respective Banks, and their management and operations. The examination was made as to their respective business, means, and liabilities, at the date of each month since the first of January, 1837, to the 30th of November, and as to their ability to resume and continue payments of their notes in circulation, and deposits in gold and silver: also, as to the management and operations of the several Branches, and the surety of the notes discounted, and bills of exchange purchased. The committee put to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and to the Bank of Kentucky, the Bank of Louisville, the Louisville Savings Institution, and the Mechanics' Savings Institution of Louisville, questions in writing, with a request that they should be answered in writing under the sanction of the oath administered to the respective officers. They requested the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Kentucky, to propound to their respective Branches, questions in writing, and that they should be responded to in writing by the officers of their respective Branches. The officers of the Lexington and Frankfort Branches of the Bank of Kentucky, and the Louisville Branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, were examined by the committee, as to those interrogatories, under oath. The committee did not visit the other Branches of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, nor those of the Bank of Kentucky, and the responses made by those Branches are not all under the
sanction of the oaths of the officers. The committee received from the Northern Bank of Kentucky, documents Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, which contain the written questions put to said Bank and its Branches, and the written responses of said Bank and its Branches exhibiting the separate means and liabilities of said Bank and Branches, at the close of each month since the first of January, 1837, to the last day of November. From them, the committee have caused document No. 6, to be made, which exhibits the conjoint business, means, and liabilities, of said Bank and its Branches during same time. The committee received from the Bank of Kentucky, documents Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, which contain the written questions put to said Bank and Branches, and their written responses. They exhibit the separate business, means, and liabilities of said Bank and Branches, and at the close of each month since the first of January, 1837, up to the last day of November. From them, the committee have caused to be made out No. 15, which exhibits the conjoint business, means, and liabilities, of said Bank and Branches, during the same time. The committee received from the Bank of Louisville, the Louisville Savings Institution, and Mechanics’ Savings Institution of Louisville, documents Nos. 16, 17 and 18, which contain the written questions put to the officers of said Banks, and their responses. They exhibit the business, means, and liabilities, of each, at the close of every month since the first of January, 1837, to the last day of November. And from all said documents, the committee have caused document No. 19 to be made out, for the purpose of exhibiting at one view, a conjoint statement of the business, means, and liabilities, of all the Banks in the Commonwealth. The committee having procured the information, have caused document No. 20 to be made out, for the purpose of exhibiting the circulation of all the Banks in Kentucky, in each year since 1810; and they have ascertained the amount of bills of exchange purchased by the several Banks of Kentucky, payable at places out of the State, and which returned protested for non-payment, since the first of January, 1837, and have caused document No. 21 to be made out, for the purpose of exhibiting the amount returned to each Bank, and the aggregate amount of the whole. The documents from No. 1 to 21 inclusive, contain all the information which the committee have been able to procure, touching the business, means, and liabilities, of the Banks of Kentucky. The correspondence of the committee with the officers of the several Banks accompany this report.

The committee take pleasure in bearing testimony to the polite deportment of all the officers, without exception, and to the frank and intelligent manner in which they gave the information desired.

The committee believe that much injury results to the community, from unnecessary expansions and contractions of the circulation and business of Banks. They made those enquiries as to the business, means, and liabilities, of each Bank and Branch, at the close of each month, since the first of January, 1837, for the purpose of testing their business at those monthly periods, and ascertaining whether preparation had been made for the investigation of the committee by reducing the business and circulation, or whether the business and circulation had been reduced from any other cause. The aggregate business and circulation of all the Banks, it will be seen, had been diminished from the end of January, to the latter part of May, when the suspension of specie payments took place. This did not arise from an unnecessary contraction of the business and circulation of the Banks. The
surplus products of the country, to-wit: the flour, the meal, the horses, the hogs, the bale rope and bagging, &c., are sent to market in the latter part of the summer and fall. The Banks furnish the money—the returns take place in the early part of the year—the money borrowed is repaid, and the business and circulation of the Banks reduced. The reduction would have been greater in the spring 1837, but for the extensive failures in the south, which caused so many bills to return protested. The regular and fixed business of the Banks in Kentucky, may therefore be expected to increase in the summer or fall months, and to be reduced in the winter and spring months—as the money is furnished by the Banks to the traders, and distributed amongst the farmers and manufacturers in the purchase of the surplus products, and as the proceeds are brought back, and the Bank loans repaid.

The Northern Bank had, in the fall of the year 1836, and up to, and after the first of January, 1837, a large amount of the public deposits, and was tempted thereby to extend her business in the purchase of southern exchange. The bills returned protested. The parties in Kentucky, having drawn on the faith of bona fide sales, or shipments actually made, were not prepared to pay the bills on their return. The Bank was obliged to permit them to be placed on the discount line, and whilst this was being done, the United States called for the public deposits. The Bank not being able to meet the payment, by means of the southern exchange, was forced to use other funds, and reduced her business. The reduction has borne heavily on the community; but the failures in the south were not foreseen, and after that event, the Bank, in order to meet her engagements, was compelled to reduce her business.

The Bank of Louisville had no public deposits, and only banked on her own capital. A reduction also appears in her business in the early part of the year in the natural course of trade. After the resumption of specie payments, owing to the 25th section of her charter, no business could be done. The notes under discount, and the return bills are lying over, and the interest accumulating. There has been a reduction in the business of this Bank by voluntary payments, and the circulation has been greatly reduced, to the prejudice of the community, but it could not be prevented.

A great reduction also appears in the business and circulation of the Bank of Kentucky in the early part of the year, arising in part from the same causes, and in part from the acceptance of the provisions of the act to invest in profitable stocks the public money deposited with Kentucky, by which the Bank of Kentucky received an accession of capital, a considerable portion of which was paid in her own notes and reduced her circulation. The Bank of Kentucky had also, before and after the 1st of January, 1837, a large amount of the public deposits, and was also tempted to increase her business on the faith thereof, by the purchase of southern exchange. The protest and return of the bills, and the calls for the public deposits would have forced a further curtailment of the business and circulation of the Bank; but for the accession of capital. The Bank of Kentucky has been discounting constantly since the suspension of specie payment—and during the latter part of the summer and fall, has increased her business and circulation, nearly as much as the reduction of the Northern Bank, and Bank of Louisville. This was done for the purpose of sending the surplus products of the country to market, and aiding the credit of her
customers; her business and circulation will be reduced during the winter and spring months.

It will be seen from the examination of the responses and the tables, that there is no great difference between the business and circulation of all the Banks at the time of the suspension of specie payments, and the last day of November, but that the indebtedness of the Banks to each other, and to depositors, has been diminished, and their ability to resume specie payments increased. The committee expected, after the great commercial embarrassments and the large amount of protested bills from the south, to find the banks had made many bad and doubtful debts, and they were particular in their examinations as to the condition and safety of the debts. They ascertain that the large accounts in all these banks grew out of the item of protested bills, and that, under the circumstances, the drawers, endorsers, and discounters, could not pay them on their return, and that the Banks were compelled to permit them to be placed on the discount line. The large accounts are generally secured by mortgage, and the whole is considered by the officers of the Banks well secured, with the exception of a few cases where the debts are endangered by the sureties pleading non est factum, and these not for large sums. The amount of suspended debt is small, and but few suits have been instituted, which affords high evidence of the general ability, punctuality, and integrity, of the customers of the Banks.

The committee enquired and ascertained that the Banks made no distinction, and gave no preference to any particular branch of agriculture, manufacture, or commerce. That all shared alike where the security was equally good; but that no loans were made to usurers, or shavers, or for investments in lands.

The committee examined the officers of the Banks as to the interest charged on loans. There was no evidence of a higher rate than six per cent, having been taken directly, or having been indirectly secured by discounting notes to be paid in funds under par, or by any other indirection. They examined as to the rate of exchange, and found no instance of the purchase of exchange on points without the State at a greater premium than the fair exchange between the points at the date of the transaction. In the purchase of southern exchange, it would have cost the Banks, at the time, a higher rate than they gave to place the funds at available points in the east. Whilst the bills were maturing, exchange between south and east fell, and the banks will realize a profit on the business. If the exchange had remained stationary, or risen, they would have lost money; the exchange charged on places within the State, is one half per cent. on four months' bills, and interest off, which the Banks alleged is to cover postage and the costs of collection, and is only done where their customers prefer to sell bills, rather than to obtain the money from the Banks by way of loan.

The surplus products of Kentucky are mostly sold in the south. The Banks furnish the money to the traders, on bills payable in the South, and invest the proceeds in eastern funds, which they sell to the merchants to pay for the goods bought in the eastern cities, and are in the habit of charging something more for bills payable in the south than they have to give for eastern funds, and of charging a premium on these eastern funds when they sell them to the merchants—and this difference constitutes the profit. The bills of exchange are considered by the Banks real transactions, terminating
at the maturity of the bills, and available funds to meet their circulation and deposits. It is always the interest of the Banks they should be paid at maturity, and in the case of the exchange of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and of the Bank of Kentucky, maturing in the south in the winter and spring of 1837, it was more important than usual that the bills should have been paid in the south, for that would have given an eastern fund on which the Banks could have charged the merchants a premium, or with which they could have paid the public deposits, on the faith of which they had purchased the bills. The protest and return of those bills, deprived them of the premium on eastern funds, caused them to resort to other means to pay the public deposits, and forced them to make large and unwieldy accounts on the discount line.

The $2,033,851.34 of bills of exchange which returned protested, would have placed the Banks in a condition to have met all their engagements, and to have increased the accommodations to the community in the spring and summer, and would have left the accounts of the Banks not only well secured, but the sums well distributed, and given a healthy and prosperous action to all the great interests of Kentucky.

The committee ascertained that many of the return bills of the Louisville Banks were on the south, and drawn on the sales of bale rope and bagging by the merchants of Louisville, who acted as the agents and factors of the manufacturers of the interior, who obtained the money and distributed it amongst the farmers for the raw materials. That the course of this trade is such, that a great portion of the money borrowed at Louisville, or obtained by the sale of bills, is for the benefit of the traders and manufacturers of the interior, and is distributed throughout the State by the purchase of the surplus produce of the farmer and manufacturer, and that the tendency of the circulation of all the Banks is to Louisville. That the Branches of the Bank of Kentucky are always indebted to the principal Bank, in account current, for the notes of the Branches taken up by the principal Bank and charged in account. That this tendency to Louisville grows out of the purchase of the groceries and some of the goods at that point; and a great part of the exchange with which payment is made for the merchandise bought in the eastern cities.

The committee examined the officers of the Northern Bank, the Bank of Kentucky, the Louisville Branch of the Northern Bank, and the Bank of Louisville, by parol, touching the ability of the Banks to resume and maintain specie payments, and understood from them, that in their opinion, their respective Banks and Branches could resume and maintain specie payments whenever the Banks in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and those of the surrounding States should generally resume, and that the President of the Bank of Kentucky, and one of the directors of the Northern Bank had voted in the New York Convention of Banks, for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of May next. The officers manifested no desire to delay the period beyond the time that would be safe to the Banks and the country.

The committee then questioned them as to the ability of the Banks to resume specie payments at an early day, and without the resumption by the eastern Banks, and those of the surrounding States. They were of opinion that it could only be done by the reduction of their business, and the withdrawal of their circulation, and by calls on their debtors until the specie
on hands should approach the amount of their circulation and deposits. They feared such a course would cause a great depression in the price of property by withdrawing the only circulating medium of the country; and that many of the debts due the Banks might be hazarded and their securities lessened.

The committee ascertained that the Bank of Kentucky had availed herself of the law passed at the called session of Congress, and put the public deposits at interest, payable in three installments; that the debt to the Bank of the United States was also on interest, at the rate of 5 per cent., and payable in three installments; the first due on the 4th of March next, and the residue in one and two years thereafter. That she has $4,597,410.76 of capital paid in, and only $2,091,805 of notes in circulation, which is less than 50 per cent. on the capital stock. She has $754,484.55 in specie, which makes one dollar to two dollars sixty four hundredths of notes in circulation. That other Banks are indebted to her in a greater sum than she is indebted to other Banks, and that her other demandable liabilities only amount to $867,414. That she has $1,225,853.66 of bills of exchange maturing in the course of 4 months, which, with her specie and the notes and balance due from other Banks, will be available to meet her circulation and demandable deposits. That she has $1,420,100 of State and city bonds, bearing interest, which would command money in case of emergency. And she has $4,341,381.40 of notes under discount, and part of which could be made available if necessary. That the condition of the Northern Bank is still better. She has $2,591,260 of capital stock paid in, and only $1,293,515 of notes in circulation, which is less than 50 per cent. on the capital, and she has $757,518.76 in specie, which is one dollar in specie to one dollar and sixty one hundredths of notes in circulation. That the amount due from other Banks is greater than the amount she is indebted to other Banks, and her other demandable liabilities only amount to $534,001.37: and she has $597,986.06 of bills of exchange maturing in the course of four months. That she has $756,000 in State bonds, and $2,410,614.65 in notes discounted. That the condition of the Bank of Louisville is still better. She has $1,150,000 of capital paid in, and only $985,540 of notes in circulation, which is less than one per cent. on the cap-

The Banks had, at the close of the month of May, immediately after the suspension of specie payments, $1,696,427 in specie, and had, on the 30th of November, 1,937,160 67: but $214,204.39 is in the Louisville Savings Institution, and has been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and is subject to his draft at any time. The specie has wasted at the counters of some of the Banks in making change &c., and has accumulated a little in the two Southern Branches of the Bank of Kentucky. Neither Bank has sold or exported any specie. The Northern Bank, in settling a large balance with the Bank of Kentucky, paid over to the latter $150,000 in specie.

The circulation of the Banks of Kentucky, when compared with the capital stock paid in, and the proportion of specie on hand, compared with the notes in circulation, is less than what is deemed safe by able financiers and practical bankers; and their condition, when compared with the Banks of
other States, deemed safe and able to resume specie payments, is such as to leave no doubt on the minds of the committee of the ability to resume specie payments whenever confidence is restored, or the Banks of other States shall generally resume.

The committee have compared the condition of the Banks of Kentucky, with those of the Banks of all the other States they could procure the reports of, and find them in fact to be stronger in specie and available means, in proportion to their notes in circulation and the demands upon them, than those of any other State; and they have every reason to believe their debts well secured, and their customers not only able, but well disposed to pay, and to sustain them. The committee ascertained that when the Banks are paying specie in the eastern and southern cities, and in the surrounding States, that specie accumulated at the counters of the Banks in Louisville in sufficient quantities to supply the Banks in the other parts of the State, and maintain a paper circulation of from four to four and a half millions of dollars.

On a general resumption of specie payments, they apprehend no great run on the Banks, and no loss of specie which will not be restored from the accumulations at Louisville.

They understand the exchanges on London are below par, and it may be expected more specie will be imported than is exported. They ascertained that the price of specie had fallen from eight to four per cent. in Louisville; and that there were no more orders for it at any price. They find from the consolidated statement of all the Banks, there is due to them on the discount and bill line, about $10,500,000, whilst the whole amount of the notes of all the Banks in circulation does not amount to $3,500,000; and the net circulation is not little over $3,000,000. The regular calls of 20 per cent. by the Banks on their customers every four months, will withdraw the whole circulation in about six months. The call of 10 per cent. every four months, and interest, will create such a demand for the paper, as to make it equal to specie in a very short time.

The committee are of opinion that it would create great embarrassment and depression in the price of property, to force the Banks of Kentucky to resume before the Banks in the eastern cities, and those of the surrounding States, shall generally resume; because, to do so, they must call in their debts and cease discounting; and when the paper circulation of the Banks shall be withdrawn, there will be nothing left as the measure of the value of property, and it must sink to the lowest point of depression. Debts now considered safe, will be safe no longer, and the loss to the individual creditors of the State, will be as great as the loss to the Banks; and the State will suffer in her revenue by the depression of the price of property, and in her interest in the Banks, by the loss of debts and the loss of dividends.

The committee are of opinion that the Banks of Kentucky should resume specie payments, pari passu, with the Banks of the eastern cities, and the surrounding States. That they ought not to resume at an earlier day, unless they can do it without materially reducing their business or circulation.

They believe it is the bona fide intention of the officers of the Banks to resume at the earliest practicable day; and under these circumstances, would recommend that the Banks be exonerated from a forfeiture of their charters for a failure to redeem their notes and deposits in gold and silver, so soon as they shall respectively resume specie payments. That no day be named for the resumption, but that the time and manner be left to their own dis-
rection; providing, that if they do not resume within a reasonable time after the Banks in the eastern cities, and those of the neighboring States shall have resumed, that the Governor of the Commonwealth shall issue his proclamation naming a day for the resumption, at which time, it shall be their duty to resume.

They also recommend, that the 28th section of the charter of the Bank of Louisville be repealed, and that Bank placed in a situation to recommence business: and until the Banks shall resume specie payments, for the purpose of keeping them in a condition to do so, the committee recommend that the business of the Bank of Kentucky and Branches, on the discount and bill line, shall not exceed $6,000,000, exclusive of the State and city bonds. And until the Northern Bank and Branches shall resume specie payments, their business on the discount and bill line, shall not exceed $3,500,000, exclusive of the State bonds; and until the Bank of Louisville shall resume, her business on the discount and bill line, shall not exceed $1,600,000.

The Banks have declared a dividend on the first of January, 1838, and as the committee believe, they will resume specie payments before the 1st of July, 1838; they do not deem it necessary to state, at length, the objections to prohibit them from declaring dividends whilst the suspension exists. The first objection is, that the whole capital of the Bank is loaned out, and the debtors enjoy the benefit and advantages of it, to the same beneficial extent, as though no suspension had taken place. The second objection is, that many of the stockholders have so vested their money for the purpose of living on the dividends, and it would be denying them the interest of their own money, and their expected support. The third is, that the prohibition would be easily evaded, by the stockholders obtaining the money by loan in their own names, or that of their friends. The fourth is, it would accumulate large demands against the Banks, payable on resumption, and make it more difficult to resume. The fifth is, that the State will have no funds to pay the semi-annual interest on the State bonds held by the Banks, and wants the tax and excess of dividends to pay the interest on money borrowed for Internal Improvement.

The committee have caused each Bank and Branch to give the number of their debtors on the discount and bill line, and to give such a classification as to show the distribution; but we all know the number of the debtors to a Bank affords no evidence of the number benefitted and accommodated by its loans. A debtor borrows money and distributes it in payment of his debts; those to whom it is paid distributes it again in the payment of theirs, and so continues the operation, until it is returned in payment of the loan. The manufacturer of bale rope and bagging, obtains a loan, and distributes the money amongst the farmers for their hemp. The manufacturer of flour, obtains a loan, and distributes it for wheat. The drover obtains a loan, and distributes it for stock, and so on, as to every other branch of business. Thus the loans of the Banks furnish the means of paying debts and carrying the produce to market, multiplies the number of purchasers, increases competition, and secures a fairer price.

The Banks have not been able to afford all they were required to send our surplus products to market.

The proportion of bills of exchange to notes under discount, is too small. In a regular course of business, the amount employed in exchange should
be about one third of the whole operations of the Bank. A sufficient amount of eastern funds to meet the demand, cannot be furnished with less, nor sufficient aid given in sending our surplus products to market. This has arisen from the return bills having run into the discount line.

The comparative statement of the indebtedness of the directors, and an equal number of the other highest customers of each Bank and Branch, affords satisfactory evidence that they are not administered on selfish principles.

The committee are of opinion, that the loans and accommodations should be made to as large a number of good customers as practicable, and that some of the accounts of some of the Banks are larger than should be allowed on sound banking principles, and that the only apology for them, is the commercial embarrassments and the return of the protested bills, under which they were made.

The Banks cannot be safely conducted unless their customers are prompt and punctual, in attending to their Bank engagements. A want of punctuality deprives many persons of accommodations, who might otherwise obtain them, and leads to unjust complaints and charges of favoritism. No clamour should induce the directory to place the funds of a Bank in such hands.

The reports of the Louisville Savings Institution, and Mechanics' Institution, are satisfactory, and highly creditable to those who have the management of them. The capital has accumulated by saving what might have been otherwise squandered, and has been mostly loaned to persons, in small sums, who would not have been accommodated at the other Banks.

The committee have laid these reports before the Legislature, with a view of exhibiting the action and profits of Banks that do not issue paper.

The committee are not aware that they have omitted anything necessary to a full understanding of the condition, means, and liabilities, of the Banks, or of their management and operation since the last session of the Legislature.

They accompany this report with a bill, in accordance with their recommendation.

All which, is respectfully submitted,

JAMES GUTHRIE, Committee of the Senate.
A. K. WOOLLEY, D. TRIMBLE, S. S. NICHOLAS, C. M. CLAY, HIRAM McELROY.

Committee of the House of Representatives.

28 [App. to H. R. J.]
**DOCUMENTS**

**Accompanying the Report of the Joint Committee on Banks.**

---

**No. 19.**

A Consolidated Table, showing the Answers to certain Questions, propounded by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to the several Banks and Branch Banks in Kentucky, on the last day of each month, from the 1st of January to the 30th of November, 1837, inclusive.

Consolidated Table, of the several Banks in Kentucky.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Bills discounted</th>
<th>Amount of Bills of Exchange</th>
<th>Amount of suspended debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>6,044,583 09</td>
<td>5,948,711 29</td>
<td>6,750 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>6,723,273 69</td>
<td>5,530,486 94</td>
<td>6,100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>7,110,963 50</td>
<td>5,335,544 41</td>
<td>16,876 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>7,310,073 44</td>
<td>4,493,535 10</td>
<td>22,698 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>7,350,463 62</td>
<td>3,377,418 01</td>
<td>26,623 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>7,702,179 97</td>
<td>2,476,515 86</td>
<td>74,251 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>8,049,446 37</td>
<td>1,727,285 51</td>
<td>84,392 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>8,320,395 52</td>
<td>1,450,931 80</td>
<td>84,012 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>8,437,543 16</td>
<td>1,431,218 12</td>
<td>91,622 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>8,403,140 68</td>
<td>1,775,755 20</td>
<td>88,846 77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| November 30   | 8,471,754 89                | 1,969,585 95                | 128,133 77                

Consolidated Table, No. 19.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Real Estate.</th>
<th>Amount of notes of other Banks</th>
<th>Amount of State and City Bonds.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>142,390 25</td>
<td>1,031,280 00</td>
<td>2,066,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>142,447 85</td>
<td>1,207,020 00</td>
<td>2,066,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>146,447 85</td>
<td>1,154,817 00</td>
<td>2,066,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>160,554 35</td>
<td>1,202,696 00</td>
<td>2,086,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>163,560 07</td>
<td>1,174,291 00</td>
<td>2,086,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>168,409 64</td>
<td>785,995 00</td>
<td>2,106,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>168,484 36</td>
<td>613,341 00</td>
<td>2,106,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>169,611 69</td>
<td>585,835 00</td>
<td>2,126,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>173,974 47</td>
<td>572,028 00</td>
<td>2,126,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>174,942 26</td>
<td>561,999 00</td>
<td>2,156,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>209,518 28</td>
<td>636,849 00</td>
<td>2,176,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Consolidated Table, No. 19.—Continued.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Bank Checks</th>
<th>Amount due by other Banks</th>
<th>Amount of Specie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>141,056 12</td>
<td>2,294,752 69</td>
<td>1,413,007 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>185,833 30</td>
<td>2,589,008 75</td>
<td>1,450,703 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>466,928 72</td>
<td>1,964,651 02</td>
<td>1,395,469 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>473,585 29</td>
<td>1,763,051 80</td>
<td>1,776,139 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>367,235 83</td>
<td>2,021,285 33</td>
<td>1,696,427 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>336,611 89</td>
<td>1,983,289 90</td>
<td>1,690,397 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>177,693 69</td>
<td>2,906,230 75</td>
<td>1,686,721 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>201,784 69</td>
<td>1,936,912 32</td>
<td>1,681,524 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>167,990 52</td>
<td>1,567,774 81</td>
<td>1,681,765 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>167,990 52</td>
<td>1,415,689 66</td>
<td>1,614,826 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>232,313 54</td>
<td>1,377,931 33</td>
<td>1,937,160 67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Consolidated Table, No. 19.—Continued.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Circulation</th>
<th>Amount of Individual Depositors</th>
<th>Amount due to other Banks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>4,481,200 00</td>
<td>1,327,977 32</td>
<td>1,423,330 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>4,512,590 00</td>
<td>1,294,124 48</td>
<td>1,248,570 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>4,749,533 00</td>
<td>1,282,259 59</td>
<td>1,426,877 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>4,901,310 00</td>
<td>1,246,848 09</td>
<td>1,358,925 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>3,469,595 00</td>
<td>1,103,750 40</td>
<td>1,350,298 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>3,019,895 00</td>
<td>1,053,657 01</td>
<td>1,316,721 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>2,856,415 00</td>
<td>1,044,495 22</td>
<td>1,751,123 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>2,763,115 00</td>
<td>968,787 34</td>
<td>1,060,829 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>2,533,150 00</td>
<td>939,013 45</td>
<td>1,069,426 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>3,294,480 00</td>
<td>1,116,777 18</td>
<td>886,654 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>3,414,563 00</td>
<td>1,304,444 84</td>
<td>785,952 04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Consolidated Table, No. 19.—Continued.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount due Treasurer U. States</th>
<th>Amount due Treasurer of State</th>
<th>Amount due Commissioners Sinking Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>1,796,037 38</td>
<td>402,013 48</td>
<td>5,165 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>2,359,318 42</td>
<td>344,741 41</td>
<td>11,132 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>2,285,580 12</td>
<td>335,009 16</td>
<td>10,522 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>1,693,802 17</td>
<td>932,170 93</td>
<td>3,022 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>1,595,568 97</td>
<td>143,763 16</td>
<td>505,848 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>1,113,287 65</td>
<td>143,997 86</td>
<td>149,049 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>952,100 55</td>
<td>317,478 01</td>
<td>276,131 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>919,106 84</td>
<td>2,029 24</td>
<td>244,131 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>893,631 68</td>
<td>4,367 24</td>
<td>243,342 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>885,307 73</td>
<td>3,488 23</td>
<td>51,163 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>922,441 91</td>
<td>4,220 56</td>
<td>51,431 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount due Treasury for Int'l Improvem't</td>
<td>Amount due Bank U. States</td>
<td>Amount of Contingent Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, February 28,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, March 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, April 30,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, May 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, June 30,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, July 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, August 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, September 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, October 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, November 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount due Post Office Department</th>
<th>Amount due Pension Fund</th>
<th>Amount of Cashier's date Checks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31,</td>
<td>1,978 75</td>
<td>41,125 28</td>
<td>48,628 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, February 28,</td>
<td>1,656 62</td>
<td>70,747 31</td>
<td>41,807 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, March 31,</td>
<td>3,288 53</td>
<td>51,114 51</td>
<td>7,257 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, April 30,</td>
<td>4,241 56</td>
<td>36,357 05</td>
<td>170,054 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, May 31,</td>
<td>4,311 88</td>
<td>30,873 60</td>
<td>98,019 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, June 30,</td>
<td>6,152 24</td>
<td>37,207 61</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, July 31,</td>
<td>4,733 84</td>
<td>35,305 00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, August 31,</td>
<td>4,416 58</td>
<td>94,856 00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, September 30</td>
<td>4,410 60</td>
<td>59,855 01</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, October 31,</td>
<td>3,873 78</td>
<td>49,404 21</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, November 30</td>
<td>3,873 78</td>
<td>45,304 29</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Capital Stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31,</td>
<td>7,296,796 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, February 28,</td>
<td>7,473,276 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, March 31,</td>
<td>7,534,501 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, April 30,</td>
<td>7,597,001 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, May 31,</td>
<td>7,923,140 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, June 30,</td>
<td>7,967,909 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, July 31,</td>
<td>8,296,195 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, August 31,</td>
<td>8,310,735 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, September 30</td>
<td>8,313,185 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, October 31,</td>
<td>8,320,690 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, November 30</td>
<td>8,519,254 76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Table, showing the Answers to certain Questions, propounded by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to the Bank of Kentucky and Branches, on the last day of each month, from the 1st day of January, to the 30th day of November, 1837, inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Bills Discounted</th>
<th>Amount of Bills of Exchange</th>
<th>Amount of Suspended Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>3,216,590 10</td>
<td>2,631,641 08</td>
<td>6,150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28</td>
<td>3,528,608 76</td>
<td>2,422,117 70</td>
<td>5,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31</td>
<td>3,664,491 81</td>
<td>2,207,649 33</td>
<td>10,776 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30</td>
<td>3,779,111 54</td>
<td>1,937,354 95</td>
<td>11,998 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31</td>
<td>3,893,245 08</td>
<td>1,629,741 56</td>
<td>11,348 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30</td>
<td>4,106,535 84</td>
<td>1,386,690 81</td>
<td>44,710 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31</td>
<td>4,320,076 80</td>
<td>1,124,900 58</td>
<td>62,417 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31</td>
<td>4,577,130 81</td>
<td>971,417 74</td>
<td>61,837 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30</td>
<td>4,868,529 75</td>
<td>951,382 25</td>
<td>60,423 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31</td>
<td>4,745,688 26</td>
<td>1,134,430 29</td>
<td>58,847 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30</td>
<td>4,844,331 40</td>
<td>1,225,853 56</td>
<td>71,877 77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bank of Kentucky and Branches, No. 15.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Real Estate</th>
<th>Amount of notes of other Banks</th>
<th>State and City Bonds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>45,116 83</td>
<td>347,040 00</td>
<td>1,060,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28</td>
<td>45,174 43</td>
<td>331,725 00</td>
<td>1,060,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31</td>
<td>48,174 43</td>
<td>504,202 00</td>
<td>1,060,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30</td>
<td>48,174 43</td>
<td>693,056 00</td>
<td>1,080,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31</td>
<td>50,943 15</td>
<td>783,580 00</td>
<td>1,080,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30</td>
<td>54,616 13</td>
<td>552,055 00</td>
<td>1,100,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31</td>
<td>54,616 13</td>
<td>285,677 00</td>
<td>1,100,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31</td>
<td>55,016 12</td>
<td>294,089 00</td>
<td>1,370,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30</td>
<td>55,016 12</td>
<td>369,408 00</td>
<td>1,370,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31</td>
<td>55,081 62</td>
<td>368,375 00</td>
<td>1,400,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30</td>
<td>55,081 62</td>
<td>384,060 00</td>
<td>1,420,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Bank of Kentucky and Branches, No. 15.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Bank Checks</th>
<th>Amount due by other Banks</th>
<th>Amount of Specie.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,110,556 76</td>
<td>490,086 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,456,784 07</td>
<td>503,563 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31</td>
<td>263,097 40</td>
<td>1,053,676 96</td>
<td>597,108 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30</td>
<td>333,229 42</td>
<td>873,169 42</td>
<td>668,308 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31</td>
<td>195,481 79</td>
<td>1,070,844 18</td>
<td>627,775 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30</td>
<td>242,854 27</td>
<td>1,119,013 08</td>
<td>623,306 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31</td>
<td>177,602 69</td>
<td>1,972,338 06</td>
<td>621,792 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31</td>
<td>201,784 69</td>
<td>1,170,301 18</td>
<td>768,062 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30</td>
<td>167,990 52</td>
<td>900,443 90</td>
<td>704,625 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31</td>
<td>147,990 52</td>
<td>845,569 56</td>
<td>754,484 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bank of Kentucky and Branches, No. 15.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Notes in Circulation</th>
<th>Amount of Individual Deposites</th>
<th>Amount due to other Banks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>1,863,020 00</td>
<td>514,181 00</td>
<td>580,611 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28</td>
<td>2,089,390 00</td>
<td>556,859 00</td>
<td>612,916 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31</td>
<td>1,905,589 00</td>
<td>548,321 74</td>
<td>893,377 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30</td>
<td>1,663,920 00</td>
<td>508,667 28</td>
<td>742,974 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31</td>
<td>1,516,200 00</td>
<td>474,924 50</td>
<td>743,007 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30</td>
<td>1,429,855 00</td>
<td>552,133 54</td>
<td>793,945 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31</td>
<td>1,444,025 00</td>
<td>545,902 60</td>
<td>819,236 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31</td>
<td>1,547,055 00</td>
<td>496,315 31</td>
<td>566,091 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30</td>
<td>1,570,810 00</td>
<td>434,850 57</td>
<td>699,690 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31</td>
<td>1,971,620 00</td>
<td>557,594 91</td>
<td>598,420 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30</td>
<td>2,091,805 00</td>
<td>715,448 89</td>
<td>515,967 41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bank of Kentucky and Branches, No. 15.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount due Treasury U. States</th>
<th>Amount due Treasurer of the State</th>
<th>Amount due Commissioners of Sinking Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>397,050 99</td>
<td>82,013 48</td>
<td>5,165 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28</td>
<td>837,796 74</td>
<td>24,741 41</td>
<td>11,132 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31</td>
<td>929,677 61</td>
<td>15,009 16</td>
<td>10,522 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30</td>
<td>929,457 61</td>
<td>292,170 93</td>
<td>3,022 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31</td>
<td>897,378 32</td>
<td>3,763 16</td>
<td>505,848 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30</td>
<td>662,612 17</td>
<td>43,997 86</td>
<td>949 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31</td>
<td>701,112 17</td>
<td>317,478 01</td>
<td>276,134 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31</td>
<td>676,710 91</td>
<td>2,029 24</td>
<td>244,131 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30</td>
<td>626,525 03</td>
<td>4,367 24</td>
<td>249,342 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31</td>
<td>594,658 51</td>
<td>3,485 25</td>
<td>51,163 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30</td>
<td>555,980 55</td>
<td>4,220 56</td>
<td>51,431 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount due for Int. Improvement</td>
<td>Amount due Bank of U. States</td>
<td>Amount of Capital Stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,100,000 00</td>
<td>3,746,536 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,100,000 00</td>
<td>3,933,076 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>825,000 00</td>
<td>3,956,436 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30,</td>
<td>69,126 61</td>
<td>825,000 00</td>
<td>3,963,866 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31,</td>
<td>252,422 29</td>
<td>825,000 00</td>
<td>4,255,215 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30,</td>
<td>81,908 59</td>
<td>825,000 00</td>
<td>4,255,825 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31,</td>
<td>156,171 08</td>
<td>825,000 00</td>
<td>4,580,790 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31,</td>
<td>124,898 08</td>
<td>825,000 00</td>
<td>4,585,770 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30,</td>
<td>37,467 40</td>
<td>825,000 00</td>
<td>4,590,610 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31,</td>
<td>152,978 14</td>
<td>825,000 30</td>
<td>4,590,910 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30,</td>
<td>96,315 39</td>
<td>825,000 00</td>
<td>4,597,410 76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bank of Kentucky and Branches, No. 15.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Contingent Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31,</td>
<td>74,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28,</td>
<td>74,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31,</td>
<td>74,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30,</td>
<td>74,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31,</td>
<td>74,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30,</td>
<td>74,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31,</td>
<td>86,416 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31,</td>
<td>86,416 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30,</td>
<td>86,416 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31,</td>
<td>86,416 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30,</td>
<td>86,416 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 6.

A Table, showing the Answers to certain Questions, propounded by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to the Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, on the last day of each month, from the 1st day of January to the 30th November, 1837, inclusive.

**Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Bills discounted</th>
<th>Amount of Bills of Exchange</th>
<th>Amount of suspended debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31, -</td>
<td>1,531,423 69</td>
<td>2,439,015 42</td>
<td>600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28, -</td>
<td>1,850,037 48</td>
<td>2,225,155 09</td>
<td>600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31, -</td>
<td>2,146,060 86</td>
<td>2,186,344 97</td>
<td>6,190 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30, -</td>
<td>2,234,346 20</td>
<td>1,698,360 14</td>
<td>10,700 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, -</td>
<td>2,193,817 34</td>
<td>1,169,555 14</td>
<td>15,275 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, -</td>
<td>2,338,132 44</td>
<td>687,905 53</td>
<td>29,540 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31, -</td>
<td>2,480,158 14</td>
<td>372,491 00</td>
<td>19,075 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31, -</td>
<td>2,499,953 57</td>
<td>257,815 12</td>
<td>19,075 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30, -</td>
<td>2,522,653 30</td>
<td>267,265 96</td>
<td>31,199 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31, -</td>
<td>2,440,098 60</td>
<td>432,949 00</td>
<td>39,199 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30, -</td>
<td>2,410,614 65</td>
<td>527,938 06</td>
<td>24,199 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, No. 6.—Continued.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of real estate</th>
<th>Amount due by other Banks</th>
<th>Amount of State Bonds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31, -</td>
<td>52,273 42</td>
<td>955,469 99</td>
<td>1,006,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28, -</td>
<td>52,273 42</td>
<td>957,472 40</td>
<td>1,006,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31, -</td>
<td>52,273 42</td>
<td>636,261 83</td>
<td>1,006,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30, -</td>
<td>67,579 92</td>
<td>886,622 86</td>
<td>1,006,000 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, -</td>
<td>67,616 92</td>
<td>795,237 33</td>
<td>1,006,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, -</td>
<td>68,586 23</td>
<td>856,607 00</td>
<td>1,006,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31, -</td>
<td>69,595 57</td>
<td>711,338 86</td>
<td>756,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31, -</td>
<td>73,958 35</td>
<td>601,345 73</td>
<td>756,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30, -</td>
<td>74,581 18</td>
<td>457,632 61</td>
<td>756,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31, -</td>
<td>94,436 66</td>
<td>437,345 47</td>
<td>756,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount of notes of other Banks</td>
<td>Amount of Bank Checks</td>
<td>Amount of Specie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31,</td>
<td>551,925 00</td>
<td>141,956 12</td>
<td>768,318 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ February 28,</td>
<td>684,805 00</td>
<td>188,833 30</td>
<td>797,073 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ March 31,</td>
<td>551,275 00</td>
<td>293,531 32</td>
<td>836,857 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ April 30,</td>
<td>351,215 00</td>
<td>140,358 57</td>
<td>946,395 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ May 31,</td>
<td>297,586 00</td>
<td>171,755 14</td>
<td>913,703 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ June 30,</td>
<td>164,760 00</td>
<td>91,757 62</td>
<td>912,831 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ July 31,</td>
<td>293,689 00</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ August 31,</td>
<td>175,934 00</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>759,610 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ September 30,</td>
<td>173,210 00</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>758,645 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ October 31,</td>
<td>194,519 00</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>756,938 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ November 30,</td>
<td>169,224 00</td>
<td>38,180 92</td>
<td>757,518 78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of notes in circulation</th>
<th>Amount of individual deposits</th>
<th>Amount due to other Banks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31,</td>
<td>1,968,715 00</td>
<td>547,502 79</td>
<td>351,797 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ February 28,</td>
<td>2,050,130 00</td>
<td>507,067 70</td>
<td>340,364 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ March 31,</td>
<td>2,192,310 00</td>
<td>436,799 64</td>
<td>304,510 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ April 30,</td>
<td>1,907,455 00</td>
<td>443,459 48</td>
<td>235,490 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ May 31,</td>
<td>1,407,406 00</td>
<td>387,949 00</td>
<td>460,519 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ June 30,</td>
<td>1,350,765 00</td>
<td>325,835 12</td>
<td>357,250 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ July 31,</td>
<td>1,267,845 00</td>
<td>332,555 36</td>
<td>307,909 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ August 31,</td>
<td>1,070,440 00</td>
<td>304,443 57</td>
<td>364,623 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ September 30,</td>
<td>1,149,295 00</td>
<td>304,168 76</td>
<td>232,811 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ October 31,</td>
<td>1,213,990 00</td>
<td>340,265 00</td>
<td>172,073 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ November 30,</td>
<td>1,223,515 00</td>
<td>374,132 00</td>
<td>114,833 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, No. 6.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Am't due Treasurer U. States</th>
<th>Amount due P. O. Department</th>
<th>Amount due Pension Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31,</td>
<td>1,308,155 59</td>
<td>1,978 75</td>
<td>41,125 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ February 28,</td>
<td>1,364,197 21</td>
<td>1,656 62</td>
<td>70,747 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ March 31,</td>
<td>1,247,365 74</td>
<td>3,288 53</td>
<td>51,114 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ April 30,</td>
<td>662,025 17</td>
<td>4,241 56</td>
<td>36,857 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ May 31,</td>
<td>600,530 17</td>
<td>4,311 88</td>
<td>30,873 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ June 30,</td>
<td>357,386 27</td>
<td>6,152 24</td>
<td>37,207 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ July 31,</td>
<td>156,671 27</td>
<td>4,733 84</td>
<td>35,305 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ August 31,</td>
<td>96,671 27</td>
<td>4,416 58</td>
<td>24,856 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ September 30,</td>
<td>111,671 27</td>
<td>4,410 60</td>
<td>50,855 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ October 31,</td>
<td>111,671 27</td>
<td>3,873 78</td>
<td>49,404 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ November 30,</td>
<td>110,691 27</td>
<td>3,873 78</td>
<td>45,304 24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, No. 6.—Continued.

| Date          | Amount due for Am'n due Cashier's date | Am'n due Treas-
|               | Checks.                   | urer of State of
|               |                          | Kentucky.        |
| 1837, January 31, | 48,628 66                  | 320,000 00        |
| " February 28,  | 41,507 72                  | 320,000 00        |
| " March 31,    | 72,257 42                  | 320,000 00        |
| " April 30,    | 170,054 45                 | 640,000 00        |
| " May 31,      | 98,019 80                  | 140,000 00        |
| " June 30,     |                           | 100,000 00        |
| " July 31,     |                           | 140,000 00        |
| " August 31,   |                           | 140,000 00        |
| " September 30,|                           | 140,000 00        |
| " October 31,  |                           | 140,000 00        |
| " November 30, |                           | 140,000 00        |

### Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, No. 6.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31,</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>553,142 69</td>
<td>2,300,260 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28,</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>553,142 69</td>
<td>2,300,260 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31,</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>553,142 69</td>
<td>2,300,260 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30,</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>553,142 69</td>
<td>2,300,260 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31,</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>553,142 69</td>
<td>2,300,260 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30,</td>
<td>51,000 00</td>
<td>553,142 69</td>
<td>2,300,260 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31,</td>
<td>51,000 00</td>
<td>553,142 69</td>
<td>2,300,260 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31,</td>
<td>51,000 00</td>
<td>553,142 69</td>
<td>2,300,260 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30,</td>
<td>51,000 00</td>
<td>553,142 69</td>
<td>2,300,260 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31,</td>
<td>51,000 00</td>
<td>553,142 69</td>
<td>2,300,260 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30,</td>
<td>51,000 00</td>
<td>553,142 69</td>
<td>2,300,260 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 16.

A Table, showing the Answers to certain Questions, propounded by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to the Bank of Louisville, on the last day of each month, from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of November, 1837, inclusive.

Bank of Louisville.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Bills Discounted.</th>
<th>Amount of Bills of Exchange.</th>
<th>Amount of Suspended debt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>1,013,903 03</td>
<td>714,613 76</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28</td>
<td>1,041,681 62</td>
<td>696,894 03</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31</td>
<td>1,015,497 53</td>
<td>789,023 68</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30</td>
<td>1,015,196 06</td>
<td>731,395 88</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31</td>
<td>970,702 15</td>
<td>523,319 95</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30</td>
<td>951,237 92</td>
<td>375,378 01</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31</td>
<td>947,970 90</td>
<td>219,170 16</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31</td>
<td>943,514 94</td>
<td>194,748 04</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30</td>
<td>939,520 94</td>
<td>190,700 68</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31</td>
<td>932,525 71</td>
<td>186,377 73</td>
<td>31,803 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bank of Louisville, No. 16.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Real Estate.</th>
<th>Amount due by other Banks.</th>
<th>Amount of Notes of other Banks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>226,725 94</td>
<td>132,315 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>234,846 09</td>
<td>199,490 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>214,742 23</td>
<td>65,940 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>32,409 98</td>
<td>158,425 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>62,293 19</td>
<td>93,125 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>69,139 49</td>
<td>69,180 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>78,285 69</td>
<td>120,665 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>55,372 25</td>
<td>115,815 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>59,598 02</td>
<td>59,410 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>57,613 15</td>
<td>64,105 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>57,230 48</td>
<td>29,960 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount of Specie</td>
<td>Amount of Notes in Circulation</td>
<td>Amount of Individual Deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>154,602 02</td>
<td>649,465 00</td>
<td>158,415 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, February 28</td>
<td>150,065 74</td>
<td>673,070 00</td>
<td>136,512 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, March 31</td>
<td>161,483 88</td>
<td>651,635 00</td>
<td>185,781 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, April 30</td>
<td>160,931 74</td>
<td>423,935 00</td>
<td>170,970 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, May 31</td>
<td>154,948 62</td>
<td>344,959 00</td>
<td>109,913 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, June 30</td>
<td>154,260 31</td>
<td>239,265 00</td>
<td>74,210 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, July 31</td>
<td>154,500 41</td>
<td>174,545 00</td>
<td>49,726 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, August 31</td>
<td>153,551 25</td>
<td>150,620 00</td>
<td>45,899 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, September 30</td>
<td>153,599 78</td>
<td>119,045 00</td>
<td>42,104 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, October 31</td>
<td>153,282 72</td>
<td>108,370 00</td>
<td>43,152 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, November 30</td>
<td>153,069 95</td>
<td>99,545 00</td>
<td>36,769 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount due to other Banks</th>
<th>Amount of Capital Stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>240,921 04</td>
<td>1,150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>295,205 43</td>
<td>1,150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, February 28</td>
<td>283,989 84</td>
<td>1,150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>280,461 26</td>
<td>1,150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, March 31</td>
<td>145,871 68</td>
<td>1,150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>135,527 40</td>
<td>1,150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, April 30</td>
<td>123,977 67</td>
<td>1,150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>130,115 05</td>
<td>1,150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, May 31</td>
<td>136,923 89</td>
<td>1,150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>116,160 59</td>
<td>1,150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, June 30</td>
<td>91,132 03</td>
<td>1,150,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,150,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 17.

A Table, showing the Answers to certain Questions, propounded by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to the Louisville Savings Institution, on the last day of each month, from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of November, 1837, inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Bills Discounted</th>
<th>Amount of Bills of Exchange</th>
<th>Amount of Suspended Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31,</td>
<td>154,268 08</td>
<td>163,441 03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28,</td>
<td>163,507 66</td>
<td>186,322 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31,</td>
<td>153,480 98</td>
<td>172,526 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30,</td>
<td>145,330 42</td>
<td>126,424 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31,</td>
<td>162,250 09</td>
<td>59,801 36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30,</td>
<td>165,475 69</td>
<td>26,551 51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31,</td>
<td>166,432 21</td>
<td>11,623 77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31,</td>
<td>163,297 01</td>
<td>26,950 90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30,</td>
<td>157,664 54</td>
<td>24,269 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31,</td>
<td>149,446 96</td>
<td>20,981 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30,</td>
<td>146,530 09</td>
<td>29,418 60</td>
<td>254 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Louisville Savings Institution, No. 17.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Real House</th>
<th>Amount due by other Banks</th>
<th>Amount of Bank Checks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30,</td>
<td>10,000 00</td>
<td>37,785 82</td>
<td>46,042 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount of Specie.</td>
<td>Amount of Notes of other Banks.</td>
<td>Amount of Individual Deposites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>79,072 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>66,093 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>79,313 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>88,002 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>91,877 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>73,412 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>81,402 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>90,343 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>106,723 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>128,382 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30,</td>
<td>272,087 39</td>
<td>29,267 00</td>
<td>126,341 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31,</td>
<td>90,800 80</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28,</td>
<td>157,824 47</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31,</td>
<td>108,636 77</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30,</td>
<td>102,319 39</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31,</td>
<td>97,360 48</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30,</td>
<td>93,859 21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31,</td>
<td>94,317 11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31,</td>
<td>145,724 66</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30,</td>
<td>154,455 33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31,</td>
<td>179,477 95</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30,</td>
<td>255,570 09</td>
<td>39,464 85</td>
<td>15,642 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Capital Stock.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31,</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28,</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31,</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30,</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31,</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30,</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31,</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31,</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30,</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31,</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30,</td>
<td>104,284 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 18.

A Table, showing the Answers to certain Questions, propounded by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to the Mechanics' Savings Institution of Louisville, on the last day of each month, from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of November, 1837.

Mechanics' Savings Institution, Louisville.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Bills Discounted</th>
<th>Amount of Real Estate</th>
<th>Amount of Notes of other Banks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>129,098 19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28</td>
<td>129,438 17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31</td>
<td>131,432 62</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30</td>
<td>136,089 22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31</td>
<td>130,448 96</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30</td>
<td>140,938 08</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31</td>
<td>134,808 32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31</td>
<td>136,698 99</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30</td>
<td>129,145 03</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31</td>
<td>130,750 90</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30</td>
<td>137,753 04</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
<td>24,338 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mechanics' Savings Institution of Louisville, No. 18.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount of Individual Deposites</th>
<th>Amount of Capital Stock</th>
<th>Amount Due to Banks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837, January 31</td>
<td>28,804 72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; February 28</td>
<td>28,090 87</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; March 31</td>
<td>32,043 34</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; April 30</td>
<td>34,747 78</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; May 31</td>
<td>37,988 93</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; June 30</td>
<td>48,063 09</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; July 31</td>
<td>34,908 64</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; August 31</td>
<td>31,695 12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; September 30</td>
<td>31,165 96</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; October 31</td>
<td>47,381 60</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; November 30</td>
<td>51,753 02</td>
<td>76,300 00</td>
<td>24,554 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Amount of cash on hand, reported $24,338 22, but it does not show what portion is specie.
No. 20.

A Table showing the paper in circulation of the Banks in Kentucky, in each year, from 1810 to 1837, inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Banks</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, (Old)</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>124,499 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>161,462 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>1812</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>289,427 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>1813</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>501,047 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>576,025 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,277,052 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,955,411 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>1817</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,563,918 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>1,267,630 00</td>
<td>1,912,615 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington &amp; Louisville branches of Bank of United States, ditto</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>644,985 00</td>
<td>1,699,683 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, (Old) Independent Banks, (about)</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>1,301,729 00</td>
<td>1,581,959 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, (Old) Offices of Bank of United States,</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>204,240 00</td>
<td>2,006,029 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices of Bank of United States, Bank of Kentucky, (Old)</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>2,471,274 00</td>
<td>3,945,524 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of the Commonwealth</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>986,929 00</td>
<td>3,951,637 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, (Old) Offices of the United States Bank,</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>2,369,764 00</td>
<td>2,281,463 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices of the United States Bank, Bank of Kentucky, (Old)</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>199,935 00</td>
<td>2,331,552 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of the Commonwealth, Bank of Kentucky, (Old)</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>1,742,563 00</td>
<td>1,586,618 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices of United States Bank, Bank of the Commonwealth,</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>408,874 00</td>
<td>1,305,518 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, (Old)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>180,415 00</td>
<td>970,174 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table of Circulation, No. 20.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Banks</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, (Old)</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>58,645 00</td>
<td>1,374,662 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of the Commonwealth,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>643,322 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices Bank of United States,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>672,635 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices Bank of United States,</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>1,377,665 00</td>
<td>1,761,589 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of the Commonwealth,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>343,196 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, (Old)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>41,028 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, (Old)</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>38,064 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of the Commonwealth,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>347,374 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices Bank of United States,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2,420,795 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, (Old)</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>2,845,420 00</td>
<td>2,506,233 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of the Commonwealth,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>344,252 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, (Old)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>222,028 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices Bank of United States,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3,525,080 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, (Old)</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>32,571 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of the Commonwealth,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>222,028 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices Bank of United States,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3,525,080 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, (Old)</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>4,171,600 00</td>
<td>3,779,679 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of the Commonwealth,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>132,452 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices Bank of United States,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3,786,850 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, (Old)</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>103,369 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of the Commonwealth,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3,786,850 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices Bank of United States,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2,985,505 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of the Commonwealth,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>56,483 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Louisville,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>319,655 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky,</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>776,315 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices Bank of United States,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3,100,870 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1,826,220 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, (Dec. 31,)</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>1,771,675 00</td>
<td>5,703,405 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Louisville,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>637,325 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bank of Kentucky,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1,996,195 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bank of Ky., (Nov 30,)</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>1,227,515 00</td>
<td>4,105,155 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2,091,805 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Louisville,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>99,543 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30 [App. to H. R. J.]
**No. 21.**

**A statement, showing the amount of Bills of Exchange drawn upon points out of the State, and returned protested for non-payment, from 1st January to 30th November, 1837.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Banks of which the protested Bills were held and returned</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Kentucky, Louisville,</td>
<td>543,309.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Bank of Kentucky, Lexington,</td>
<td>89,561.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto Frankfort,</td>
<td>78,437.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto Maysville,</td>
<td>74,396.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto Greensburg,</td>
<td>63,870.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto Hopkinsville,</td>
<td>67,496.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto Bowlinggreen,</td>
<td>27,680.78</td>
<td>944,752.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Bank, Lexington,</td>
<td>339,350.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch of Northern Bank, Covington,</td>
<td>66,814.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto Paris,</td>
<td>92,673.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto Richmond,</td>
<td>no return</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto Louisville,</td>
<td>375,043.00</td>
<td>$78,850.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Louisville,</td>
<td></td>
<td>160,945.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville Savings Institution,</td>
<td></td>
<td>54,273.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total,</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,033,851.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**NORTHERN BANK.**

**NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,**
Lexington, Dec. 23, 1837.

J. Guthrie, Esq. Ch. Senate:
D. Trimble, Esq. Ch. H. of R.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor of enclosing the answers of this Bank, and its Branches, to the interrogatories submitted by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. TILFORD, Prest.

**QUESTION 1.**—What has been the aggregate amount of the discounts of the Principal Bank, at the close of each month, since 1st January, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>$820,142 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>953,725 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>1,091,203 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>1,138,156 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>1,023,562 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>1,012,511 38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANSWER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>1,075,475 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>1,073,487 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>1,082,410 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>1,070,979 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>1,036,049 08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUESTION 2.**—What has been the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange held by the Principal Bank, at the close of each month, for the same time?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>1,313,159 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>1,161,067 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>1,069,142 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>701,862 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>425,277 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>286,641 86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANSWER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>175,050 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>154,836 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>182,486 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>223,945 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>234,506 83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUESTION 3.**—What has been the amount of the circulation of the Principal Bank, at the close of each month, for the same time?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>1,065,580 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>1,039,540 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>1,141,950 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>940,150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>821,640 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>685,075 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANSWER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>636,150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>521,990 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>551,480 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>530,810 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>433,320 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Question 4.**—What has been the aggregate of the deposits of individuals, at the close of each month, during same time.

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>280,958 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>293,475 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>274,032 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>230,135 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>217,812 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>243,869 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>230,033 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>217,533 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>200,129 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>203,522 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>229,578 57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 5.**—What has been the amount of the deposits of the United States and Public Officers, at the end of each month, during same time? State them separately.

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treasurer U. States</th>
<th>Post O. Dep'oment</th>
<th>Pension Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>295,487 92</td>
<td>1,978 75</td>
<td>41,125 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>261,930 69</td>
<td>1,656 62</td>
<td>70,747 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>256,012 72</td>
<td>3,285 53</td>
<td>51,114 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>255,537 72</td>
<td>4,241 56</td>
<td>36,887 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>195,457 72</td>
<td>4,311 88</td>
<td>30,573 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>52,134 82</td>
<td>6,152 24</td>
<td>37,207 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>51,439 82</td>
<td>4,733 84</td>
<td>35,305 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31, overdrawn</td>
<td>[8,560 18]</td>
<td>4,416 58</td>
<td>94,856 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>6,439 82</td>
<td>4,410 60</td>
<td>59,885 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>6,439 82</td>
<td>3,873 78</td>
<td>49,404 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>5,459 82</td>
<td>3,873 78</td>
<td>45,304 34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 6.**—What has been the amount due other Banks, at the end of each month, during same time?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 30</td>
<td>196,668 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 27</td>
<td>183,548 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 27</td>
<td>198,102 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>150,712 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 29</td>
<td>113,618 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>62,649 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>153,602 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 28</td>
<td>85,109 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>59,761 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 30</td>
<td>51,501 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 27</td>
<td>42,804 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 7.**—What has been the amount of the other liabilities of the Bank, at the end of each month, during said time—not taking into consideration the amount paid as stock?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 30</td>
<td>1,753,110 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 27</td>
<td>1,714,460 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 27</td>
<td>1,865,096 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>1,609,330 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 29</td>
<td>1,441,208 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>1,476,326 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>1,325,571 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 28</td>
<td>1,173,519 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>1,258,074 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 30</td>
<td>1,146,719 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 27</td>
<td>1,082,657 07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This answer embraces the entire liabilities of the Bank Stock, and the items included in answers to questions—4th, 5th and 6th excepted.*
QUESTION 8.—What has been the amount of Gold and Silver on hand at the end of each month during same time; and if any increase or decrease, since the 18th day of May last, state how it occurred?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>263,811.08</td>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>294,321.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 29</td>
<td>253,744.41</td>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>292,408.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>304,502.54</td>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>292,457.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>298,689.64</td>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>291,615.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 18</td>
<td>295,057.31</td>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>292,047.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>294,580.14</td>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>291,730.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The small decrease in the amount of Specie has been caused by the payment made to the holders of Internal Improvement Bonds of the State of Kentucky, for interest, and by change at the counter.

QUESTION 9.—What has been the amount of the notes of other Banks on hand, at the end of each month, during same time?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>141,290.00</td>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>115,770.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 29</td>
<td>167,925.00</td>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>83,920.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>259,113.00</td>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>144,950.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>208,420.00</td>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>119,555.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>200,840.00</td>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>117,305.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 10.—What has been the amount due from other Banks, at the end of each month, during same time?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 30</td>
<td>469,097.61</td>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>665,164.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 27</td>
<td>495,517.12</td>
<td>August 28</td>
<td>496,237.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 27</td>
<td>443,153.29</td>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>404,050.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>494,774.43</td>
<td>October 30</td>
<td>281,640.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 29</td>
<td>672,260.90</td>
<td>November 27</td>
<td>265,492.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>636,111.82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 11.—What has been the other means of the Bank, at the end of each month, including State and other Bonds? Note them separately.

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Bills Discounted</th>
<th>Bills Exchange</th>
<th>Suspended Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 30</td>
<td>823,497.30</td>
<td>1,300,850.83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 27</td>
<td>955,825.76</td>
<td>1,176,876.81</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 27</td>
<td>1,056,088.91</td>
<td>1,085,400.31</td>
<td>5,550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>1,138,156.46</td>
<td>701,862.31</td>
<td>5,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 29</td>
<td>1,027,657.60</td>
<td>433,603.39</td>
<td>9,125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>1,012,511.38</td>
<td>286,641.86</td>
<td>33,990.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>1,075,475.21</td>
<td>175,805.99</td>
<td>13,525.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 25</td>
<td>1,076,761.08</td>
<td>145,936.46</td>
<td>13,525.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>1,082,410.73</td>
<td>182,486.88</td>
<td>25,649.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 30</td>
<td>1,072,700.45</td>
<td>223,760.78</td>
<td>24,649.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 27</td>
<td>1,044,157.27</td>
<td>230,383.89</td>
<td>18,649.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>State Bonds</td>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 30,</td>
<td>446,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 27,</td>
<td>446,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 27,</td>
<td>446,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29,</td>
<td>446,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 29,</td>
<td>446,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30,</td>
<td>446,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>446,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 28,</td>
<td>446,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30,</td>
<td>446,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 30,</td>
<td>446,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 27,</td>
<td>446,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. The foregoing answer shows the entire means of the Bank, excluding the Gold and Silver, notes of other Banks, and amount due by other Banks.

**Question 12.** What has been the amount of discounts to the citizens of Lexington, and what to the citizens of Fayette county, and what to the citizens of other counties and towns, on the 30th November, 1837? Note them separately.

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Discount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Lexington</td>
<td>292,712 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette county</td>
<td>102,774 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>159,780 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodford</td>
<td>52,636 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessamine</td>
<td>24,500 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>39,489 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>26,180 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleming</td>
<td>9,660 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourbon</td>
<td>82,682 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke</td>
<td>40,132 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>2,162 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>2,050 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>24,631 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>14,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrard</td>
<td>18,588 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville city</td>
<td>10,059 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox county</td>
<td>1,600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallatin</td>
<td>12,550 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenup</td>
<td>17,002 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green county</td>
<td>3,210 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>1,900 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>700 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estill</td>
<td>31,688 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>4,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>8,572 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen</td>
<td>750 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td>16,820 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>5,924 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>13,230 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson</td>
<td>1,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer</td>
<td>2,600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas</td>
<td>8,422 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td>755 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendleton</td>
<td>1,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenburg</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 13.** What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to the President and Directors of the Bank, at the close of each month, since the 1st of January, 1837?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Discount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31,</td>
<td>37,257 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28,</td>
<td>44,735 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31,</td>
<td>42,924 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30,</td>
<td>42,245 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31,</td>
<td>54,245 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30,</td>
<td>52,145 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>50,450 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>52,450 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30,</td>
<td>55,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31,</td>
<td>54,890 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>55,265 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to an equal number of the other largest debtors to the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January 31</th>
<th>February 28</th>
<th>March 31</th>
<th>April 30</th>
<th>May 31</th>
<th>June 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>124,890 00</td>
<td>139,065 00</td>
<td>151,835 00</td>
<td>163,745 00</td>
<td>181,327 00</td>
<td>185,105 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>187,239 00</td>
<td>189,528 00</td>
<td>185,268 00</td>
<td>184,321 00</td>
<td>183,668 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 15.—What aggregate amount have the President and Directors owed as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, at close of each month, during same time? Note them separately. Also, the aggregate of deposits by them?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As Drawers</th>
<th>As Discounters</th>
<th>Aggregate of Dep.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>3,500 00</td>
<td>Nothing</td>
<td>13,109 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>3,000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,912 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>18,775 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>1,969 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>21,249 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>1,969 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,512 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>469 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,156 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>469 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>19,102 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>Nothing</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>15,668 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,721 00</td>
<td>14,607 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,721 00</td>
<td>12,350 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,721 00</td>
<td>9,148 19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions 16.—What amount did an equal number of the largest discounters of the Bank owe, at the close of each month, as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, during same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>as drawers</th>
<th>as discounters</th>
<th>aggregate of Dep.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>225,675 00</td>
<td>42,700 00</td>
<td>268,375 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>203,987 00</td>
<td>24,560 00</td>
<td>228,547 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>178,749 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>178,749 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>162,864 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>162,864 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>140,970 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>140,970 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>124,717 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>124,717 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>97,829 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>97,829 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>79,434 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>79,434 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>68,424 00</td>
<td>7,471 00</td>
<td>75,895 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>68,947 00</td>
<td>12,786 00</td>
<td>81,733 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>63,652 00</td>
<td>15,601 00</td>
<td>79,253 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions 17 & 18.—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank on discounts, at the close of each month, during same time, and what aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank, as discounters and drawers on Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time? Note them separately.
Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Drawers of Ex.</th>
<th>As Dis. of Ex.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>301,500 00</td>
<td>519,437 00</td>
<td>$1,325 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>322,675 00</td>
<td>471,985 00</td>
<td>95,478 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 30</td>
<td>350,738 00</td>
<td>426,435 00</td>
<td>108,613 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>369,500 00</td>
<td>364,700 00</td>
<td>98,941 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>391,430 00</td>
<td>275,572 00</td>
<td>81,530 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>411,622 00</td>
<td>245,537 00</td>
<td>68,906 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>433,200 00</td>
<td>196,409 00</td>
<td>59,400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>443,625 00</td>
<td>161,300 00</td>
<td>45,980 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>449,675 00</td>
<td>146,857 00</td>
<td>37,992 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>441,100 00</td>
<td>158,000 00</td>
<td>32,100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>434,674 00</td>
<td>162,667 00</td>
<td>30,217 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 19.—What is the total number of debtors to the Bank upon the discount line?

Answer.—As joint drawers 1209—as first drawers 654.

Question 20.—What is the total number of discounters of Bills of Exchange?

Answer.—138.

"State and class your debtors on the discount line, from $100 to $500, "from 500 to 1000, from 1000 to 5000, from 5000 to 10,000, from 10,000 "to 15,000, from 15,000 to 20,000, from 20,000 to 25,000, from 25,000 to "30,000, from 30,000 to 35,000, from 35,000 to 40,000, from 40,000 to "45,000, from 45,000 to 50,000, and from 50,000 upwards—make the same "classification on Bills of Exchange."

Classification of debtors is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Debitors on Discount Line</th>
<th>Debitors on Bills of Exchange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$100 to 500</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500 to 1000</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1000 to 5000</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5000 to 10,000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 to 15,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 to 20,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 to 25,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 to 30,000</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,000 to 35,000</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000 to 40,000</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000 to 45,000</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$45,000 to 50,000</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 and upwards</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total debtors on the discount line: 654

Total debtors on Bills of Exchange: 138

Question 21.—What has been the amount of the suspended debt on the discount and bill line, at the close of each month since the 1st of January, 1837? Note them separately; and how many suits have been instituted at same time?
241

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer.</th>
<th>Suits commenced.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 31, on notes, $3,820 06</td>
<td>July 31, 5,734 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 28, 5,267 54</td>
<td>August 31, 5,045 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31, 6,715 10</td>
<td>September 30, 4,844 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30, 3,825 98</td>
<td>October 31, 3,900 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 6,656 69</td>
<td>November 30, 5,423 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 4,967 52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 22.—Has, or has not, the discounts and business of the Bank been transacted on safe securities, and are the debts due the Bank considered sure and safe?

Answer.—We think the business of the Bank has been done on safe security, and that the debts are safe, with the exception of about $2,000, most of which, is rendered uncertain, by the obligor most relied on, having plead non est factum.

Question 23.—Who are the President and Directors of the Bank?

Answer.—John Tildford, President; Directors on the part of the State, Joseph Braun, Leslie Combs and Wm. A. Leavy, on the part of the Stockholders, John Brand, Walter Dun, Walter Bullock, Benjamin W. Dudley, Henry Bell, Madison C. Johnson, Benjamin Gratz and Joel Higgins.

Question 24.—What number of Officers are employed at the Bank, and what is their aggregate compensation?

Answer.—There are, including the President, seven officers, at an aggregate annual salary of $11,500.

Question 25.—What has been the amount received as discounts each month, since the 1st of January, 1837?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 7,591 79</td>
<td>July 31, 1,756 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28, 8,329 02</td>
<td>August 31, 3,520 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31, 7,941 63</td>
<td>September 30, 5,258 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30, 5,401 20</td>
<td>October 31, 4,265 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 3,826 34</td>
<td>November 30, 527 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 1,800 97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 26.—What has been the amount of the premiums of exchange each month during the same time, and what the rate of exchange on the South and East, and why has exchange been so high?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 7,591 79</td>
<td>July 31, 1,756 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28, 8,329 02</td>
<td>August 31, 3,520 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31, 7,941 63</td>
<td>September 30, 5,258 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30, 5,401 20</td>
<td>October 31, 4,265 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 3,826 34</td>
<td>November 30, 527 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 1,800 97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[App. to H. R. J.]
At the commencement of the year, exchange on the East was at an advance of one per cent; after the suspension of specie payment it rose gradually to three per cent. During the same period, exchange on the South was at a discount of two per cent, and fell to five per cent. Before the suspension, the rate of exchange was substantially the cost of transporting the metals; the increase of those rates since, is attributed partly, to the general distrust which pervades the whole Union, but in a great degree to the actual operations of trade and commerce, which created a heavy balance against the West and South, in favor of the East. Sensible of the importance to the country and the Bank, of equalizing and keeping down exchange, this institution made an early and earnest effort by negotiations with Eastern and Southern Banks to effect that object. The effort was so far unsuccessful, that we were unable to effect any arrangement, by which Southern Banks should furnish us Eastern funds, at any fixed price, for the proceeds of bills collected by them. All they could be induced to promise, was to furnish them at the ordinary market price. Looking to the existing rate of exchange in the South, which fluctuated from four to ten per cent, and calculating, as best we could, the uncertainties of the future, the increase above mentioned, was made, and was considered as small, as safety in the business would permit. The brightening prospects in the South have induced us to reduce the rate on the South to three per cent, and it is hoped the operations of commerce will enable us soon to effect a further reduction, though it is proper to add, these prospects are not yet exempt from the vicissitudes which so often, during the present year, have baffled human foresight.

**Question 28.**—What is the aggregate amount paid on the stock in this Bank, and how much stock is held by citizens of the State, and how much by non-residents?

**Answer.**—$2,646,745 was the amount of stock paid in on the 11th day of December, of which $1,000,000 was paid by the State of Kentucky.

The stock is held as follows:

- By the State of Kentucky, 10,000 shares.
- Individuals in Kentucky, 6,419 do.
- do. at the agencies in Philad. & N. York, 13,581 shares.

**Question 29.**—What number of shares are paid in full, and what number of shares are partly paid?

**Answer.**—2,818 shares in Kentucky have been paid in full, and 1,259 in Philadelphia, according to the report made by the agency on 15th June last, since when, no return has been made as respects that particular, leaving 15,923 shares which have been partially paid.

**Question 30.**—What amount has been called on the stock, and what has been the amount of the several calls, and the intervals of payment?

**Answer.**—Eighty dollars per share have been called, which was made payable in the following sums and on the dates mentioned, viz:

1st Call on 2d Monday in April, 1836, of $5 per share.

2d do. 28th June,

3d do. 25th August,

4th do. 27th February, 1836

5th do. 27th June,

6th do. 15th November,

7th do. 15th May, 1837

8th do. 6th November,
QUESTION 31.—Why has not the whole stock been called; and could not the Bank, if the whole stock had been paid in, have afforded additional facilities and relief to the community?

ANSWER.—It will be seen by our answer to the 30th question, that previous to the present year, the calls upon stock have been as rapid and as heavy as is usual in other banking institutions. It is presumed the question relates principally to the calls since January last.

At the commencement of the year $2,227,995 had been paid upon the stock, in addition to which, the sum of $553,142 had been made available as capital, by an arrangement with the Bank of the United States in the purchase of its office at Lexington. Thus the actual business capital of the Bank, by payments and anticipations, was made to approach very nearly three millions of dollars, to which it was limited by the charter. To this we may add a large deposit of the moneys of the United States which had been made with us, and which had been banked upon.

Early in the year a pressure was felt by all classes of the community, bearing heavily on both debtors and stockholders of Banks, and eventually coming down on the Bank itself, causing a general suspension of specie payment, and thereby placing their corporate existence in the hands of the Legislature.

These facts are believed to furnish a sufficient reason for the smallness of the calls. Both debtor and stockholder were deemed entitled to consideration and indulgence. As nearly the entire capital had been rendered available, and was then employed for the relief of the country and in the facilitation of its business, it was considered just that the stockholders should merely be called upon to keep up this actual capital by payments on stock sufficient to meet the demands of the United States Bank, under the arrangements above named. The calls and payments during the present year, have been $418,750, and more than adequate to that end. Indeed, at this time, the capital paid in and rendered available to the business of the country exceeds, by a small amount, three millions of dollars. Beyond that amount the directory could perceive no just claim on the stockholders in favor of the debtor of the Bank. Nor did they believe that much more would have been paid, even if more had been called, without a resort to the power of forfeiture. As it was, delinquencies to a considerable extent have occurred, and the directory have found it necessary to notify the delinquents to come forward and pay by the first of February next, or the process of forfeiture would be enforced.

They did not believe that in a pressure, so universal as the present, the country could experience any great relief by one class of the community being pressed by calls, to be loaned out to another.

The suspension of specie payments, and the consequent forfeiture of their charter, would, however, have induced the directory to forbear increasing their actual capital, until Legislative action had sanctioned their continued existence.

QUESTION 32.—What amount has the Bank paid to the late United States Bank, and when were the payments made, and what is the amount still due, and when payable?

ANSWER.—The Northern Bank of Kentucky became indebted to the Bank of the United States, for the purchase of the debts &c. of its late of-
fice, in Lexington, $737,523 58, which was to be paid in four equal annual payments, from 6th December, 1833, with 5 per cent. per annum interest. Of which $100,000 was paid on 16th November, 1836, and the balance of the 1st installment, amounting to $84,380 89, was paid on the 23rd November, 1836. On account of the 2d installment due 6th December, 1837, $70,400, was paid on 31st October; $50,000 on 29th November, and the balance of 63,980 89 was paid on the 6th December, 1837, with the interest on the whole debts to that time, which makes the amount still due the Bank of the United States $368,761 80. One half payable 6th December, 1838, and the other half 6th December, 1839.

**Question 33.**—What dividend could the Bank and each Branch have made as separate institutions?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dividend No. 1</th>
<th>Lexington</th>
<th>9 months</th>
<th>9 per cent. per annum.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>6 &quot;</td>
<td>9 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
<td>6 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Covington</td>
<td>3 &quot;</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dividend No. 2</th>
<th>Lexington</th>
<th>5 &quot;</th>
<th>for six months.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>7 &quot;</td>
<td>for five months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
<td>for six months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Covington</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
<td>for six months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>4 &quot;</td>
<td>for six months.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dividend No. 3</th>
<th>Lexington</th>
<th>5 &quot;</th>
<th>for six months.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>7 &quot;</td>
<td>for six months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>4 &quot;</td>
<td>for six months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Covington</td>
<td>4 &quot;</td>
<td>for six months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>3 &quot;</td>
<td>for six months.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 34.**—What is the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange returned under protest to your Bank? Distinguish between those returned from points within the State, and those out of it.

**Answer.**—Within the State, $49,502 87. Out of it, $339,350 04.

JNO. TILFORD, Pres.

WM. A. LEAVY, Jom.

M. C. JOHNSON.
No. 2.

LOUISVILLE BRANC H OF NORTHERN BANK.

**Question 1.**—What has been the aggregate amount of the Discounts at the Louisville Branch, at the close of each month, since 1st January, 1837?

**Answer.**—At the close of each month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 1837</td>
<td>309,757 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>248,357 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>372,530 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>367,911 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>394,835 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>544,774 75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 2.**—What has been the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange held at the close of each month during same time?

**Answer.**—At the close of each month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 1837</td>
<td>608,079 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>619,567 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>685,154 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>493,834 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>270,340 58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 3.**—What has been the amount of the circulation, at the close of each month for same time?

**Answer.**—At the close of each month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 1837</td>
<td>239,970 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>274,925 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>289,645 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>243,135 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>188,345 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>214,500 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 4.**—What has been the aggregate amount of Deposits of individuals at the end of each month during same time?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January</td>
<td>50,665 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>55,942 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>44,097 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>64,921 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>69,245 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>43,151 72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of July</td>
<td>38,968 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>21,223 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>48,809 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>57,185 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>65,622 37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUESTION 5.—What has been the amount of the Deposits of the United States' public officers, at the end of each month during same time?—state them separately?

Answer.—Public Deposits, credit of the Treasurer of the United States, at end of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>1,012,697 67</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>105,231 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1,102,266 52</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>105,231 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>991,253 02</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>105,231 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>406,487 45</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>105,231 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>405,372 45</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>105,231 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>305,231 45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 6.—What has been the amount due other Banks, at the end of each month during same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>104,890 55</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>566,139 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>107,017 67</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>179,856 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>44,359 00</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>111,305 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>22,263 40</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>95,788 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>318,796 24</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>36,259 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>239,423 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remark.—Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, included in this statement.

QUESTION 7.—What has been the amount of the other liabilities of the Bank, at the end of each month during same time—not taking into consideration the amount paid as stock?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Unclaimed Dividends, 96 80</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Unclaimed Dividends, 130 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cashier's Date Checks, 48,628 66</td>
<td>Treasurer of Kentucky, 100,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treasurer of Kentucky, 320,000 00</td>
<td>Comrs. Sinking Fund, 140,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Unclaimed Dividends, 53 60</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>Unclaimed Dividends, 330 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cashier's Date Checks, 41,807 72</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>Unclaimed Dividends, 71 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treasurer of Kentucky, 320,000 00</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>Unclaimed Dividends, 79 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Unclaimed Dividends, 397 60</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Unclaimed Dividends, 79 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cashier's Date Checks, 7,257 42</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>Unclaimed Dividends, 79 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treasurer of Kentucky, 320,000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Unclaimed Dividends, 325 80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cashier's Date Checks, 170,054 45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treasurer of Kentucky, 640,000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Unclaimed Dividends, 254 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cashier's Date Checks, 98,019 80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treasurer of Kentucky, 140,000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 8.—What has been the amount of Gold and Silver on hand at the end of each month during same time, and if any increase or decrease since 18th May last?
January, In Gold, 107,048 07 In Silver, 180,598 73
February, " 127,806 95 " 199,606 26
March, " 129,718 09 " 154,103 27
April, " 131,279 52 " 204,811 13
May, " 131,936 22 " 174,020 93
June, " 131,896 22 " 173,419 98
July, " 131,896 22 " 172,717 13
August, " 81,896 22 " 71,856 49
September, " 81,896 22 " 71,177 12
October, " 81,896 22 " 68,486 30
November, " 81,896 22 " 69,135 62

REMARKS.
The decrease of 150,000 dollars in Specie, occurred on the 18th August, 1837, in part payment of a balance due the Bank of Kentucky.

Special Deposits of $2,060, paid on account of the Northern Bank at Lexington, to the Phoenix Bank New York, 11th October, 1837.

A Check for $1,300, in Specie, was received through the Northern Bank at Lexington, on the Louisville Savings Institution, November 29, 1837.

There has been a constant diminution of Specie, since the stoppage of Specie payments, growing out of the necessity of making change.

QUESTION 9.—What has been the amount of notes of other Banks on hand at the end of each month during the same time?

Answer.
End of January, 308,980 00 End of July, 34,020 00
" February, 372,783 00 " August, 45,830 00
" March, 254,805 00 " September, 10,860 00
" April, 94,130 00 " October, 60,885 00
" May, 38,669 00 " November, 32,770 00
" June, 19,695 00

* QUESTION 10.—What has been the amount due from other Banks at the end of each month for same time?

Answer.
End of January, 358,790 11 End of July, 156,712 58
" February, 292,516 48 " August, 177,341 37
" March, 143,757 30 " September, 170,262 77
" April, 288,497 91 " October, 152,647 13
" May, 163,798 63 " November, 116,177 55
" June, 121,375 85

QUESTION 11.—What has been the other means of the Bank at the end of each month, including State and other bonds? Note them separately.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>State Bonds</th>
<th>Banking House</th>
<th>Unmatured Checks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>345,000 00</td>
<td>141,056 12</td>
<td>345,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>345,000 00</td>
<td>183,533 30</td>
<td>141,056 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>345,000 00</td>
<td>203,831 32</td>
<td>345,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>345,000 00</td>
<td>140,358 87</td>
<td>141,056 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>345,000 00</td>
<td>15,106 50</td>
<td>345,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>345,000 00</td>
<td>91,757 62</td>
<td>16,500 55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 12.** What has been the amount of discounts to the citizens of Louisville, and what to the citizens of Jefferson county, and what to the citizens of other counties and towns?

**Answer.** Amount of discounts to city of Louisville, 449,005 05; to other towns and counties, 39,323 57; to citizens of Jefferson county, 11,050 00.

**Question 13.** What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to the President and Directors at the close of each month since 1st January, 1837?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>38,075 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>46,933 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>51,676 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>48,762 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>40,001 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>30,486 07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 14.** What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to all equal number of the other largest debtors to the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?

**Answer.** Eight largest accounts, not directors, ending each month,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>44,068 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>48,999 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>62,992 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>66,736 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>70,042 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>82,186 38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 15.** What aggregate amount has the President and Directors
owed as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during the same time? Also, the aggregate of deposits by them?

**Answers.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As individuals,</th>
<th>Remaining months nothing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January,</td>
<td>1,429 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>1,089 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The several firms of which they are partners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The several firms of which they are partners.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January,</td>
<td>86,487 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>83,573 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>89,178 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>75,460 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>31,615 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>30,140 75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aggregate Deposits.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregate Deposits.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January,</td>
<td>101,097 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>76,609 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>100,075 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>109,658 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>53,205 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>18,095 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 16.**—What amount did an equal number of the largest drawers of the Bank owe as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, during the same time?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January,</th>
<th>139,477 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>70,659 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>90,540 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>124,540 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>101,075 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>51,326 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 17.**—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank on discounts, at the close of each month for same time?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January,</th>
<th>168,366 25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>186,713 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>218,836 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>229,547 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>236,379 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>417,298 19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 18.**—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank as discounters and drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time? Note them separately.

32  [App. to H. R. J.]
ANSWER.—The aggregate amount owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank as discounters and drawers on Bills of Exchange, was, on the last of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Drawers</th>
<th>Drawers &amp; Discounters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January,</td>
<td>359,245</td>
<td>504,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>357,990</td>
<td>461,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>432,775</td>
<td>450,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>553,794</td>
<td>558,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>310,304</td>
<td>362,075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all the subsequent months, the number of drawers and discounters of bills was less than fifty.

QUESTION 19.—What is the total number of debtors to the Bank upon the discount line?

ANSWER.—Two hundred and fifty four.

QUESTION 20.—What is the total of discounters of Bills of Exchange? State and class your debtors on the discount line from 100 to 500, from 500 to 1,000, from 1,000 to 5,000, from 5,000 to 10,000, from 10,000 to 15,000, from 15,000 to 20,000, from 20,000 to 25,000, from 25,000 to 30,000, from 30,000 to 35,000, from 35,000 to 40,000, from 40,000 to 45,000, from 45,000 to 50,000, and from 50,000 upwards. Make the same classification on the Bills of Exchange line.

ANSWER.—The total number of Bills of Exchange is forty two.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discount line</th>
<th>Debtors</th>
<th>Exchange line</th>
<th>Debtors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From 100 to 500</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>From 100 to 500</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 500 to 1,000</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>&quot; 500 to 1,000</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 1,000 to 5,000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>&quot; 1,000 to 5,000</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 5,000 to 10,000</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>&quot; 10,000 to 15,000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 10,000 to 15,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>&quot; 15,000 to 20,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 20,000 to 25,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; 20,000 to 25,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 25,000 to 30,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; 25,000 to 30,000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 30,000 to 35,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; 30,000 to 35,000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 35,000 to 40,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot; 35,000 to 40,000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 40,000 to 45,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot; 40,000 to 45,000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 50,000 and upwards</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; 50,000 and upwards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 254</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total, 42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 21.—What has been the amount of the suspended debt in the discount and bill line, at the close of each month, since the 1st of January, 1837? Note them separately; and how many suits have been instituted at the same time?

ANSWER.—1. No suspended debt.—2. But one suit, and that brought by request of one of the parties to the note, and paid before execution.

QUESTION 22.—Has or has not the discounts and business of the Bank been transacted on safe securities, and are the debts due the Bank considered sure and safe?

ANSWER.—We believe that the discounts have been made on good security, and that the debts of the Bank are safe.

QUESTION 23.—Who are the President and Directors of the Bank?
ANSWER.—Thomas Anderson, President; William Richardson, Cashier.
William Barr, John P. Bull, P. R. Gray, Ormsby Hite, E. H. Lewis, John
P. Morton, William Nisbet, Directors.

QUESTION 24.—What number of officers are employed at the Bank, and
what is their aggregate compensation?

ANSWER.—Five officers. Aggregate compensation per month, $633 33.

QUESTION 25.—What has been the amount received for discounts, each
month, since 1st January, 1837?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount (in dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>2,000 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1,629 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1,742 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>2,117 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2,936 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>8,654 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>3,223 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>2,353 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>3,827 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>2,584 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>2,700 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>3,223 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>3,827 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>2,584 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>2,700 61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 26.—What has been the amount of the premiums of exchange,
each month, during same time; and what the rate of exchange on the south
and east, and why has exchange been so high?

ANSWER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount (in dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remark.—The interest on Bills of Exchange purchased is, also, included
in these amounts. It would be difficult to ascertain them separately.

Rate of Exchange in the months of January, February, March, April,
May, June, July, August, 1% to 2 per cent on the south. September and
October, 5 per cent discount on New Orleans. November, 3 per cent dis­
count on New Orleans.

The difficulty or delay in getting returns from the southern Banks, in
such funds as could be used by the Bank, is the reason why the rate of dis­
count was increased after the month of July. This bank has not received
the first dollar from any of its bank debtors in the south since 1st of June;
and another reason, that our funds could not have been made availa­
table to us for a less rate than we charged.

For bills on the east, with very few exceptions, we have charged no ex­
change.

WM. RICHARDSON, Cash.

THOS. ANDERSON, Presi.

Amount of Bills, &c. returned protested for non-payment, since 1st Janu­
ary, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Amount (in dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>188,481 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicksburg</td>
<td>34,046 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Gulf</td>
<td>28,629 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natchez</td>
<td>25,580 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>20,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>13,107 65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From New Orleans.
From Cincinnati, Ohio, 15,725 15
   " Lexington, Kentucky, 12,539 37
   " Philadelphia, 12,750 00
   " Pittsburg and Wheeling, 8,311 78
   " Decatur, Alabama, 9,022 35
   " Madison, Indiana, 6,627 20
   " Boston, Massachusetts, 5,000 00
   " Richmond, Virginia, 4,000 00
   " Baltimore, Maryland, 3,200 00
   " Paris and Hopkinsville, Ky., 4,324 00

Total amount, $392,206 37

WM. RICHARDSON, Cash.

Office Northern Bank of Kentucky, Covington, December 15, 1837.

No. 3.

COVINGTON BRANCH OF NORTHERN BANK.

Office Northern Bank of Kentucky, Covington, December 15, 1837.

The Committee of three, appointed by the Board of Directors of this office, submit the following list of Answers to the Questions of the Joint Committee of the Legislature, propounded to the President and Directory of the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Answer to Question 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1837.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31,</td>
<td>110,201 29</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
<td>237,796 01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28,</td>
<td>137,096 78</td>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>264,399 90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31,</td>
<td>148,067 23</td>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>286,785 36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29,</td>
<td>159,859 60</td>
<td>September 30,</td>
<td>283,312 87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31,</td>
<td>214,609 77</td>
<td>October 31,</td>
<td>276,440 99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>274,560 52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer to Question 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1837.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31,</td>
<td>217,095 74</td>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>53,551 39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28,</td>
<td>240,807 21</td>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>13,554 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31,</td>
<td>247,711 94</td>
<td>September 30,</td>
<td>11,350 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29,</td>
<td>199,329 22</td>
<td>October 31,</td>
<td>11,708 03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31,</td>
<td>130,481 76</td>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>33,043 78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30,</td>
<td>87,700 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 1837</td>
<td>264,750 00</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
<td>148,550 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28,</td>
<td>302,180 00</td>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>137,220 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31,</td>
<td>305,900 00</td>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>107,585 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29,</td>
<td>264,515 00</td>
<td>September 30,</td>
<td>107,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31,</td>
<td>190,540 00</td>
<td>October 31,</td>
<td>105,875 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30,</td>
<td>148,550 00</td>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>124,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer to Question 3.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 1837</td>
<td>27,295 33</td>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>18,614 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28,</td>
<td>35,224 79</td>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>22,875 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31,</td>
<td>29,585 97</td>
<td>September 30,</td>
<td>18,458 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29,</td>
<td>31,690 92</td>
<td>October 31,</td>
<td>14,113 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31,</td>
<td>20,620 76</td>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>13,770 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30,</td>
<td>29,101 39</td>
<td>December 15,</td>
<td>13,786 87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This statement includes deposits made by the Covington and Lexington Turnpike Company, the Treasurer of the city of Covington, and the Clerk of the Campbell Circuit Court at different times in small amounts; but does not include a deposit of $3,815 by the Lexington, Covington and Charleston Railroad Company, which deposit is included in the amount of debt due to banks.

**Answer to Question 5.**—None by the United States, and none by public officers, except as stated in the answer to question 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31,</td>
<td>6,538 27</td>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>6,023 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28,</td>
<td>9,060 17</td>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>1,200 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31,</td>
<td>4,931 73</td>
<td>September 30,</td>
<td>6,138 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29,</td>
<td>4,328 26</td>
<td>October 31,</td>
<td>1,527 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31,</td>
<td>5,508 77</td>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>7,793 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30,</td>
<td>8,498 29</td>
<td>December 15,</td>
<td>8,165 49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement includes $3,815 deposit by Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, from January 31 to June 30.

**Answer to Question 6.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31,</td>
<td>Northern Bank Kentucky, 16,001 37</td>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>6,023 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>1,200 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31,</td>
<td>do. and Branches, 58,077 41</td>
<td>September 30,</td>
<td>6,138 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>October 31,</td>
<td>1,527 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31,</td>
<td>Northern Bank Kentucky, 93,914 40</td>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>7,793 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>December 15,</td>
<td>8,165 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>do. and Branches, 72,627 74</td>
<td>January 31, due Northern Bank Kentucky, 16,001 37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>February 28,</td>
<td>15,213 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30,</td>
<td>do.  do.  do. and Branches, 58,077 41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>March 31,</td>
<td>58,077 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>April 29,</td>
<td>36,734 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 15,</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>May 31,</td>
<td>93,914 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer to Question 7.**
### Answer to Question 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>88,552.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>90,524.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>94,471.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>96,212.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>94,426.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>94,484.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase since May 20, (the day of suspension here,) has been principally by special deposits.—Amount $1,078.50.

### Answer to Question 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>20,620.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>26,595.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>18,730.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>12,475.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>15,171.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>2,650.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Answer to Question 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>11,723.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>7,451.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>59,831.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>45,136.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>27,548.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>18,230.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Answer to Question 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>75,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bonds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from Branches N. Bank Kentucky,</td>
<td>28,957.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of Northern Bank and Branches,</td>
<td>16,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>120,557.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>75,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bonds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from Branches Northern Bank,</td>
<td>34,243.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of Northern Bank and Branches,</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>112,243.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>75,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bonds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from Louisville Branch,</td>
<td>9,009.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>84,009.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>75,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bonds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from Louisville Branch,</td>
<td>4,123.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>79,122.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>75,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bonds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from Paris and Louisville Branches,</td>
<td>2,361.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Northern Bank,</td>
<td>7,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>84,361.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
June 30.
State Bonds, 75,000 00
Due from Paris and Louisville Branches, 2,938 64
Notes Northern Bank and Branches, 7,000 00
Total, 84,938 64

July 31.
State Bonds, 75,000 00
Northern Bank notes, 1,500 00
Total, 76,500 00

August 31.
State Bonds, 75,000 00
Northern Bank notes, 2,000 00
Total, 77,000 00

September 30, State Bonds, 75,000 00
October 31, do. 75,000 00
November 30, do. 75,000 00
December 15, do. 75,000 00

Exclusive of the means mentioned in preceding answers, the other means are as here stated.

Answer to Question 12.—The loans on the 15th December, inst., are as stated:
To the city of Covington, 55,976 05
To the county of Campbell, 21,789 61
To the city of Newport and immediate vicinity, 42,392 75
To the county of Boone, 102,314 00
To the county of Gallatin, 10,667 00
To the county of Harrison, 5,841 00
To the county of Pendleton, 4,904 00
To the county of Grant, 3,795 27
To the counties of Greenup and Bourbon, 30,847 81

Explanation.—In the item of fifty eight thousand three hundred and seventy three dollars forty eight cents, stated to be loaned to the city of Cincinnati, is included all the business paper given by citizens of said city to citizens of the State of Kentucky and discounted for their benefit and use. The balance of the accommodation under the same head, with the exception of about 3,500, were granted to such persons as were interested in the manufactories of Covington and vicinity, or were interested and engaged in the improvements being made in Covington and vicinity.

Answer to Question 13.—Total amount loaned since the 1st day of January, 1837.
To city of Covington, 163,879 44
Covington and immediate vicinity, 99,591 34
Campbell county, 49,418 26
Boone do. 247,145 93
Gallatin do. 16,478 00
City of Cincinnati, 58,373 48
Grant county, 10,883 50
Pendleton county, 16,070 00
Harrison do. 6,095 00
Bourbon, 11,555 27, Greenup, 4,040, 13,595 27
**Answer to Question 13.**—No discount to the President.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>34,591.42</td>
<td>July 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>37,332.69</td>
<td>August 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>37,183.56</td>
<td>September 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>38,045.97</td>
<td>October 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>47,565.86</td>
<td>November 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>51,193.83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer to Question 14.**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>11,721.99</td>
<td>July 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>20,107.99</td>
<td>August 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>19,537.99</td>
<td>September 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>19,332.63</td>
<td>October 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>56,817.63</td>
<td>November 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>54,993.63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer to Question 15.**—The President has neither been the drawer or discounter of any Bills of Exchange.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>8,019.53</td>
<td>June 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As drawers</td>
<td>33,137.47</td>
<td>As dischargers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; dischargers</td>
<td>41,157.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>11,671.12</td>
<td>July 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As drawers</td>
<td>35,092.97</td>
<td>As dischargers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; dischargers</td>
<td>47,064.09</td>
<td>&quot; dischargers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>5,840.67</td>
<td>August 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As drawers</td>
<td>30,104.28</td>
<td>As dischargers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; dischargers</td>
<td>35,944.95</td>
<td>September and October, nothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>5,950.45</td>
<td>November 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As drawers</td>
<td>25,873.17</td>
<td>As dischargers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; dischargers</td>
<td>31,823.62</td>
<td>&quot; dischargers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>5,950.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As drawers</td>
<td>18,639.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; dischargers</td>
<td>24,890.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Deposits of Directors during same time, viz.**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>2,635.86</td>
<td>July 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>2,821.02</td>
<td>August 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>3,554.15</td>
<td>September 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>5,785.50</td>
<td>October 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>3,587.28</td>
<td>November 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>2,737.13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>February 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As drawers</td>
<td>56,082 48</td>
<td>56,823 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; discounters</td>
<td>8,096 08</td>
<td>10,796 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64,178 56</td>
<td>67,619 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As drawers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; discounters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer to Question 16.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>May 31</th>
<th>June 30</th>
<th>July 31</th>
<th>August 31</th>
<th>September 30</th>
<th>October 31</th>
<th>November 30</th>
<th>As drawers</th>
<th>10,000 00</th>
<th>&quot; discounters</th>
<th>9,259 93</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As drawers</td>
<td>10,000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,259 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; discounters</td>
<td>9,259 93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer to Question 17.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January 31</th>
<th>February 28</th>
<th>March 31</th>
<th>April 30</th>
<th>May 31</th>
<th>June 30</th>
<th>July 31</th>
<th>August 31</th>
<th>September 30</th>
<th>October 31</th>
<th>November 30</th>
<th>As drawers</th>
<th>187,946 28</th>
<th>As drawers</th>
<th>199,283 50</th>
<th>As drawers</th>
<th>196,031 08</th>
<th>As drawers</th>
<th>191,801 08</th>
<th>As drawers</th>
<th>195,034 34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As drawers</td>
<td>66,376 81</td>
<td>84,367 45</td>
<td>88,666 81</td>
<td>93,413 57</td>
<td>148,964 35</td>
<td>164,760 35</td>
<td>187,946 28</td>
<td>199,283 50</td>
<td>196,031 08</td>
<td>191,801 08</td>
<td>195,034 34</td>
<td>66,376 81</td>
<td>84,367 45</td>
<td>88,666 81</td>
<td>93,413 57</td>
<td>148,964 35</td>
<td>164,760 35</td>
<td>187,946 28</td>
<td>199,283 50</td>
<td>196,031 08</td>
<td>191,801 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; discounters</td>
<td>144,668 44</td>
<td>169,266 44</td>
<td>170,545 46</td>
<td>172,787 20</td>
<td>236,048 19</td>
<td>233,690 02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>144,668 44</td>
<td>169,266 44</td>
<td>170,545 46</td>
<td>172,787 20</td>
<td>236,048 19</td>
<td>233,690 02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer to Question 18.**

|          | January 31 | February 28 | March 31 | April 30 | May 31 | June 30 | July 31 | August 31 | September 30 | October 31 | November 30 | As drawers | 69,776 85  | As drawers | 72,974 86  | As drawers | 53,873 74  | As drawers | 95,135 00  | As drawers | 38,279 01  | As drawers | 6,682 21  |
|----------|------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| As drawers | 144,668 44 | 169,266 44 | 170,545 46 | 272,787 20 | 236,048 19 | 233,690 02 |         |            |              |            |            | 144,668 44 | 169,266 44 | 170,545 46 | 272,787 20 | 236,048 19 | 233,690 02 |         |            |              |            |            | 144,668 44 | 169,266 44 | 170,545 46 | 272,787 20 | 236,048 19 | 233,690 02 |         |            | 144,668 44 | 169,266 44 | 170,545 46 | 272,787 20 | 236,048 19 | 233,690 02 |
| " discounters | 85,591 58  | 109,488 44 | 102,241 74 |         |        |         |        |            |              |            |            | 85,591 58  | 109,488 44 | 102,241 74 |         |        |         |        |            |              |            |            | 85,591 58  | 109,488 44 | 102,241 74 |         |        |

[App. to H. R. J.]
September 30.

| As drawers | 750 00 |
| " discounters | 3,921 75 |
| **Total** | 4,671 75 |

October 31. Nothing.

In these aggregates the drawer and discounter, in many instances, are both included, which has consequently swelled them much above the actual amount of business.

### Answer to Question 19.

| Drs. under $ | 100 | 12 |
| from | 100 to 500 | 125 |
| do. | 500 " 1,000 | 41 |
| do. | 1,000 " 5,000 | 61 |
| do. | 5,000 " 10,000 | 2 |
| **Total number drawers** | 245 |
| **Total number including joint obligors** | 396 |

### Answer to Question 20.

| Drs. from $ | 100 to 500 | 7 |
| from | 500 " 1,000 | 9 |
| do. | 1,000 " 5,000 | 15 |
| **Total drawers** | 32 |
| **Total number drawers, endorsers and acceptors** | 96 |

### Answer to Question 21.

| January | Bills, 600 | May | Bills, 600 |
| February | do. 600 | June | do. 600 |
| March | do. 600 | July | do. 600 |
| April | do. 600 | August | do. 600 |
| **Notes** | January, May 50, June 50, July 50, August 50, September 50, October 50, November 50. |

Notes laying over at this time which will be paid 1075. At the close of every month, since the first day of January, more or less in amount of bills and notes have been laying over; but as they were paid off or renewed at short periods, they were not charged to suspended account. It is therefore out of our power to give an actual statement of the amount.

**Number of suits, two.**

### Answer to Question 22.—They have, and the debts are considered sure and safe.

### Answer to Question 23.—Richard Southgate, President; James M. Clarkson, Jno. B. Casey, Jno. T. Lewis, Geo. B. Marshall, Carey Clemens, E. Tousey, John W. Tibbatts and W. W. Wade, Directors.

### Answer to Question 24.—A Cashier and two Clerks and President, aggregate salaries, 3,300.

### Answer to Question 25.

| January | 446 93 |
| February | 512 67 |
| March | 896 96 |
| April | 1,117 16 |
| May | 1,471 95 |
| June | 1,502 78 |
| July | 1,224 98 |
| August | 1,614 49 |
| September | 1,411 83 |
| October | 1,278 56 |
| November | 1,399 37 |
January, 350-33 | May, 3470
February, 142 10 | June, 375
March, 285 57 | November, 794 00
April, 125 35

Rate of exchange on the south has ranged from 1½ per cent. to 5 per cent.; on the east from 1½ to 3 per cent.

The reason for the increased rate of exchange, we attribute to the deranged state of the monetary concerns of the country.

RICHARD SOUTHGATE, Pres.
JOHN B. CASEY, \{ Com.
GEO. B. MARSHALL, \\
Covington, KY.

The above President and Directors of the office of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at this place, appeared personally before me and made oath that the foregoing answers are true to the best of their knowledge and belief. Given under my hand this 20th December, 1837.

JAMES G. ARNOLD, J. P. C.C.

QUESTION by the Joint Committee of the Legislature.—What is the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange returned under protest to your Bank, distinguishing between those returned from points within the State, and those out of the State?

Answer.—There have been returned under protest from without the State, from 1st January to 30th November, $66,614 50. From within the State, $14,988 75.

JOHN B. CASEY, \{ Com.
GEO. B. MARSHALL. \\
Office Northern Bank Kentucky, \{ Covington, December, 28th 1837. \\
Attest, P. S. Bush, Cashier.

No. 4.

RICHMOND BRANCH OF NORTHERN BANK.

Office Northern Bank of Kentucky, \{ Richmond, December 18, 1837. \\

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the office of discount and deposit of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Richmond, on the 14th day of December, 1837, Curtis Field and Howard Williams, two of said Direc-
tors, in conjunction with Daniel Breck, President thereof, were appointed a committee, on behalf of said Board, to answer certain interrogatories propounded to said office by a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The committee, aforesaid, pursuant to said order, having had said interrogatories under consideration, and after the most thorough and critical examination, submit the following report and answers:

**Question 1.** What has been the aggregate amount of the discounts at your Branch, at the close of each month, since 1st January, 1837?

**Answer.** At the close of January, $136,327 26; February, $163,654 10; March, $177,613 64; April, $191,492 01; May, $182,539 65; June, $161,584 57; July, $151,077 70; August, $147,809 80; September, $142,311 57; October, $138,638 02; November, $134,713 36.

**Question 2.** What has been the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange held by your office, at the close of each month, during same time?

**Answer.** At the close of January, $49,192 50; February, $38,392 50; March, $22,500; April, $5,900; May, $1,357 37; June, $1,357 37; July, $1,357 37; August, $1,000; September, $3,369; October, $3,939 43; November, $39,379 43.

**Question 3.** What has been the amount of the circulation at the close of each month, for the same time, at your office.

**Answer.** At the close of January, $118,655; February, $155,895 00; March, $155,540; April, $162,835; May, $160,030; June, $105,765; July, $100,805; August, $82,750; September, $86,090; October, $104,800; November, $104,395.

**Question 4.** What has been the aggregate amount of the deposits of individuals, at the end of each month, during same time?

**Answer.** At the close of January, $38,600 60; February, $40,379 92; March, $22,765 79; April, $16,764 96; May, $13,219 45; June, $10,080 82; July, $9,344 91; August, $10,828 21; September, $9,921 79; October, $13,979 62; and November, $17,055 26.

**Question 5.** What has been the amount of the deposits of the United States and public officers, at the end of each month, during the same time? Note them separately.

**Answer.** None of either, at any period of the time.

**Question 6.** What has been the amount due other Banks, at the end of each month, during same time?

**Answer.** At the close of January, $36,333 61; February, $37,162 73; March, $32,878 97; April, $25,996 57; May, $19,991 03; June, $27,662 83; July, $16,791 86; August, $37,254 88; September, $30,199 28; October, $23,244 60; and November, $19,410 19.

**Note.** Nine tenths of the amount, at the end of each month, due to the Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branch at Louisville.

**Question 7.** What has been the amount of the other liabilities of the Bank, at the end of each month, during same time, not taking into consideration the amount paid as stock?
Answer.—During the period embraced in the inquiry, this office was under no other liabilities, except as before detailed, and for its capital stock, which is $150,000.

Question 8.—What has been the amount of the gold and silver on hand, at the end of each month, during same time; and if any increase or decrease since the 18th day of May, state how it occurred.

Answer.—At the close of January the gold and silver on hand at this office was $42,591 65; February, 42,082 87; March, 72,367 74; April, 94,282 47; May, 95,753 73; June, 95,892 21; July, 96,110 88; August, 96,230 44; September, 96,539 85; October, 96,534 90; and November, 96,582 18.

Since the 18th of May there has been a regular increase of gold and silver at this office, though small, occasioned by voluntary exchanges for paper, and some received in payment of debts.

Question 9.—What has been the amount of the notes of other Banks on hand, at the end of each month, during same time?

Answer.—At the close of January, 27,895; February, 48,690; March, 22,423; April, 18,935; May, 18,390; June, 17,670; July, 7,535; August, 14,215; September, 4,840; October, 830; and November, 4,815.

Question 10.—What has been the amount due from other Banks, at the end of each month, during same time?

Answer.—At the close of January, 17,747 06; February, 14,122 15; March, 2,352 52; April, 2,709 02; May, 23 32; June, none; July, 1,444 75; August, 2,576 66; September, 1,484 46; October, 284 66; and November, 995 63.

Question 11.—What has been the other means of the Bank, at the end of each month, including State Bonds and other bonds? Note them separately.

Answer.—This office had no other means, during the period embraced in the inquiry, than those already stated, except $50,000 in State bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Question 12.—What has been the amount of discounts to the citizens of Richmond, what to the citizens of Madison county, and what to the citizens of other counties and towns? Note them separately.

Answer.—The periods to which this information is desired to be confined not being stated, it is deemed sufficient for all the purposes of the inquiry, to give the amount of the discounts to the citizens of Richmond, &c. at the commencement of each quarter of the present year; accordingly, on the 1st day of January, 1837, the amount of discounts to the citizens of Richmond was $14,525; Madison county, 60,369 29; Estill, 9,092 50; Lincoln, 8,815; Garrard, 4,750; Clarke, 4,525; Clay, 3,350; Laurel, 1,845; Whitley, 1,000; Floyd, 1,600; Rockcastle, 950; Fayette, 500; Mercer, 450; and Perry county, 100.

On the 1st day of April the amount of discounts to the citizens of Richmond, was $18,907 19; Madison county, 71,504 36; Garrard, 28,851 25; Lincoln, 22,746 84; Estill, 14,682; Clarke, 5,650; Mercer, 3,000; Clay, 3,400; Woodford, 2,000; Laurel, 1,525; Floyd, 1,000; Knox, 2,000; Whitley, 1,200; Rockcastle, 575; and Fayette, 1,112.
On the 1st day of July, to the citizens of Richmond, 18,643; Madison county, 64,126; Estill, 15,704; Floyd, 1,000; Clay, 1,900; Knox, 2,000; Whitley, 1,200; Laurel, 975; Rockcastle, 525; Bath, 3,000; Lincoln, 16; 481; Garrard, 2,410; Clarke, 6,400; Fayette, 250; Woodford, 1,000; Louisville, 1,100; and Mercer, 2,500.

And on the 1st day of October, to the citizens of Richmond, 16,407; Madison county, 57,422; Estill, 15,008; Clay, 5,835; Floyd, 1,000; Clay, 1,800; Knox, 1,919; Laurel, 975; Rockcastle, 525; Whitley, 1,200; Lincoln, 10,919; Garrard, 23,600; Woodford, 1,000; Bath, 3,000; Mercer, 2,000; and Fayette, 200.

This question being understood as relating to debts due upon the discount line, the amount due this office upon Bills of Exchange is not included in the foregoing response.

It might be proper here to remark, that the Bills of Exchange held by this office, have been purchased alone from persons engaged in the stock trade, and have been discounted, in small amounts, for the sole purpose of aiding in the exportation of live stock to market.

**Question 13.**—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to the President and Directors, at the close of each month, since the 1st of January, 1837?

**Answer.**—At the close of January, $11,985; February, 11,985; March, 14,185; April, 14,185; May, 14,685; June, 15,772; July, 15,422; August, 14,922; September, 14,922; October, 14,922; and November, 14,922.

**Question 14.**—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to an equal number of the other largest debtors to the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?

**Answer.**—At the close of January, $35,370; February, 33,190; March, 33,190; April, 36,190; May, 35,200; June, 31,000; July, 29,500; August, 29,500; September, 29,235; October, 29,235; and November, 29,000.

**Question 15.**—What aggregate amount have the President and Directors owed as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time? Note them separately. Also, the aggregate of deposits by them?

**Answer.**—At the close of January, they owed as drawers of Bills of Exchange, $8,224; 50; February, $2,300; March, 2,300; and April, 1,500. Since which time they have owed nothing either as drawers or discounters of bills.

The aggregate of deposits by them at the close of January, was 9,213 68; February, 20,302 61; March, 5,725; April, 2,006 33; May, 727 31; June, 971 49; July, 1,315 97; August, 2,738 73; September, 2,067 97; October, 2,481 13; and November, 475 97.

**Question 16.**—What amount did an equal number of the largest discounters of the Bank owe, at the close of each month, as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, during same time?

**Answer.**—At the close of January, $50,193; February, 29,193; March, 14,357; April, 1,357; May, 1,357; June, 1,357; July, 1,357; August, 1,000; September, 10,050; October, 12,451; and November, 12,451.

**Question 17.**—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest
customers of the Bank on discounts, at the close of each month, during same
time?

Answer.—At the close of January, $97,792; February, 105,165; March,
113,648; April, 115,732; May, 101,461; June, 96,581; July, 92,778; Au-
gust, 91,483; September, 90,354; October, 89,328; and November, 87,960.

Question 18.—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest
customers of the Bank, as discounters and drawers on Bills of Exchange, at
the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.—At the close of January, 49,192 50; February, 38,392 50; March,
22,500; April, 5,900; May, 1,357 37; June, 1,357 37; July, 1,357 37; Au-
gust, 1,000; September, 13,360; October, 36,939 43; and November, 37,-
379 43.

Note.—Except at the close of the two latter months, there were not as
many as fifty Bills of Exchange held by this office; consequently, up to the
two latter months, the total amount owing upon bills is given, and the
amount owing by fifty of the largest, out of fifty eight, is given at the close
of October and November.

Question 19.—What is the total number of debtors on the discount line?

Answer.—At this time, one hundred and sixty seven—all the

drawers to each note considered as one.

Question 20.—What is the total number of discounters of Bills of Ex-
change? State and class your debtors on the discount line, from 100 to 500,
from 500 to 1,000, from 1,000 to 5,000, from 5,000 to 10,000, from 10,000
to 15,000, and from 15,000 to 20,000. And class your Bills of Exchange
the same way.

Answer.—The total number of discounters of Bills of Exchange is fifty eight.
The debtors on the discount line range as follows, viz: Eighteen, ranging
from $50 to 100, inclusive; sixty one, from 100 to 500; fifty one, from 500
to 1,000; thirty six, from 1,000 to 5,000; and one, between 5,000 and 10,000.
The Bills of Exchange as follows: Twenty six, from $100 to 500; thirty,
from 500 to 1,000; and two, from 1,000 to 5,000.

Question 21.—What has been the amount of the suspended debt on the
discount and bill line, at the close of each month, since the 1st of January,
1837? Note them separately; and how many suits have been instituted at
same time?

Answer.—There has never been any suspended debt at this office on Bills
of Exchange; and although there has been occasionally a few notes lying
over, and some at this time, the amount has been, and is now so small, that
it has not been considered necessary to open a separate account for them.
No suit has ever been brought by this office.

Question 22.—Has, or has not, the discounts and business of the Bank
been transacted on safe sureties, and are the debts due the Bank consid-
ered sure and safe?

Answer.—The discounts and business of this office have been transacted
upon safe sureties, and the debts due it are considered unquestionably sure
and safe.

Question 23.—Who are the President and Directors of the Bank?

Answer.—Daniel Breck, is the President; and Curtis Field, Thomas C.
Howard, Howard Williams, William Jones, Joseph Turner, Clifton Rodes
and Duke W. Simpson, are the Directors; there being one vacancy occasioned by the resignation of O. W. Walker, whose place is not yet filled.

**Question 24.**—What number of Officers are employed at the Bank, and what is their aggregate compensation?

**Answer.**—Three, including the President, and their aggregate compensation is $2,800 per annum.

**Question 25.**—What has been the amount received as discounts each month, since the 1st of January, 1837?

**Answer.**—In the month of January, $1,021 92; February, 1,261 72; March, 1,049 77; April, 699 96; May, 625 17; June, 836 57; July, 974 89; August, 762 47; September, 413 61; October, 572 39; and in November, 633 47.

**Question 26.**—What has been the amount of the premiums of exchange each month during the same time, and what the rate of exchange on the South and North, and why has exchange been so high?

**Answer.**—The premiums received on exchange in the month of January, was $136 78; February, 279 25; March, 143 39; April, 80 47; May, 81 35; June, none; July, 6; August, 27 36; September, 978 90; October, 1,857 52; and November, 66 10.

Checks on the north, say Philadelphia and New York, were furnished by this office from the 1st of January last to the 19th day of May at one per cent premium; from that till the 1st day of July at one and a half per cent premium; from that time to the 1st of August at two per cent premium; and from that time to the present, at 3 per cent premium.

The different rates have necessarily depended upon the expense of procuring funds at those points. That expense has and will ever be greater or less, according to the rates of exchange at the various markets where the export of the country is vended, as through that trade or channel alone, funds upon the east can be procured. From this section of the State, the principal export consists in stock of various kinds, which has heretofore found a market in all, or nearly all, the States south of Kentucky, and in Virginia. In most of those States, during the last six months, eastern funds have been obtained with difficulty, and when obtained, at a ruinous rate, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, and in some places higher.

To this state of things may, therefore, be assigned the immediate cause of the high rate of exchange upon drafts in Kentucky, on the east, and also, the heavy discount upon bills payable in the south. During the last six months, the only mode of realizing the proceeds of bills paid in the South, has been by checks or drafts upon the north. No arrangement could be effected with the collecting Banks in South Carolina and Georgia, the principal markets for the stock of this section, to furnish such drafts at any given rate, or at any fixed period after collection. The only assurance given by them, has been, that they would furnish such drafts, from time to time, as they might procure eastern or northern funds, at the then current rate of exchange. Under such circumstances, this office has charged, since the 1st day of September last, five per cent discount and interest upon bills payable in those States; and whether the operation in the purchase of such bills, even at that discount, will result in a profit to the Bank, must depend upon the expense and time of realizing the proceeds, both of which are uncertain.
For similar reasons, this office has charged 5 per cent discount and interest upon bills payable in New Orleans—upon Virginia the rate has been 3 per cent for the same time. These are the only points upon which bills have been purchased by this office, since the Bank suspended specie payment.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

DANIEL BRECK,
CURTIS FIELD,
HOWARD WILLIAMS.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Madison County, Set:

This day, personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, Daniel Breck, Curtis Field and Howard Williams, and severally made oath that the foregoing answers, to the several interrogatories preceding them, are, to the best of their knowledge and belief, correct and true. Given under my hand this 18th December, 1837.

JOSEPH TURNER, J. P. M. C.

To the following additional interrogatory, propounded by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the undersigned, committee on behalf of the office of discount and deposite of the Northern Bank of Kentucky at Richmond, answer as follows:

QUESTION.—What is the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange returned under protest to your Bank and Branches? Distinguish between those returned from points within the State and those out of it.

ANSWER.—This office has no Bill of Exchange returned protested for non-payment at present, and has not purchased any Bill of Exchange, payable in the State, since it suspended specie payment.

DANIEL BRECK,
CURTIS FIELD,
HOWARD WILLIAMS.

No. 5.
PARIS BRANCH OF NORTHERN BANK.

Office Northern Bank Kentucky, }
Paris, December 19th, 1837. }

Answers to Questions put by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Kentucky, to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Paris, viz:

34 [App. to H. R. J.]
Question 1.—What has been the aggregate amount of the Discounts at your Branch, at the close of each month, since 1st January, 1837?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>154,595 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>247,203 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>356,646 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>376,327 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>378,270 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>381,466 73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 2.—What has been the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange held at the close of each month during same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>251,487 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>165,320 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>155,263 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>126,114 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>111,603 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>41,865 51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 3.—What has been the amount of the circulation, at the close of each month for same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>279,760 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>277,590 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>296,275 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>296,820 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>246,850 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>193,875 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 4.—What has been the aggregate amount of Deposits of individuals at the end of each month during same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 26</td>
<td>49,980 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 23</td>
<td>82,046 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>66,318 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>40,246 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 25</td>
<td>38,151 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>39,504 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 5.—What has been the amount of the Deposits of the United States and public officers, at the end of each month during same time?

Answer.—Nothing.

Question 6.—What has been the amount due other Banks, at the end of each month during same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 26</td>
<td>17,367 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 23</td>
<td>3,544 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 30</td>
<td>24,238 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>29,188 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 25</td>
<td>2,553 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>49,016 61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

266
QUESTION 7.—What has been the amount of the other liabilities of the Bank, at the end of each month during same time—not taking into consideration the amount paid as stock?

ANSWER.—Nothing.

QUESTION 8.—What has been the amount of Gold and Silver on hand at the end of each month during same time, and if any increase or decrease since 18th May last, state how it occurred?

ANSWER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Gold and Silver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>85,737.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>83,308.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>81,714.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>121,624.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>123,025.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>122,816.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 9.—What has been the amount of notes of other Banks on hand at the end of each month during the same time?

ANSWER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Notes of Other Banks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 26</td>
<td>53,140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 23</td>
<td>68,810.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 30</td>
<td>26,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>17,195.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 25</td>
<td>24,610.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>19,540.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 10.—What has been the amount due from other Banks at the end of each month for same time?

ANSWER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount Due from Other Banks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 26</td>
<td>98,112.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 23</td>
<td>87,771.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 30</td>
<td>47,137.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>26,354.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 25</td>
<td>24,991.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>19,515.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 11.—What has been the other means of the Bank at the end of each month, including State and other bonds? Note them separately.

ANSWER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Real Estate</th>
<th>State Bonds</th>
<th>Susp'd Debt</th>
<th>Other Means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 26</td>
<td>2,273.42</td>
<td>90,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 23</td>
<td>2,273.42</td>
<td>90,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 30</td>
<td>2,273.42</td>
<td>90,000.00</td>
<td>4,900.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>2,273.42</td>
<td>90,000.00</td>
<td>5,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 25</td>
<td>2,277.92</td>
<td>90,000.00</td>
<td>4,900.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>2,292.86</td>
<td>90,000.00</td>
<td>4,900.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 27</td>
<td>2,367.68</td>
<td>90,000.00</td>
<td>4,900.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>2,393.02</td>
<td>90,000.00</td>
<td>4,900.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 28</td>
<td>2,393.02</td>
<td>90,000.00</td>
<td>4,900.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 26</td>
<td>2,402.85</td>
<td>90,000.00</td>
<td>4,900.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>2,402.85</td>
<td>90,000.00</td>
<td>4,900.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The $10,000 here stated, sent by agent, 20,000 procured specie.
QUESTION 12.—What has been the amount of discounts to the citizens of Paris, and what to the citizens of Bourbon county, and what to the citizens of other counties and towns?

Answer.—The amounts now owing, in Paris, $47,933; Bourbon county, 182,096; Montgomery, 9,725; Bath, 13,167; Nicholas, 24,055; Harrison, 8,853; Scott 1,500; Clarke 6,200; Fayette, 1,400; Mason, 200; Carlisle, 4,700; Cynthiana, 2,200; Louisville, 15,900.

QUESTION 13.—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to the President and Directors of the Bank, at the close of each month since 1st January, 1837?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>14,350 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>20,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>27,400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>25,050 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>25,050 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>25,050 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>8,400 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to an equal number of the other largest debtors to the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>39,753 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>61,350 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>63,600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>64,665 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>64,555 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>64,205 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>84,157 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>82,827 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>82,827 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>73,585 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 15.—What aggregate amount has the President and Directors owed as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time? Note them separately; also, the aggregate of deposits by them!

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Drawers.</th>
<th>Discounters.</th>
<th>Depositors.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3,311 16</td>
<td>4,816 05</td>
<td>8,153 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>3,311 16</td>
<td>4,299 50</td>
<td>4,923 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>3,311 16</td>
<td>4,000 00</td>
<td>8,650 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>5,311 16</td>
<td>4,000 00</td>
<td>4,551 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,558 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,029 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17,751 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,917 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,425 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13,956 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td></td>
<td>430 00</td>
<td>1,252 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 16.—What amount did an equal number of the largest discounters of the Bank owe, at the close of each month, as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, during same time?
**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drawers.</th>
<th>June, 26,511 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January,</td>
<td>61,070 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>33,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>53,449 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>50,949 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>43,465 51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawers. June, 26,511 16

In the month of June there were 8 drawers; July, 2; and August, 5.

**Question 17.**—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank on discounts, at the close of each month, during same time?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January, 113,295 00</th>
<th>February, 173,590 00</th>
<th>March, 188,690 00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July,</td>
<td>August,</td>
<td>September,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>218,107 00</td>
<td>214,472 00</td>
<td>210,622 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 18.**—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank as discounters and drawers on Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time? Note them separately?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January, 176,510 93</th>
<th>February, 137,896 06</th>
<th>March, 100,475 34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April,</td>
<td>May,</td>
<td>June,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83,631 71</td>
<td>52,197 51</td>
<td>26,511 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July,</td>
<td>August,</td>
<td>September,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,011 16</td>
<td>5,525 16</td>
<td>24,875 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October,</td>
<td>November,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>115,262 50</td>
<td>115,262 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 19.**—What are the total number of debtors to the Bank upon the discount line?

**Answer.**—Two hundred and ninety five.

**Question 20.**—What is the total of discounters of Bills of Exchange? State and class your debtors on the discount line from $100 to 500, from 500 to 1,000, from 1,000 to 5,000, from 5,000 to 10,000, from 10,000 to 15,000, from 15,000 to 20,000, from 20,000 to 25,000, from 25,000 to 30,000, from 30,000 to 35,000, from 35,000 to 40,000, from 40,000 to 45,000, from 45,000 to 50,000, from 50,000 upwards? Make the same classification on Bills of Exchange?

**Answer.**—Ninety six drawers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes from</th>
<th>100 to 500</th>
<th>125</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do.</td>
<td>500 to 1,000</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do.</td>
<td>1,000 to 5,000</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do.</td>
<td>5,000 to 10,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do.</td>
<td>10,000 to 15,000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

over that amount none.
Bills Exchange, 100 to 500 13
  do. 500 to 1,000 30
  do. 1,000 to 5,000 50
  do. 5,000 to 10,000 3 over that amount none.

QUESTION 21.—What has been the amount of suspended debt on the discount and bill line, at the close of each month, since the 1st January, 1837? Note them separately. And how many suits have been instituted during same time?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suspended notes.</th>
<th>June,</th>
<th>4,900 00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July,</td>
<td>4,900 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>August,</td>
<td>4,900 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>September,</td>
<td>4,900 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>October,</td>
<td>4,900 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>November,</td>
<td>4,900 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No suspended bills.—Five suits have been instituted.

QUESTION 22.—Has or has not the discounts and business of the Bank been transacted on safe sureties, and are the debts due the Bank considered safe and sure?

**Answer.**—The business of the Bank has been transacted on safe sureties, with one exception, which is a debt of the second class, and now considered in a situation to be made safe.

QUESTION 23.—Who are the President and Directors of the Bank?

**Answer.**—John B. Raine, President; Hugh I. Brent, Richard Keingham, Isaac Cunningham, William Markham, Joseph Miller, G. H. Perrin, Geo. W. Williams and Henry Clay, Directors.

QUESTION 24.—What number of officers are employed at the Bank, and what is their aggregate compensation?

**Answer.**—Four officers, including the President; aggregate compensation is thirty six hundred dollars per annum.

QUESTION 25.—What has been the amount received as discounts, each month, since the 1st January, 1837?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month,</th>
<th>Amount,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January,</td>
<td>521 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>3,888 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>2,036 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>1,970 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>947 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>2,624 09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month,</th>
<th>Amount,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July,</td>
<td>2,475 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August,</td>
<td>1,506 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September,</td>
<td>1,080 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October,</td>
<td>1,874 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November,</td>
<td>1,471 01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 26.—What has been the amount of premiums of Exchange, each month, during same time, and what the rate of exchange on the south and east; and why has exchange been so high?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month,</th>
<th>Amount,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January,</td>
<td>833 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>220 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>1,369 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>214 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>152 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>2,587 21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month,</th>
<th>Amount,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July,</td>
<td>14 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August,</td>
<td>146 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September,</td>
<td>1,425 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October,</td>
<td>5,358 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November,</td>
<td>2,587 21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In answer to the latter portion of the last interrogatory, as regards the exchanges, &c., we have to say, that owing to the great derangement in exchanges between the States we could not effect any specific arrangements with the Banks in other States as to the rate we should have to pay for eastern funds, and had, consequently, to predicate our charge on bills according to the probable rates of exchange at the points upon which our bills were drawn. We have, therefore, charged 5 per cent premium on all bills purchased on the South, and 3 per cent on Virginia, and bills payable at the east at par.

JNO. B. Raine,
R. Keiningham, Committee.

Bourbon County, Sct:—This day, John B. Raine and Rich'd Keiningham made oath before me, a Justice of the Peace for said county, that the foregoing answers are true to the best of their knowledge and belief. Given under my hand this 19th day of December, 1837.

E. Thurston.

Question propounded to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Paris, by the Legislative Committee on Banks.—What is the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange returned under protest to your Bank; distinguish between those returned from points within the State, and those out of it?

Answer.—Without the State, $92,673.15. Within the State $16,200.

R. Keiningham, Committee.

December 27, 1837.
No. 7.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

Answers of the Bank of Kentucky, to Questions proposed by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Question 1.—What is the amount of capital stock paid by individuals, companies and corporations, and what by the State on five per cent. bonds, and by dividends, and what from public deposits? And how is the capital stock divided?

Answer.—The whole amount of stock paid in is, $4,597,410 76

Of this sum, there has been paid by the State in 5 per cent. Bonds, $1,000,000 00

Paid by State from surplus dividends, 50,097 40

Paid by State from public deposits, 583,598 36

Paid by State from individuals, companies and corporations, 2,963,715 00

$4,597,410 76

The capital stock as above has been divided between the principal Bank and Branches, as follows:

Capital of Principal Bank $2,447,410 76

" Frankfort Branch, 300,000 00

" Lexington Branch, 650,000 00

" Maysville Branch, 550,000 00

" Greensburg Branch, 125,000 00

" Bowlinggreen Branch, 125,000 00

" Hopkinsville Branch, 250,000 00

" Danville Branch, 150,000 00

Total amount assigned to Branches, $4,597,410 76

The capital of the Branches was assigned at the following periods:

Frankfort Branch, May 27, 1836, $300,000 00

Maysville Branch, July 1, 1835, $271,000 00

do. do. July 15, 1836, 129,000 00

do. do. December 7, 1836, 50,000 00

do. do. February 11, 1837, 50,000 00

do. do. August 8, do. 50,000 00

Lexington Branch, June 28, 1835, 380,000 00

do. do. July 13, 1836, 140,000 00

do. do. December 7, 1836, 65,000 00

do. do. February 11, 1837, 65,000 00

$650,000 00
BOWINGRED Branch, August 3, 1835.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Bill Disbursed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 1, 1837</td>
<td>10,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 8, 1837</td>
<td>25,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensburg Branch, July 28, 1835</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Bill Disbursed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August 8, 1837</td>
<td>25,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkinsville Branch, July 29, 1835</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Bill Disbursed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 15, 1836</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 8, 1837</td>
<td>100,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville Branch, October 26, 1837</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Bill Disbursed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>250,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 2.** What has been the aggregate amount of Discounts of the Principal Bank, at the close of each month since 1st January, 1837?

**Question 3.** What has been the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange held by the Principal Bank, at the close of each month during the same?

**Answer.** The following statement shows the aggregate amount of Bills Discounted and Bills of Exchange, and will exhibit an answer to Questions No. 2 and 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Bills Discounted</th>
<th>Bills of Exchange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 30, 1837</td>
<td>1,466,349 73</td>
<td>1,442,198 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28, &quot;</td>
<td>1,568,012 25</td>
<td>1,329,619 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31, &quot;</td>
<td>1,427,505 23</td>
<td>1,179,469 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30, &quot;</td>
<td>1,670,239 42</td>
<td>1,035,239 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, &quot;</td>
<td>1,722,814 34</td>
<td>1,060,558 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, &quot;</td>
<td>1,888,555 28</td>
<td>907,147 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31, &quot;</td>
<td>2,064,399 43</td>
<td>754,628 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31, &quot;</td>
<td>2,158,659 23</td>
<td>639,868 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30, &quot;</td>
<td>2,237,127 02</td>
<td>596,223 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31, &quot;</td>
<td>2,298,682 66</td>
<td>594,206 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30, &quot;</td>
<td>2,284,181 05</td>
<td>545,459 63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Discount line has been increased since 1st January, $817,832 32.
The Exchange line has been diminished same time.

**Question 4.** What has been the aggregate amount of the circulation of the Principal Bank, at the close of each month for the same time?

**Answer.** The aggregate circulation since the 1st of January, 1837, is exhibited in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 1837</td>
<td>856,165 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28, &quot;</td>
<td>1,015,850 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31, &quot;</td>
<td>896,555 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30, &quot;</td>
<td>690,333 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, &quot;</td>
<td>616,265 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, &quot;</td>
<td>663,175 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>712,915 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>721,975 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30,</td>
<td>857,155 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31,</td>
<td>938,600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>1,047,180 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase of circulation</td>
<td>$191,015 35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[App. to H. R. J.]
**Question 5.**—What has been the amount of the deposits of individuals, companies and corporations, at the close of each month during the same time?

**Answer.**—The aggregate amount deposits of individuals, at the close of each month, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 1837</td>
<td>153,879.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>184,343.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>199,234.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>192,812.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>168,755.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>226,695.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase of individual deposits $169,300.79.

**Question 6.**—What has been the amount of deposits of the United States and public officers at the close of each month during the same time? State them separately.

**Answer.**—This Bank has had no account with any public officer of the United States, except the Treasurer of the United States; the balances in favor of the Treasurer at the close of each month, were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 1837</td>
<td>397,050.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>837,796.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>924,457.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>887,379.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>662,612.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>399,321.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 7.**—What has been the amount due to other Banks at the close of each month, during the same time?

**Answer.**—The amount due to other Banks at the time specified, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 1837</td>
<td>417,327.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>135,948.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>269,467.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>202,183.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>324,049.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>255,729.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 8.**—What has been the amount of other liabilities of the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time, not taking into consideration the amount paid as stock?

**Answer.**—The other liabilities of the Bank, exclusive of stock and those already mentioned, consist of the contingent fund, balance of profit and loss, and the amount owing to the Bank of the United States.

The contingent fund, on the 1st January, 1837, was $74,000.00. The balance of profit and loss, $31,323.67. These items remained the same, respectively, until the 1st of July, 1837, when the contingent fund amounted to $86,416.60. Balance of profit and loss, $27,052.72.

The debt owing to Bank of United States, will be set out and explained in reply to question No. 32.
**Question 9.**—What has been the amount of gold and silver on hand, at the close of each month, during the same time, and if an increase or drain since the 18th May last, state how it occurred?

**Answer.**—The following table exhibits the amount of specie on hand, at the close of each month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Silver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>161,731 47</td>
<td>89,407 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>162,263 24</td>
<td>104,250 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>182,139 41</td>
<td>163,137 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>164,975 09</td>
<td>184,812 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>167,610 89</td>
<td>139,543 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>167,576 24</td>
<td>138,148 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>167,491 07</td>
<td>132,272 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>217,532 53</td>
<td>227,832 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>217,631 50</td>
<td>227,558 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>217,696 59</td>
<td>161,108 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>219,074 79</td>
<td>158,262 45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The foregoing table exhibits an increase of gold and silver, between the 18th day of May and 31st August, of $133,183 57, and a decrease between the 31st August and 30th November, of 68,028 01.

The increase of specie, mentioned, was occasioned by a payment made to this Bank by the Northern Bank of Kentucky on the settlement of a balance against that Bank, a large portion of which balance was caused by checks of the Treasurer of the State on the Northern Bank, in part payment of the second million of stock subscribed by the State in the Bank of Kentucky.

The decrease of specie, noted above, has been caused by the transfer of $50,000 to the Danville Branch, and by payments made, on terms deemed advantageous to the Bank, to the United States on account of the general government, and by the payment of various sums in change, for the public accommodation.

**Question 10.**—What has been the amount of the notes of other Banks, at the close of each month, during the same time?

**Answer.**—The following table exhibits the notes on hand of other Banks during the period specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>291,774 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>231,234 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>262,535 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>445,085 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>251,265 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>271,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>43,215 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>137,394 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>132,375 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>108,469 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>113,280 52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 11.**—What has been the amount due from other Banks, at the end of each month, during the same time?

**Answer.**—The amount at each specified time is exhibited in the following table; also, the amount due by the Branches to the Principal Bank in account current.
January 31, 584,955 17
February 28, 886,611 24
March 31, 345,731 21
April 30, 152,723 67
May 31, 361,936 54
June 30, 450,580 96

Amount due by the Branches to the Principal Bank, which may properly be exhibited under the above question.

January 31, 332,025 47
February 28, 322,412 01
March 31, 463,034 21
April 30, 486,137 05
May 31, 529,200 58
June 30, 499,719 79

Question 12.—What has been the other means of the Bank, at the close of each month, during the same time, including notes and other bonds? Note them separately.

Answer.—The other means of the Bank, to meet its liabilities, consist of the following:

- Real estate for banking house, $29,008 17
- Check on the Bank of South Carolina, 45,000 00
- Check of Com. Bank of New Orleans on Bank of America, under protest, 71,428 56
- Bonds of State of Kentucky per stock, 1,000,000 00
- Bonds of State Kentucky, received per Northern Bank, 250,000 00
- Bonds of the city of Louisville, 170,000 00

The above, together with the notes discounted, Bills of Exchange, amount due by other Banks, specie and notes of other Banks, constitute the means of the Bank to meet its liabilities, which will more fully appear by a statement to be appended to these answers.

Question 13.—What has been the aggregate amount of the discounts to the citizens of Louisville, and to the county of Jefferson, and to the citizens of other counties and towns, on the 30th November, 1837? State them separately.

Answer.

The aggregate amount to the citizens of Louisville, 1,938,491 00
To citizens of other towns, 117,340 00
To citizens of the country generally, including the county of Jefferson, 228,350 05

$2,284,181 05

Question 14.—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to the President and Directors of the Bank, at the close of each month, during the same time?

Question 15.—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to the firms in which the President and Directors are parties?

Answer.—The amount of discounts to President and Directors, and to the firms in which they are partners, is shown in the following table.
Discounts to
President & Di. partners.
To firms in
which they are partners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>March 1, 1837</th>
<th>April 1</th>
<th>May 1</th>
<th>June 1</th>
<th>July 1</th>
<th>August 1</th>
<th>September 1</th>
<th>October 1</th>
<th>November 1</th>
<th>December 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67,253 33</td>
<td>68,671 71</td>
<td>78,524 00</td>
<td>90,239 00</td>
<td>63,390 08</td>
<td>62,840 00</td>
<td>67,100 00</td>
<td>78,769 00</td>
<td>79,298 00</td>
<td>75,703 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>167,038 33</td>
<td>175,440 71</td>
<td>240,491 00</td>
<td>225,185 00</td>
<td>235,775 08</td>
<td>235,348 00</td>
<td>251,441 00</td>
<td>245,549 00</td>
<td>242,042 00</td>
<td>246,755 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 16.** What has been the amount owing by an equal number of the other highest customers of the Bank on the discount line, at the close of each month, during the same time.

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>March 1, 1837</th>
<th>April 1</th>
<th>May 1</th>
<th>June 1</th>
<th>July 1</th>
<th>August 1</th>
<th>September 1</th>
<th>October 1</th>
<th>November 1</th>
<th>December 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>271,529 00</td>
<td>276,187 00</td>
<td>286,108 00</td>
<td>347,939 00</td>
<td>312,986 00</td>
<td>271,529 00</td>
<td>276,187 00</td>
<td>286,108 00</td>
<td>347,939 00</td>
<td>312,986 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>August 1, 333,233 00</td>
<td>September 1, 345,684 00</td>
<td>October 1, 337,863 00</td>
<td>November 1, 333,562 00</td>
<td>December 1, 332,870 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 17.** What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank on discounts, at the close of each month, during the same time?

**Answer.** The amount was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>March 1, 1837</th>
<th>April 1</th>
<th>May 1</th>
<th>June 1</th>
<th>July 1</th>
<th>August 1</th>
<th>September 1</th>
<th>October 1</th>
<th>November 1</th>
<th>December 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>485,796 00</td>
<td>503,158 00</td>
<td>486,854 00</td>
<td>533,537 00</td>
<td>515,503 00</td>
<td>485,796 00</td>
<td>503,158 00</td>
<td>486,854 00</td>
<td>533,537 00</td>
<td>515,503 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>August 1, 533,293 00</td>
<td>September 1, 545,684 00</td>
<td>October 1, 537,863 00</td>
<td>November 1, 533,562 00</td>
<td>December 1, 532,870 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above does not include the twenty two mentioned in the two previous questions.

**Question 18.** What is the total number of debtors to the Bank on the discount line, and class them from 100 to 500, from 500 to 1,000, from 1,000 to 5,000, from 5,000 to 10,000, and so on, raising 5,000 each time.

**Answer.**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Debtors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From 100 to 500</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 to 1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 to 5,000</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 10,000</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 15,000</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,000 to 20,000</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 20,000</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Over 50,000, (deferred debt) 4. Whole number of debtors on bills discounted, 609.
QUESTION 19.—What aggregate amount has the President and Directors owed as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time? State them separately.

QUESTION 20.—What aggregate amount has an equal number of the other largest customers of the Bank, owed at the close of each month, as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange during the same time? State them separately.

QUESTION 21.—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank, as discounters and drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during the same time? State them separately.

QUESTION 22.—What has been the number of debtors to the Bank as drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month? State them separately, and class them as requested, as to the discount line.

ANSWER.—The above questions embrace all those propounded in relation to Bills of Exchange. The account of Bills of Exchange is not so kept, as to enable us to show the amount owing by the President and Directors as drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange at the end of each month, or the amount owing by others during the same time. We have, therefore, substituted a statement showing the amount owing by the President and Directors, and the firms with which they are connected; and the amount owing by an equal number not Directors or connected with them, on the 1st April, 1st July and 30th November, at which times, statements were made out for the use of the Board of Directors. These statements, although not in the form required by the committee, will perhaps, afford the explanation desired.

The following table exhibits the amount owing by the President and Directors, and the firms with which they are connected, and the amount owing by an equal number of others on the days specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>By President and Directors</th>
<th>By firms connected with them</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 1,</td>
<td>74,738 97</td>
<td>214,157 93</td>
<td>288,906 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1,</td>
<td>10,610 57</td>
<td>152,394 74</td>
<td>163,005 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>17,520 40</td>
<td>88,048 02</td>
<td>105,568 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11 others not Directors or connected with them</td>
<td>By 50 others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400,395 96</td>
<td>200,163 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>292,839 94</td>
<td>209,957 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>166,472 32</td>
<td>155,132 72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As before stated, the account is not so stated as to enable us to reply to Question 22 as propounded. The following statement shows the number of debtors according to the following classification on the 30th November, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 1000 dollars</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 1 and 2,000</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 and 3,000</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 and 4,000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Between

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interval</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 and 5,000</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 and 10,000</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 and 15,000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 and 20,000</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 and 25,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 and 30,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 and 35,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 and 40,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 and 45,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 and 60,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and 70,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 and 90,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agricultural Bank.

Whole number of discounters of Bills of Exchange 109

The whole number of drawers of Bills of Exchange is 181, of whom 102 reside in the city of Louisville, and 79 out of the city.

**Question 23.**—What has been the amount of suspended debt on the discount line, and the bill line, at the close of each month for the same time? State them separately, and what number of suits has been instituted since 1st January, 1837?

**Answer.**—As follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 1837</td>
<td>$6,152.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>$2,127.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>$2,127.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>$25,093.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31,</td>
<td>$25,093.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>$25,093.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the above sum of $25,093.19, (the present amount of suspended debt upon which suits have been instituted) $2,200 is notes discounted, and $22,893.19 Bills of Exchange. Of the amount of Bills of Exchange $10,250 was subsequently arranged, and the debt secured by mortgage upon real estate, payable in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months from ——— 1837. The whole number of suits instituted from 1st June., 1837, at which time the first suit was commenced, was thirteen.

**Question 24.**—What number of debtors to the Bank have had the payment of their debts postponed beyond the usual period of Bank contracts; and on what kind of security has the postponement been made; and why has such large accounts been suffered to accumulate, and exist in the Bank?

**Answer.**—By reference to the books it is ascertained that fourteen is the number of debtors to the Principal Bank, who have procured an extension of credit beyond the usual period of Bank accommodation. In most of these cases, the debts are secured by a lien on real estate; on the balance of them additional personal security has been given. With regard to the accumulation of discounts, about which enquiry is made, it is admitted that some accounts are larger than they ought to be, or than it was ever intended they should be, either by the Bank or the parties; but the fact of their being so, is to be ascribed to the unexpected and unparalleled commercial embarrassments which have befallen the country during the present year, the consequence of which was the dishonor of a large amount of exchange purchased during the time, particularly in the South. The acceptors being unable to pay at maturity, the bills that were drawn in good faith on the shipments of the productions of the country, suffered protest, and the bills returned upon th
individuals of whom they were purchased. These individuals, unable to pay promptly the bills thus unexpectedly returned upon them, were obliged to ask that indulgence which their situation, the safety of the debt and the embarrassed state of the country demanded. Hence the large amount of some of the debts to the Bank, and the extended time of payment. The debts thus extended are considered as entirely secure.

**Question 25.**—Has or has not the business of the Bank been transacted on good securities, and are or are not the debts well secured?

**Answer.**—It has been the object of the Directors of the Bank, in managing its affairs, to look to the entire security of the debts owing to the Bank. In their opinion the business of the Bank has been transacted on good security, and the debts owing to it, both on the discount line and that of Bills of Exchange, are regarded as perfectly secured.

**Question 26.**—What amount of debt is considered desperate; and what amount is considered doubtful; and how much, if any, has been carried to profit and loss?

**Answer.**—No portion of the debt owing to the Bank is considered desperate, nor is any portion even considered as doubtful. No amount has been carried to account of profit and loss.

**Question 27.**—What has been the discounts and premiums received each month, since the 1st of January, 1837; and what rate of exchange on the south and east, and why has exchange been so high?

**Answer.**—The following table shows the amount of discounts, premiums and interest received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Discounts.</th>
<th>Premiums.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January,</td>
<td>7,369 18</td>
<td>5,957 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>8,223 96</td>
<td>8,586 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>12,314 33</td>
<td>12,356 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>7,345 54</td>
<td>6,475 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>12,830 16</td>
<td>5,419 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>9,037 57</td>
<td>7,785 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>,</td>
<td><strong>$57,123 74</strong></td>
<td><strong>46,584 40</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Discounts.</th>
<th>Premiums.</th>
<th>Interest.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July,</td>
<td>10,157 16</td>
<td>4,795 39</td>
<td>3,154 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August,</td>
<td>10,908 71</td>
<td>3,784 27</td>
<td>278 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September,</td>
<td>11,113 64</td>
<td>5,535 21</td>
<td>530 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October,</td>
<td>10,478 92</td>
<td>4,562 46</td>
<td>74 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November,</td>
<td>9,662 98</td>
<td>2,534 60</td>
<td>575 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>,</td>
<td><strong>$52,321 41</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,211 93</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,613 95</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rate of exchange on the east, that is, on New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, has been 1 per cent from 1st January, 1837, until the 1st November, when it was reduced to par.
The rate of exchange upon New Orleans, from January until May, was 1½ per cent, at which time it was raised to 5 per cent. On the 20th November it was reduced to 3 per cent, at which it now remains. Exchange on Natchez, Mobile, and other places in the south, from 1st January to 18th May was 2 per cent, since which time it has been nominal, as no bills have been purchased by the Bank at either of these points.

The rate of exchange is always regulated by the condition of the money market, at the respective places upon which bills are drawn, and by the facilities of transmitting funds from one point to another. Exchange on New Orleans was advanced from 1½ to 5 per cent, in consequence of the high rate of exchange from New Orleans on New York, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities, which, after the general suspension of specie payments, raised from 8 to 15 per cent. It will, therefore, be seen at once, that while exchange was at so high a rate at New Orleans, that the Bank could not safely purchase on that city at a less rate than 5 per cent. When exchange was reduced on New Orleans, the rate was reduced here.

**Question 28.** Who are the President and Directors of the Bank, and what number of other officers are employed in the Bank, and what their aggregate salaries?

**Answer.**—The President and Directors are as follows: W. H. Pope, President; L. L. Shreve, A. Gray, George Keats, John I. Jacob, Wm. Anderson, P. Reinhard, W. Riddle (resigned,) James Guthrie, James Hewett and Wm. Fellowes, Directors.

The officers of the Bank, besides the President and Directors, consist of a Cashier, Teller, and seven Clerks; their aggregate salaries, including that of the President, amount to $14,300 per annum.

**Question 29.** What has been the annual expenses of the Bank and Branches, each year? State them separately.

**Answer.**

The expenses of Pr'lf B'k, from 1st Apr', 1835, to 1st Jan'y, 1836, 18,593 43

do. from 1st Jan'y, 1836, to 1st Jan'y 1837, 21,357 21

do. from 1st Jan'y, 1837, to 30th Nov'., 1837, 18,496 85

The aggregate expenses of the Branches to 1st January, 1836, 15,858 86

 do. from 1st Jan'y, 1836, to 1st Jan'y, 1837, 21,901 34

do. from 1st Jan'y 1837, to 30th Nov'., 1837, 23,324 76

Total expenses of Principal and Branches, from 1st April, 1835, to 30th November, 1837, $119,562 45

The expenses, from 1st April, 1835, to 1st January, 1836, included the expenses of engraving and printing notes, and other expenses incidental to the institution on commencing business.

**Question 30.** What dividends has the Bank declared since it commenced operations?

**Answer.**

Dividend No. 1, declared January 18, 1836, 3½ per cent, amounting to $7,500 00

Dividend No. 2, July 1st, 4 per cent, 124,196 00

Dividend No. 3, January 2nd, 4 per cent, 148,905 05

Dividend No. 4, July 1st, 1837, 3½ per cent, 144,165 93
QUESTION 31.—What dividend would the Principal Bank and each of the Branches have declared since the establishment, had they been separate institutions?

ANSWER.—The following statements show the dividend the Principal Bank and Branches would have declared, at the respective periods which dividends have been declared:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January 1, 1836</th>
<th>July, 1836</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Surplus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Bank,</td>
<td>7 per c. 7,367 79</td>
<td>5½ per c. 2,429 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort Branch,</td>
<td>4 per c. 1,867 06</td>
<td>5 per c. 869 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington Branch,</td>
<td>4 per c. 1,114 86</td>
<td>6 per c. 32 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkinsville Branch,</td>
<td>3 per c. 167 47</td>
<td>7 per c. 232 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowlinggreen Branch,</td>
<td></td>
<td>3½ per c. 118 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensburg Branch,</td>
<td>1 per c. 136 02</td>
<td>5 per c. 355 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville Branch,</td>
<td>3½ per c. 27 72</td>
<td>5 per c. 1,215 74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January, 1837</th>
<th>July, 1837</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Surplus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Bank,</td>
<td>4½ per c. 6,186 90</td>
<td>3½ per c. 5,734 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort Branch,</td>
<td>6½ per c. 835 70</td>
<td>5 per c. 1,336 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington Branch,</td>
<td>5 per c. 1,482 58</td>
<td>3½ per c. 744 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkinsville Branch,</td>
<td>5½ per c. 342 85</td>
<td>4½ per c. 94 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowlinggreen Branch,</td>
<td>4 per c. 143 95</td>
<td>5½ per c. 7,125 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensburg Branch,</td>
<td>4½ per c. 244 32</td>
<td>5½ per c. 66 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville Branch,</td>
<td>3½ per c. 577 47</td>
<td>4 per c. 126 63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The foregoing estimate of dividends is made upon the amount of capital assigned to each Branch, without taking into view the balance due by the respective Branches to the Principal Bank in account current, at the different periods of declaring dividends. The amount thus owing by the Branches is set forth in answer to question No. 11.

QUESTION 32.—What amount does the Bank owe to the United States Bank, and where is the same payable; and what amount has been paid since 1st January, 1837.

ANSWER.—The debt to the Bank of the United States originally amounted to $1,100,000, payable in four equal annual installments from 4th March, 1836, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent, payable semi-annually, at Philadelphia.

The Bank paid of the principal debt, 4th March, 1837, $275,000 00

It has also paid the following installments:

Of interest, viz:—4th September, 1836, $27,500 00
4th March, 1837, 27,500 00
4th September, 1837, 20,625 00

The balance now owing to the Bank of the United is $825,000, payable as follows, with 5 per cent interest:
4th March, 1838, 275,000 00
4th March, 1839, 275,000 00
4th March, 1840, 275,000 00

The following statement of the liabilities of the Bank, and the means to discharge these liabilities, is referred to in answer to question No. 12.
The aggregate liabilities of the Bank, exclusive of stock, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notes in circulation.</td>
<td>2,106,745 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer of United States, amount due other banks and individual deposits,</td>
<td>1,937,436 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount to Bank of United States,</td>
<td>825,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent Fund,</td>
<td>86,416 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and loss, discount and prem's,</td>
<td>212,226 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct exp's and interest paid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of United States,</td>
<td>41,361 80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The means of the Bank to meet the above, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notes discounted,</td>
<td>4,544,880 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills of Exchange,</td>
<td>1,214,551 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended debt,</td>
<td>71,877 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate,</td>
<td>55,051 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount due by other Banks,</td>
<td>821,287 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bonds,</td>
<td>1,250,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds of city of Louisville,</td>
<td>170,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold and silver,</td>
<td>754,484 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes of other Banks,</td>
<td>393,710 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checks on New Orleans and South Carolina,</td>
<td>147,990 52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excess of means over liabilities, exclusive of stock, $4,597,410 76

**QUESTION 33.**—What has been the amount of protested bills which have returned to the Bank from other States, since the first of January, 1827?

**Answer.**—The aggregate amount of bills returned under protest from other States, during the time specified, is $543,309 36.

**QUESTION 34.**—What has been the semi-annual circulation of the Bank, from the commencement to the present time?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 1836</td>
<td>1,997,070 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1, 1836</td>
<td>2,096,210 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 1837</td>
<td>1,717,580 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 4, 1837</td>
<td>1,371,100 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In answer to one portion of the enquiry made by the committee, that should the Legislature wish to place some further restrictions upon the operations of the Bank of Kentucky, in order to give additional assurances to the community that said Bank will not place herself in a situation as to be unable to resume specie payments, when the Banks of the east and the neighboring States shall have resumed; and whether it will be better to
place such restrictions upon the issues of the Bank, or upon its general business, or upon both, and what would be the objections to such a course, we submit the following remarks:

It is well known to every one that Banks exist upon their credit and the confidence of the community. Their business is to lend money, and the calculation of their managers is to operate, to some extent, upon the deposits, and their own issues, in the shape of Bank notes, taking the place of gold and silver. It is also well known to those conversant with banking, that should all the liabilities of a Bank be presented for redemption at one time, she could not meet them without calling in her resources from her borrowers. The credit and well being of any Bank depends mainly upon the good feeling of the community, and its confidence in the integrity and capacity of the officers of the institution.

It is difficult to limit the circulation of a Bank in good credit; its expansion or contraction depends upon a variety of circumstances, and without any enlargement or diminution of its business, its circulation may be materially enlarged or diminished. Thus, should the amount of individual deposits and balances on account of collections for or from other Banks be increased, the circulation will be decreased, while the liabilities of the Bank, compared with its resources, will be the same, and changed only in name. Should depositors withdraw their deposits, or other institutions check on collections made for their account, the circulation of the Bank will, of course, be increased without any increase of liability. For instance, the circulation of the Bank of Kentucky has increased $430,000 within the space of 90 days, while the business of the Bank, in loans and discounts, were increased in the same time only $47,000. This arose from the diminution of public and private deposits, from settlements with creditor Banks, and from an increased amount of the notes of other Banks taken on deposit from customers and checked out in the notes of this Bank.

Should the Legislature think proper to impose any additional restrictions upon the issues of this Bank, and limit her circulation to a specific amount, her means of extending facilities to the exporters of the produce of the country would be materially lessened. Thus restricted, she would, of course, decline the purchase of Bills of Exchange upon points where she could not immediately avail herself of their proceeds. She would also decline making collections for other Banks, and receiving in payment, or on deposit, any notes other than her own.

It is a very common error, in looking at the ability of a Bank, to reckon only her circulation against her, while her deposits and other liabilities may exceed her circulation, and to regard as her means of payment, only her specie and notes of other Banks, without reference to notes discounted and Bills of Exchange. Should a Bank be required by law to keep her circulation below a given amount, she might be compelled to pay her depositors in specie, unless they would agree to take the notes of other Banks, or checks upon other indebted Banks. This would necessarily be the case with the Bank of Kentucky, should the Legislature restrict her issues to the point at which they now are—say two millions of dollars.

In 1836, the circulation of the Bank of Kentucky was at its highest point, (about $2,300,000,) and we would suppose that, in general, it might range in and about $2,000,000, which we consider healthy and as large as we wish it; still we might, at times, be compelled to extend it, without any
increase of the business of the Bank or its liabilities, or any diminution of its means. If the Legislature will examine the means of the Bank of Kentucky, (as set forth in the statement herewith furnished,) which may be considered immediately available, or available at a slight loss, consisting of specie, notes of other Banks, State and city bonds, and balances due from other Banks, it will be seen that they amount to nearly as much as the whole of her liabilities. The note holder, or other creditor of the Bank, can, therefore, suffer no loss, without supposing an almost total bankruptcy of the borrowers from the Bank.

The State is a large stockholder in this Bank, and of course, the Legislature will place no unwise or unnecessary restrictions upon its business. While, therefore, we believe that the circulation of this Bank will not be increased to any considerable extent, still, we believe any restriction to be unnecessary and impolitic.

Should it be deemed necessary to place any restriction upon the amount of loans and discounts, that can, with more propriety, be done, as such a restriction would, of itself, operate to the reduction of the circulation. With a capital of four and a half millions, the operations of this Bank are only about six millions; while, agreeably to the charter, they might be extended to nine millions, or double the amount of capital.

The business of the Bank has been extended within the last four months, principally in aid of exporters of live stock to the east and the south, being an interest which the Bank felt under every obligation to aid, asking as it does, such assistance only once in the year. The present business cannot be curtailed, unless the Bank withhold all aid from the shippers of pork, and other exporters of the produce of the country.

It is certainly not the wish of the Directors of this Bank to extend her operations; but, on the contrary, to reduce them as far as the circumstances of the community will permit. They feel a deep and abiding interest in the prosperity and usefulness of the institution. In managing its affairs, with the probity and integrity due to their own characters, they are determined so to act, that while they endeavor to do justice to the community, as well as the stockholders, to be prepared to resume specie payments with any of their neighboring Banks.
No. 8.

HOPKINSVILLE BRANCH OF BANK OF KENTUCKY.


Answers to certain interrogatories propounded to the Branch of the Bank of Kentucky at Hopkinsville, by a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Question 1.—What has been the aggregate amount of the discounts at your Branch, at the close of each month, since 1st January, 1837?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>165,640 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>154,463 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>194,630 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>217,971 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>232,253 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>240,464 71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 2.—What has been the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange held by your office, at the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>122,863 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>125,563 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>107,497 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>80,512 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>47,608 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>32,268 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 3.—What has been the amount of the circulation at the close of each month, for the same time, at your office?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>92,980 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>96,415 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>88,190 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>86,900 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>91,055 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>63,810 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 4.—What has been the aggregate amount of the deposits of individuals, at the end of each month, during same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>40,761 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>24,488 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>32,413 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>20,736 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>19,226 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>13,550 96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question 5.—What has been the amount of the deposits of the United States and public officers, at the end of each month, during the same time? Note them separately.

Answer.—None.

Question 6.—What has been the amount due other Banks, at the end of each month, during same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>76,891.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>66,841.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>97,096.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>101,715.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>72,712.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>96,577.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>104,009.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>1,817.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>1,223.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>1,223.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>3,144.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 7.—What has been the amount of the other liabilities of the Bank, at the end of each month, during same time, not taking into consideration the amount paid as stock?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>302.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>208.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>1,409.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>210.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>87.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>87.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 8.—What has been the amount of the gold and silver on hand, at the end of each month, during same time; and if any increase or decrease since the 18th day of May, state how it occurred?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>40,741.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>42,546.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>43,162.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>49,115.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>52,164.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>52,949.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>53,548.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>53,958.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>54,147.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>54,646.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>55,297.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase since 18th May, $5,421.53. The increase of specie occurred from the ordinary business of the Bank. It has been gradually on the increase since the suspension, and is now in amount, 55,647.47 —increase, since 30th November, $349.77. We have in no instance given a premium for specie.

Question 9.—What has been the amount of the notes of other Banks on hand, at the end of each month, during same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>2,295.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>1,210.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>1,289.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>785.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>940.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>815.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>2,980.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>4,720.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>1,183.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>864.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>778.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**QUESTION 10.**—What has been the amount due from other Banks, at the end of each month, during same time?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>950.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>15,134.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>14,050.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>572.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>1,289.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUESTION 11.**—What has been the other means of the Bank, at the end of each month, including State Bonds and other bonds? Note them separately.

**ANSWER.**—None.

**QUESTION 12.**—What has been the amount of discounts to the citizens of Hopkinsville, what to the citizens of Christian county, and what to the citizens of other counties and towns, on the 30th November last?

**ANSWER.**—To the citizens of Hopkinsville, $72,046 06; Christian county, 68,118.50; Russellville, 7,365 00; Logan, 2,230 00; Eddyville, 9,311.50; Todd, 22,410 00; Greenville, 2,450 00; Elkton, 4,636 00; Mauldin, 4,583 00; Hopkins, 3,027 40; Princeton, 6,170 00; Trigg, 6,855 50; Hardin, 2,036 00; Madisonville, 4,585 00; Hopkins, 3,027 00; Princeton, 6,170 00; Trigg, 6,855 50; State of Tennessee, 2,750.

**QUESTION 13.**—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to the President and Directors, at the close of each month, since the 1st of January, 1837?

**ANSWER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Discounts</th>
<th>Bills Exchange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1837</td>
<td>12,713.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>12,713.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>11,688.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>11,688.00</td>
<td>4,096.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>11,688.00</td>
<td>4,375.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>3,200.00</td>
<td>375.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July,</td>
<td>3,800.00</td>
<td>375.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August,</td>
<td>4,450.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September,</td>
<td>4,450.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October,</td>
<td>4,450.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November,</td>
<td>4,450.00</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUESTION 14.**—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to an equal number of the other largest debtors to the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?

**ANSWER.**—Nine of the largest debtors, (that being the number of Directors,) owed on

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount owed</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>39,600.00</td>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>50,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>40,430.00</td>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>52,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>41,210.00</td>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>55,506.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>43,261.00</td>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>59,320.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>46,500.00</td>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>61,531.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>48,183.99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUESTION 15.—What aggregate amount have the President and Directors owed as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, at close of each month, during same time? Note them separately.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>8,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>8,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>8,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>8,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>12,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>4,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>4,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>8,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>8,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>8,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>4,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 16.—What amount did an equal number of the largest discounters of the Bank owe, at the close of each month, as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, during same time?

ANSWER.—Nine of the largest customers of the Bank, as drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, owed on

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>48,043 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>44,482 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>52,933 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>31,646 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>52,933 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>12,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>13,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>14,543 35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of debtors after August fell short of nine in number.

QUESTION 17.—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank on discounts, at the close of each month, during same time?

ANSWER.—The aggregate amount owing by fifty of our largest customers is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>94,463 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>92,320 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>109,847 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>134,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>136,912 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>94,463 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>130,948 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>136,052 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>134,076 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>134,026 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>129,596 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31</td>
<td>129,596 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 18.—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank, as discounters and drawers on Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time?

ANSWER.—Our business has been done here by drawers of Bills on their own account; they were, therefore, in all cases, owing as drawers, and fifty of the largest drawers of bills, owed in the aggregate, on

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>117,469 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>111,436 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>87,189 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>80,512 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>47,608 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>32,268 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>47,608 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>80,512 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>52,933 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>32,268 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>32,268 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 19.—What is the total number of debtors on the discount line?

ANSWER.—The total number on the 30th November last was 267.

[App. to H. R. J.]
**Question 20.**—What is the total number of discounters of Bills of Exchange.

**Answer.**—The total number, at this time, of Bills of Exchange belonging to the Bank, is seven.

- Number of debtors from 100 to 500: 166
- Number of debtors from 500 to 1,000: 33
- Number of debtors from 1,000 to 5,000: 61
- Number of debtors from 5,000 to 10,000: 7

We have no debts amounting to $10,000.

**Question 21.**—What has been the amount of the suspended debt on the discount and bill line, at the close of each month, since the 1st of January, 1837? Note them separately; and how many suits have been instituted at the same time?

**Answer.**—We have not permitted any bill to lie over after due and returned, any length of time, but have always required them to be arranged at once, and have, in no instance, failed. We have brought only two suits since 1st January, 1837: on them judgments have been obtained. Two other notes, added to these two on which suit is brought, fell due 13th and 16th November last, after all the courts had passed. Suits have not yet been instituted, though will be in a few days, if not arranged.

**Amount of suspended debt on**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>750 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>750 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>300 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 22.**—Has, or has not, the discount and business of the Bank been transacted on sureties, and are the debts due the Bank considered sure and safe?

**Answer.**—The Board, here, held a special session about the first of the present month, and examined every note on the discount line separately, and came to the conclusion that the debts were all secure—none even doubtful. In which opinion I concur.

**Question 23.**—Who are the President and Directors of the Bank?


**Question 24.**—What number of officers are employed at the Bank, and what is their aggregate compensation?

**Answer.**—Cashier, 1,000; Clerk, 750; Porter, 300; aggregate, 2,050. The President receives 300—making altogether, 2,350.

**Question 25.**—What has been the amount received each month as discounts, since 1st January, 1837?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>975 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>351 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>736 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>1,407 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>1,504 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>617 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUESTION 26.—What has been the amount of premiums on exchange, each month, during the same time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Premiums</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>927 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>118 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>308 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>403 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>70 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>20 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>3 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>68 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>8 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>227 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 30</td>
<td>115 85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer.

REUBEN ROWLAND, Cashier.

---

No. 9.

BOWLINGGREEN BRANCH OF BANK OF KENTUCKY.

Questions put to the Branch of the Bank of Kentucky at Bowlinggreen, on the 15th December, 1837, by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

QUESTION 1.—What has been the aggregate amount of the Discounts at your Branch, at the close of each month, since 1st January, 1837?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Discounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 1837</td>
<td>97,674 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>123,647 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>129,354 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>133,512 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>147,343 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>133,355 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>141,095 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>157,766 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>166,313 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>168,935 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>173,282 02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer.

QUESTION 2.—What has been the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange held by your Bank at the close of each month during same time?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Bills of Exchange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 1837</td>
<td>41,520 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>57,522 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>60,519 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>65,059 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>57,762 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>39,550 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>37,657 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>17,886 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>13,433 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>10,706 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>8,883 33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer.

QUESTION 3.—What has been the amount of the circulation of your Bank, at the close of each month, for same time?
January, 1837, 49,655 00 | July, 72,935 00
February, 79,820 00 | August, 93,860 00
March, 73,235 00 | September, 71,785 00
April, 72,580 00 | October, 69,455 00
May, 82,355 00 | November, 79,740 00
June, 51,930 00

QUESTION 4.—What has been the aggregate amount of Deposits of individuals at the end of each month during same time?

Answer.

January, 1837, 10,484 09 | July, 21,988 81
February, 12,739 94 | August, 5,837 62
March, 12,247 37 | September, 15,906 43
April, 11,067 02 | October, 23,219 69
May, 15,597 57 | November, 29,611 87
June, 31,454 00

QUESTION 5.—What has been the amount of the Deposits of the United States and public officers, at the end of each month during same time?

Answer.—Nothing.

QUESTION 6.—What has been the amount due other Banks, at the end of each month during same time?

Answer.

January, 1837, 25,999 67 | July, 47,620 15
February, 18,978 75 | August, 5,784 12
March, 46,125 82 | September, 19,364 32
April, 55,201 00 | October, 29,784 67
May, 61,658 67 | November, 8,103 31
June, 82,268 34

QUESTION 7.—What has been the amount of the other liabilities of the Bank, at the end of each month during same time—not taking into consideration the amount paid as stock?

Answer.

January, 1837, 1,168 87 | July, 583 08
February, 2,831 07 | August, 1,852 95
March, 3,801 58 | September, 2,902 24
April, 12,131 61 | October, 4,175 36
May, 5,695 28 | November, 4,939 97
June, 76 76

QUESTION 8.—What has been the amount of Gold and Silver on hand at the end of each month during same time, and if any increase or decrease since 18th May last, state how it occurred?

Answer.

January, 1837, 20,927 38 | July, 32,004 08
February, 21,425 63 | August, 32,156 96
March, 22,670 86 | September, 32,176 22
April, 32,112 07 | October, 32,432 08
May, 31,563 58 | November, 32,574 86
June, 31,865 25
QUESTION 9.—What has been the amount of notes of other Banks on hand at the end of each month during the same time?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1837</td>
<td>25,045 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>9,395 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>14,085 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>12,875 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>20,155 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>48,735 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>26,605 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>10,705 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>19,940 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>36,185 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>25,950 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 10.—What has been the amount due from other Banks at the end of each month for same time?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1837</td>
<td>780 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>405 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>5,509 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>3,902 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2,652 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>7,254 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>877 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>9,079 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>214 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>467 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>nothing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 11.—What has been the other means of the Bank at the end of each month, during same time?

**Answer.**—None.

QUESTION 12.—What has been the amount of discounts to the citizens of Bowling green, and what to the citizens of Warren county, and what to the citizens of other counties and towns, on the 30th November last? Note them separately.

**Answer.—**To the citizens of Bowling green, $57,719 62; citizens of Warren county, $1,046 07; citizens of Logan county, $24,177 57; citizens of Edmonson county, $2,861 75; citizens of Allen county, $14,038; citizens of Muhlenburg county, $3,220; citizens of Hardin county, $128; citizens of Simpson county, $7,696; citizens of Todd county, $38; citizens of Hart county, $620; citizens of Butler county, $3,996 67; citizens of Christian county, $1400; citizens of Barren county, $4,515 48; citizens of Ohio county, $365; State of Mississippi, endorsers in Warren county, $1,106 50.

QUESTION 13.—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to the President and Directors of the Bank, at the close of each month since 1st January, 1837?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1837</td>
<td>5,364 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>5,460 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>5,372 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>5,472 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>8,190 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>2,540 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>4,296 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>4,135 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>9,710 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>5,340 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>3,104 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to an equal number of the other largest debtors to the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?
January, 1837, 11,043.63 | July, 7,431.00
February, 19,384.97 | August, 20,282.21
March, 8,856.00 | September, 18,308.50
April, 11,820.00 | October, 20,694.15
May, 19,011.77 | November, 10,663.00
June, 19,070.00

Question 15.—What aggregate amount has the President and Directors owed as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.

January, 1837, 2,250.81 | April, 8,722.20
February, 1,500.00 | May, -
March, 5,000.00 | June, 2,673.83
Other months, nothing.

Question 16.—What amount did an equal number of the largest discounters of the Bank owe, at the close of each month, as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, during same time?

Answer.

January, 1837, 1,450.00 | July, 4,956.92
February, 14,801.57 | August, 2,500.00
March, 8,903.41 | September, 1,000.00
April, 3,800.00 | October, 2,250.00
May, 3,250.00 | November, 1,500.00
June, 513.16 |

Question 17.—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank on discount, at the close of each month, during same time? Note them separately.

Answer.

January, 1837, 69,979.69 | July, 108,325.09
February, 91,834.18 | August, 121,384.12
March, 95,211.32 | September, 128,382.20
April, 98,683.71 | October, 120,984.49
May, 107,863.82 | November, 120,173.90
June, 99,878.15 |

Question 18.—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank as discounters and drawers on Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time? Note them separately?

Answer.—This question is answered by tabular statement made in answer to the second question. Our whole customers on the bill line is 24, since 1st January, 1837.

Question 19.—What is the total number of debtors on the Discount line—and class your debts from $100 to 500, from 500 to 1,000 from 1,000, to 5,000, from 5,000 to 10,000, from 10,000 to 15,000, from 15,000 to 20,000, from 20,000 to 25,000, from 25,000 to 30,000, from 30,000 to 35,000, from 35,000 to 40,000, from 40,000 to 50,000, from 50,000 upwards?

Answer.—Total number of debtors on discount line is 198.


From 100 to 500 is 124
“ 500 to 1,000 is 34
“ 1,000 to 5,000 is 37
“ 5,000 to 10,000 is 1
“ 10,000 to 15,000 is 2

And no debts on Discount line exceeding 15,000.

Question 20.—What is the total number of Discounters of Bills of Exchange? Class them as the debtors on the discount-line.

Answer.—The total number of Bills of Exchange is six.

From 100 to 500 is 2
“ 500 to 1,000 is 1
“ 1,000 to 5,000 is 3

No Bill of Exchange discounted exceeding 5,000 dollars.

Question 21.—What has been the amount of suspended debt on the discount and bill line, at the close of each month, since the 1st January, 1837? Note them separately. And how many suits have been instituted during same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sums of Suspended Debt on Discount line.</th>
<th>Bills of Exchange.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1837,</td>
<td>1,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>1,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>1,680 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>1,680 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>1,680 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>480 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July,</td>
<td>580 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August,</td>
<td>580 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September,</td>
<td>980 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October,</td>
<td>780 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November,</td>
<td>1,320 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But one suit has been instituted since the 1st January, 1837, and that for $100.

Question 22.—Has or has not the discounts and business of the Bank been transacted on safe sureties, and are the debts due the Bank considered safe and sure?

Answer.—The discounts and business of the Bank has been done with special regard to the solvency of the sureties; and it is believed that every debt due the Bank is well secured.

Question 23.—Who are the President and Directors of the Bank?


Question 24.—What number of officers are employed at the Bank, and what is their aggregate compensation?

Answer.—There are two—a Cashier and Clerk, and their aggregate compensation is $1800 per annum, exclusive of the President's salary of $300 per annum.
Question 25.—What has been the amount received as discounts, each month, since the 1st January, 1837?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month, 1837</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>725.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1,068.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>427.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>539.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>992.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>1,021.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>4,765.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>1,949.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>949.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>1,210.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>647.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase of gold and silver has occurred by par exchanges and a regular course of business at the time.

It is proper that we should report that two of the Directors are connected with mercantile establishments, which have had accommodations to a considerable amount not included in the amount of discounts to the President and Directors, reported in answer to the 8th question.

JAMES HINES,  
JAS. T. DONALDSON,  
JOHN MARSHALL,  
Committee of Directors.

No. 10.

DANVILLE BRANCH OF BANK OF KENTUCKY.

Questions put to the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Danville, on the 15th day of December, 1837, by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Answers to which are respectfully annexed:

Question 1.—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts of your Bank, at the close of each month, since the 1st January, 1837?

Answer.—From the 26th October, (the day on which this Branch commenced operations,) to the 30th day of November, inclusive, 110,856 89.
QUESTION 2.—What has been the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange held by your Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.—From the 26th of October to the 30th of November, inclusive, $8,253 32.

QUESTION 3.—What has been the amount of circulation of your Bank, at the close of each month, for the same time?

Answer.—On the 30th November, 68,610.

QUESTION 4.—What has been the aggregate amount of deposits of individuals, at the end of each month, during same time?

Answer.—On the 30th November, 37,646 08.

QUESTION 5.—What has been the amount of deposits of the United States and public officers, at the end of each month, during same time? State them separately.

Answer.—No deposits made.

QUESTION 6.—What has been the amount due other Banks, at the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.—On the 30th November, 4,892 54.

QUESTION 7.—What has been the amount of other liabilities of the Bank, at the end of each month, during same time; not taking into consideration the amount paid as stock.

Answer.—None—with the exception of a bill for repairs to banking house.

QUESTION 8.—What has been the amount of gold and silver on hand, at the end of each month, during the same time; and if any increase or decrease since the 18th of May last, how it occurred?

Answer.—On hand the 30th November—silver, 51,609 37, being an increase of 609 37, accruing by individual deposits.

QUESTION 9.—What has been the amount of the notes of other Banks on hand, at the end of each month, during the same time?

Answer.—On the 30th of November, viz: Bank of Kentucky and Branches, 85,750; other Banks, 2,920—in all 88,700.

QUESTION 10.—What has been the amount due from other Banks, at the end of each month, during the same time?

Answer.—On the 30th November, 2,467 75.

QUESTION 11.—What has been the other means of the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.—None.

QUESTION 12.—What was the amount of discounts to the citizens of Danville, and what to the citizens of Mercer county, and what to the citizens of other counties and towns, on the 30th November, 1837? Note them separately.

Answer.—In Danville, 13,600, and vicinity, 4,400—making 18,000. Harrodsburg, 14,700; vicinity, 3,500—making 18,200. Mercer county, exclusive of the above, 19,881 89—making altogether, 56,081 89. Lincoln county, viz: Stanford, 6,725; the county, 25,350—making 32,075. Gar-

38 [App. to H. R. I.]
rard county, viz: Lancaster, 3,300; the county, 14,650—making 17,950. Washington county, 900; Casey, 300; Pulaski, 750; Russell, 1,000; Marion, 500; Adair, 300; Rockcastle, 600; Clay, 400.

**Question 13.** What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to the President and Directors at the Bank, at the close of each month, since 1st of January, 1837?

**Answer.** On the 30th November, 3,100.

**Question 14.** What has been the amount of discounts to an equal number of the other largest debtors to the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?

**Answer.** On the 30th November, 13,500.

**Question 15.** What aggregate amount has the President and Directors owed as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during the same time? State them separately.

**Answer.** As discounter, one bill of 200; as drawers, nothing.

**Question 16.** What amount did an equal number of the largest customers of the Bank owe, at the close of each month, as drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, during same time?

**Answer.** On the 30th November, 8,053 32.

**Question 17.** What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank on discounts, at the close of each month, during same time.

**Answer.** On the 30th November, 55,891.

**Question 18.** What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank as discounters and drawers of Bills of exchange, at the close of each month, during the same time? Note them separately.

**Answer.** On the 30th of November our customers in Bills of Exchange numbered only ten; amount, $253 32, as already stated.

**Question 19.** What is the total number of debtors on the discount line?

**Answer.** 179 to 30th November, inclusive, viz: 105 from $100 to 500; 62, from $500 to 1,000; 12, from 1,000 to 1,500.

**Question 20.** What is the total number of discounters of Bills of Exchange?

**Answer.** 10, ending with November, viz: 4, from $100 to 500; 5, from 500 to 1,000; and 1, of 3,000.

**Question 21.** What has been the amount of suspended debt on the discount line and bill line, at the close of each month, since the 1st of January, 1837? Note them separately; and how many suits have been instituted during same time?

**Answer.** No suspended debt—of course, no suit.

**Question 22.** Has or has not the discounts and business of the Bank been discounted on safe sureties, and are the debts due the Bank considered sure and safe?

**Answer.** Every debt is so considered.

**Question 23.** Who are the President and Directors of the Bank?

**Answer.** James Barbour, President; Charles Henderson, Michael J. Youce, Joseph Weisiger, and Joshua F. Bell, (Danville,) Samuel Daviess, and C. M. Cunningham, (Harrodsburg,) William Craig, (Lincoln,) and Thomas Vaughn, (Garrard,) Directors.

**Question 24.** What number of officers are employed at the Bank, and what is their aggregate compensation?
**No. 11.**

**MAYSVILLE BRANCH OF BANK OF KENTUCKY.**

### Answer to Question 1.—Notes Discounted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 1, 1837</td>
<td>427,011 75</td>
<td>August 2,</td>
<td>561,547 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1</td>
<td>502,011 24</td>
<td>&quot; 30,</td>
<td>582,254 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 29</td>
<td>510,896 28</td>
<td>September 27,</td>
<td>597,490 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>516,726 14</td>
<td>November 1,</td>
<td>581,002 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 31</td>
<td>513,114 06</td>
<td>&quot; 30,</td>
<td>610,392 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>562,030 27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Answer to Question 2.—Amount of Bills of Exchange.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 1, 1837</td>
<td>222,767 52</td>
<td>August 2,</td>
<td>23,890 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1</td>
<td>219,056 71</td>
<td>&quot; 30,</td>
<td>23,932 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 29</td>
<td>197,539 00</td>
<td>September 27,</td>
<td>44,813 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>108,723 54</td>
<td>November 1,</td>
<td>98,881 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 31</td>
<td>75,497 60</td>
<td>&quot; 30,</td>
<td>131,177 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>33,152 37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Answer to Question 3.—Circulation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 1, 1837</td>
<td>143,810 00</td>
<td>August 2,</td>
<td>94,140 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1</td>
<td>193,520 00</td>
<td>&quot; 30,</td>
<td>94,140 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 29</td>
<td>203,785 00</td>
<td>September 27,</td>
<td>115,185 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>138,095 00</td>
<td>November 1,</td>
<td>150,320 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 31</td>
<td>100,735 00</td>
<td>&quot; 30,</td>
<td>161,455 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>96,385 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Answer to Question 4.—Individual deposits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>January 1, 1837</th>
<th>August 2, 1837</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>72,233</td>
<td>73,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>77,201</td>
<td>47,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 29</td>
<td>60,789</td>
<td>53,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>66,007</td>
<td>58,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 31</td>
<td>56,432</td>
<td>91,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>65,892</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Answer to Question 6.—Due other Banks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>January 1, 1837</th>
<th>August 2, 1837</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>47,917</td>
<td>35,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>54,637</td>
<td>31,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 29</td>
<td>86,462</td>
<td>34,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>88,161</td>
<td>32,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 31</td>
<td>98,007</td>
<td>52,037</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Answer to Question 8.—Gold and silver.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>January 1, 1837</th>
<th>August 2, 1837</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>29,706</td>
<td>34,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>27,616</td>
<td>33,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 29</td>
<td>34,322</td>
<td>33,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>33,782</td>
<td>33,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 31</td>
<td>33,816</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Decrease in gold and silver since May last, occurred by paying special deposits.

### Answer to Question 9.—Notes of other Banks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>January 1, 1837</th>
<th>August 2, 1837</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>17,210</td>
<td>34,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>13,695</td>
<td>11,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 29</td>
<td>36,690</td>
<td>27,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>45,210</td>
<td>63,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 31</td>
<td>60,300</td>
<td>45,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>75,645</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Answer to Question 10.—Due other Banks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>January 1, 1837</th>
<th>August 2, 1837</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>21,558</td>
<td>20,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>18,553</td>
<td>51,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 29</td>
<td>23,870</td>
<td>43,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>64,185</td>
<td>45,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 31</td>
<td>45,719</td>
<td>42,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>28,500</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Answer to Question 21.—Notes in suit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>January 1, 1837</th>
<th>August 2, 1837</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>6,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>7,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 29</td>
<td>5,292</td>
<td>7,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>6,018</td>
<td>11,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 31</td>
<td>6,018</td>
<td>9,792</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bills of Exchange in suit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>January 1, 1837</th>
<th>August 2, 1837</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 29</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ 31</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of suits instituted is 13.
Answer to Question 25.—Discounts received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Discount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Discount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 1, 1837</td>
<td>3,302 40</td>
<td>August 2, 1837</td>
<td>1,957 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1, 1837</td>
<td>3,802 61</td>
<td>&quot; 30, 1837</td>
<td>2,422 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 29, 1837</td>
<td>1,569 07</td>
<td>September 27, 1837</td>
<td>2,336 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3, 1837</td>
<td>2,294 39</td>
<td>November 1, 1837</td>
<td>4,525 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 31, 1837</td>
<td>2,280 22</td>
<td>&quot; 30, 1837</td>
<td>3,806 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 1837</td>
<td>5,866 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer to Question 26.—Premiums received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Premium</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Premium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 1, 1837</td>
<td>1,881 73</td>
<td>August 2, 1837</td>
<td>109 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1, 1837</td>
<td>546 55</td>
<td>&quot; 30, 1837</td>
<td>193 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 29, 1837</td>
<td>389 83</td>
<td>September 27, 1837</td>
<td>2,596 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3, 1837</td>
<td>370 28</td>
<td>November 1, 1837</td>
<td>3,541 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 31, 1837</td>
<td>182 36</td>
<td>&quot; 30, 1837</td>
<td>2,060 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 1837</td>
<td>186 77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer to Question 12.

Discounts to the citizens of Maysville on the 30th Nov. 1837, 282,993 66
- to do. Mason county, 194,643 14
- to do. Cities, towns and counties, 232,467 51

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Discount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 1837</td>
<td>57,537 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28, 1837</td>
<td>22,746 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31, 1837</td>
<td>20,218 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30, 1837</td>
<td>24,661 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1837</td>
<td>20,714 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 1837</td>
<td>71,214 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

President and Directors discounts, with partnerships, on 30th November, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Discount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 1837</td>
<td>33,389 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28, 1837</td>
<td>45,289 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31, 1837</td>
<td>41,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30, 1837</td>
<td>39,600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1837</td>
<td>48,050 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 1837</td>
<td>60,300 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer to Question 14.—On the 30th November, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Discount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 1837</td>
<td>57,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28, 1837</td>
<td>57,100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31, 1837</td>
<td>57,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30, 1837</td>
<td>63,100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1837</td>
<td>62,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 1837</td>
<td>68,181 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Answer to Question 15.**—The President and Directors as drawers and discounters of Bills, on 30th November, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>14,295 00</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
<td>5,400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>24,719 00</td>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>4,400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>22,769 00</td>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>5,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>21,284 00</td>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>3,240 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>11,700 00</td>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>5,040 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Same with partnerships on 30th November.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>36,340 00</td>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>5,208 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>36,340 00</td>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>2,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>35,500 00</td>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>19,808 00</td>
<td>October 31,</td>
<td>5,735 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>12,208 00</td>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>5,735 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>12,000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer to Question 16.**—On 30th November, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>27,440 00</td>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>12,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>27,440 00</td>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>10,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>24,200 00</td>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>25,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>18,100 00</td>
<td>October 31,</td>
<td>33,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>16,200 00</td>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>33,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>12,000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer to Question 17.**—Fifty largest discounters on Notes, on 30th November, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31</td>
<td>167,288 00</td>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>302,659 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>168,388 00</td>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>313,763 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>187,961 00</td>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>332,213 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>197,689 00</td>
<td>October 31,</td>
<td>330,023 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>203,155 00</td>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>336,989 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>288,765 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer to Question 18.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 31, 1837</td>
<td>137,379 00</td>
<td>July 31,</td>
<td>23,890 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 28</td>
<td>131,469 00</td>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>23,932 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>118,526 00</td>
<td>September 30</td>
<td>44,813 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>76,474 00</td>
<td>October 31,</td>
<td>70,462 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>61,285 00</td>
<td>November 30,</td>
<td>88,723 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>33,890 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer to Question 19.**—Total number of debtors on the discount line classed, on the 30th November, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number From</th>
<th>100 to 500</th>
<th>500 to 1,000</th>
<th>1,000 to 5,000</th>
<th>5,000 to 10,000</th>
<th>10,000 to 15,000</th>
<th>15,000 to 20,000</th>
<th>20,000 to 25,000</th>
<th>25,000 to 30,000</th>
<th>35,000 to 40,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 429
Answer to Question 20.—Total number of debtors or discounters of Bills of Exchange, on 30th November 1837—classed.

Number from 100 to 500 13
" 500 to 1,000 23
" 1,000 to 5,000 50

86

Maysville Branch of the Bank of Ky.

December 23, 1837.

The undersigned, a Committee to whom was referred, by the Board, the list of questions, 26 in number, put to this Branch by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly, respectfully report for answers the statements annexed, numbered agreeably to the heads of enquiry to which they respectively respond, has been prepared by the discount Clerk of the Branch. For answers to the interrogatories, not embraced in the statements, your Committee respectfully responds as follows, viz:

To the 5th question—none. To the 7th question—none. To the 11th question—none.

To the 22d question.—A committee of this Board, since the 30th of November last, examined the list of debts owing to the Branch, and reported to the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, "that they consider the debts entirely secure, with the exception of $1,184 33, which they deem doubtful."


Answer to Question 24.—Four officers, including the President, employed; aggregate annual compensation, four thousand dollars.

Respectfully submitted.

A. M. JANUARY,
MARSHALL KEY,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
THOMAS Y. PAYNE, \{Com'tee.}
**No. 12.**

**LEXINGTON BRANCH OF BANK OF KENTUCKY.**

Questions put to the Lexington Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, on the 11th day of December, 1837, by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

**Question 1.**—What has been the aggregate amount of the discounts of your Bank, at the close of each month, since the 1st January, 1837?

**Answer.**—Amount of discounts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1837</td>
<td>527,135.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>622,706.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>630,401.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>668,582.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>686,868.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>671,761.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>697,374.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>745,904.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>737,899.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>721,130.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>700,564.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer.**—Amount of Bills of Exchange.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1837</td>
<td>471,363.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>404,763.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>373,439.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>311,776.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>260,023.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>181,701.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>139,701.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>156,511.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>195,622.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>312,888.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>398,375.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 3.**—What has been the amount of circulation of your Bank, at the close of each month, for the same time?

**Answer.**—Circulation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1837</td>
<td>409,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>398,235.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>417,170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>370,920.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>327,555.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>251,035.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>221,405.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>278,645.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>307,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>401,445.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>357,815.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer.**—Individual Deposits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1837</td>
<td>137,406.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>173,353.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>160,775.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>135,972.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>140,709.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>127,115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>137,057.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>157,300.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>129,889.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>129,671.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>149,943.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**QUESTION 5.**—What has been the amount of the deposits of the United States and public officers, at the end of each month, during the same time? Note them separately.

**Answer.**—Neither the United States nor any of its officers have had deposits in this Bank, at any time since it went into operation.

**QUESTION 6.**—What has been the amount due other Banks, at the end of each month, during same time?

**Answer.**—Amount due other Banks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>125,682.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>145,772.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>168,643.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>98,903.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>76,841.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>104,718.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>121,483.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>113,069.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>125,688.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>95,430.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>108,115.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUESTION 7.**—What has been the amount of the other liabilities of the Bank, at the end of each month, during same time, not taking into consideration the amount paid as stock?

**Answer.**—None.

**QUESTION 8.**—What has been the amount of the gold and silver on hand, at the end of each month, during same time; and if any increase or decrease since the 18th day of May, state how it occurred?

**Answer.**—Amount of Gold and Silver.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>77,131.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>76,171.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>75,038.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>73,908.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>73,908.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>74,551.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>75,350.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>75,885.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>75,885.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>76,123.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>76,126.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUESTION 9.**—What has been the amount of the notes of other Banks on hand, at the end of each month, during same time?

**Answer.**—Notes of other Banks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>33,046.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>25,016.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>125,517.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>135,321.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>123,813.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>77,630.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>92,277.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>39,802.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>36,983.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>28,352.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>20,863.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUESTION 10.**—What has been the amount due from other Banks, at the end of each month, during same time?

**Answer.**—Due from Banks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>131,133.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>167,849.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>120,900.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>65,743.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>50,826.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>77,250.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>99,295.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>171,539.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>146,646.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>141,598.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>67,285.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[App. to H. R. J.]
QUESTION 11.—What has been the other means of the Bank, at the end of each month, during same time?

QUESTION 12.—What has been the amount of discounts to the citizens of Lexington, and what to the citizens of Fayette county, and what to the citizens of other counties and towns, on the 30th November last? Note them separately.

ANSWER.—The amount of discounts to the citizens of Lexington, was 196,795 74; the amount of discounts to the citizens of Fayette county, was 92,840 72; the amount of discounts to the citizens of other counties and towns, was 410,928.

QUESTION 13.—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to the President and Directors, at the close of each month, since the 1st of January, 1837?

ANSWER.—Amount of Discounts to the President and Directors, as payers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>7,650 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>7,455 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>8,959 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>10,150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>6,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>11,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>6,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>4,750 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>6,150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>4,750 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>10,350 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount of discounts to the President and Directors, as discounters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>149 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>4,549 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>10,404 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>3,550 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>2,331 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>3,954 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>10,591 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>355 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount of discounts to the President and Directors as payers, in connexion with their partners in business.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>20,054 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>28,959 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>29,764 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>24,451 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>21,601 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>26,401 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>25,625 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>23,989 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>28,124 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>28,924 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>36,299 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount of discounts to the President and Directors as discounters, in connexion with their partners in business.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>15,980 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>24,005 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>18,194 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>26,649 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>38,108 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>30,408 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>24,419 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>32,363 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>27,838 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>31,645 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>19,960 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 14.—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to an equal number of the other largest debtors to the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?
ANSWER.—Aggregate amount of discounts to 9 of the largest debtors, other than Directors, as payers.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January,</td>
<td>44,973 00</td>
<td>July,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>45,843 00</td>
<td>August,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>45,947 00</td>
<td>September,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>50,513 00</td>
<td>October,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>71,204 00</td>
<td>November,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>71,760 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aggregate amount of discounts to 9 of the largest debtors, other than directors, as discounters.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January,</td>
<td>18,898 00</td>
<td>July,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>17,145 00</td>
<td>August,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>20,744 00</td>
<td>September,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>20,744 00</td>
<td>October,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>31,324 00</td>
<td>November,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>24,159 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUESTION 15.**—What aggregate amount has the President and Directors owed as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time? Note them separately.

ANSWER.

Aggregate amount owed by the President and Directors as drawers of Bills of Exchange, in connexion with their partners in business.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January,</td>
<td>5,855 00</td>
<td>July,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>6,151 00</td>
<td>August,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>5,733 00</td>
<td>September,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>1,757 00</td>
<td>October,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>2,066 00</td>
<td>November,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>2,109 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aggregate amount owed by the President and Directors as discounters of Bills of Exchange, in connexion with their partners in business.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January,</td>
<td>2,961 00</td>
<td>October,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>961 00</td>
<td>November,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUESTION 16.**—What amount did an equal number of the largest discounters of the Bank owe, at the close of each month, as drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange during same time?

ANSWER.—Nine of the largest discounters of Bills of Exchange, other than directors, owed as drawers:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January,</td>
<td>35,000 00</td>
<td>July,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
<td>August,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>32,500 00</td>
<td>September,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>32,350 00</td>
<td>October,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>10,350 00</td>
<td>November,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>10,350 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nine of the largest discounters of Bills of Exchange, other than Directors, owed as discounters.—Nothing.

**QUESTION 17.**—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank on discounts, at the close of each month, during same time?
ANSWER.—Aggregate owed by 50 of the largest customers as drawers on the discount line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>123,544 00</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>244,902 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>142,868 00</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>250,991 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>149,256 00</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>244,909 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>180,935 00</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>239,489 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>219,435 00</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>231,245 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>224,135 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aggregate owing by 50 of the largest customers as discounters, on the discount line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>26,032 00</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>34,651 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>32,052 00</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>29,077 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>45,119 00</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>32,598 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>57,224 00</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>36,841 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>67,150 00</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>29,441 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>46,911 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 18.—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank as discounters and drawers on Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time? Note them separately?

ANSWER.—Aggregate owing by 50 of the largest customers as drawers of Bills of Exchange.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>94,052 00</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>58,124 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>102,234 00</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>22,242 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>137,026 00</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>39,787 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>122,720 00</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>78,329 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>67,211 00</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>122,166 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>61,284 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aggregate owing by 50 of the largest customers as discounters of Bills of Exchange.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>34,839 00</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>22,050 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>45,510 00</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>9,917 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>42,896 00</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>14,948 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>49,254 00</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>25,812 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>26,546 00</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>23,280 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>22,881 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 19.—What is the total number of debtors on the Discount line?—and class your debts from $100 to 500, from 500 to 1,000, from 1,000 to 5,000, from 5,000 to 10,000, from 10,000 to 15,000, from 15,000 to 20,000, from 20,000 to 25,000, from 25,000 to 30,000, from 30,000 to 35,000, from 35,000 to 40,000, from 40,000 to 50,000, from 50,000 upwards?

ANSWER.—Total number of debtors on discount line is 557.

Classed from 100 to 500
from 500 to 1,000
from 1,000 to 5,000
from 5,000 to 10,000
from 10,000 to 15,000
from 15,000 to 20,000

325 130 168 18 4 2 making the 557 debtors.
**QUESTION 20.** What is the total number of discounts of Bills of Exchange, making the same classification as directed in the 19th question?

**Answer.** The total number of Bills of Exchange is 238.

Classed from 100 to 500, 37
from 500 to 1,000, 64
from 1,000 to 5,000, 128
from 5,000 to 10,000, 6
from 10,000 to 15,000, 1
from 20,000 to 25,000, 1
from 25,000 to 30,000, 1 making 238 B. E.

**QUESTION 21.** What has been the amount of the suspended debt on the discount and bill line, at the close of each month, since the 1st of January, 1837? Note them separately; and how many suits have been instituted at same time?

**Answer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
<td>7,589 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>November</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suspended debt on Bills of Exchange.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills</td>
<td>400 00</td>
<td>400 00</td>
<td>400 00</td>
<td>400 00</td>
<td>400 00</td>
<td>9,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>November</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of suits instituted—24.

**QUESTION 22.** Has, or has not, the discounts and business of the Bank been transacted on safe sureties, and are the debts due the Bank considered sure and safe?

**Answer.** Of the entire amount of debts due to this office, on the discount and Bills of Exchange line, the sum of 3,821 60 only, is regarded as doubtful. The balance is considered sure and safe.

**QUESTION 23.** Who are the President and Directors of the Bank?

**Answer.** Robert S. Todd is President; and Wm. M. Brand, Wm. H. Rainey, Norman Porter, John Love, Thomas C. Barnes, William Wiseman, Thomas K. Layton and Alvan Stephens, are the Directors.

**QUESTION 24.** What number of officers are employed at the Bank, and what is their aggregate compensation?

**Answer.** There are employed at the Bank, besides the President, a Cashier, Teller, two Clerks, and a Porter. Their aggregate compensation is six thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

**QUESTION 25.** What has been the amount received each month as discounts, since 1st January, 1837.
**Question 26.** What has been the amount of premiums on exchange, each month, during the same time.

**Answer.**—Premiums on Exchange.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>2,176.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1,925.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>3,160.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>1,655.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>645.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>452.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the 18th day of May last there has been an increase of gold and silver of upwards of $2,000, which increase has occurred by receipts in the regular course of business, at par.

R. S. TODD, President.
WM. H. RAINEY, C.
NORMAN PORTER, Committee.
WILL. S. WALLER, Cashier.

Lexington Branch Bank, Dec. 15, 1837.
**QUESTION 2.**—What has been the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange held by your Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?

**Answer.**—Amount of Bills of Exchange.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January, 1837</td>
<td>279,246.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>233,251.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>216,429.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>187,019.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>142,624.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>117,131.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of July, 1837</td>
<td>85,141.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>57,882.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>67,115.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>83,767.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>113,922.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUESTION 3.**—What has been the amount of the circulation of your Bank at the close of each month, for the same time?

**Answer.**—Amount of circulation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January, 1837</td>
<td>240,775.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>248,130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>252,740.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>243,980.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>234,125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>248,220.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of July, 1837</td>
<td>232,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>236,980.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>252,645.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>251,250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>250,955.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUESTION 4.**—What has been the aggregate amount of the deposits of individuals, at the end of each month during same time?

**Answer.**—Amount due individual depositors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January, 1837</td>
<td>88,317.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>72,251.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>74,644.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>70,071.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>65,135.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>57,099.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of July, 1837</td>
<td>54,235.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>56,143.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>42,102.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>52,227.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>54,713.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUESTION 5.**—What has been the amount of the deposits of the United States and public officers, at the end of each month, during same time?

**Answer.**—Neither the United States nor any of its officers (in their capacity as such) have had any deposits in this Bank during the time referred to.

**Amount due Treasurer for Internal Improvement.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January, 1837</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>69,126.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>79,422.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>81,908.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of July, 1837</td>
<td>156,171.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>124,898.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>37,467.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>152,978.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>96,315.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Amount due Treasurer for Revenue.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January, 1837</td>
<td>82,013.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>24,741.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>15,009.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>8,149.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>-14,875.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of July, 1837</td>
<td>7,524.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>2,029.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>4,367.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>3,488.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>4,220.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amount due Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1837</td>
<td>5,165 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1837</td>
<td>11,132 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1837</td>
<td>10,522 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1837</td>
<td>3,022 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1837</td>
<td>2,924 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1837</td>
<td>949 81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End of July, 1837, 244,245 84

Question 6.—What has been the amount due other Banks, at the end of each month, during same time?

Answer.—Amount due other Banks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1837</td>
<td>117,593 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1837</td>
<td>159,716 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1837</td>
<td>180,967 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1837</td>
<td>126,421 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1837</td>
<td>31,739 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1837</td>
<td>80,593 53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End of July, 1837, 25,480 93

Question 7.—What has been the amount of the other liabilities of the Bank, at the end of each month, during same time?—not taking into consideration the amount paid as stock.

Answer.—Amount due for other liabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1837</td>
<td>306 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1837</td>
<td>54 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1837</td>
<td>36 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1837</td>
<td>18 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1837</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1837</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End of July, 1837, 822 50

Question 8.—What has been the amount of gold and silver on hand at the end of each month, during same time; and if any increase or decrease since the 18th of May last, state how it occurred?

Answer.—Amount of gold and silver on hand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1837</td>
<td>45,587 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1837</td>
<td>43,700 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1837</td>
<td>45,774 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1837</td>
<td>97,760 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1837</td>
<td>97,507 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1837</td>
<td>94,635 84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End of July, 1837, 94,292 13

On the 18th of May, 1837, the amount of gold and silver on hand, was, — — — — — $97,735 58

On the 1st June last, this sum was paid out by order of the Board of Directors, to an individual, being considered a special deposit at the time it was made, — — — — — 2,500 00

Leaving, — — — — — $95,235 58

There has been a further decrease in silver since said time, in the regular Bank transactions of, — — — — — 1,074 46

Leaving on hand, 30th November, — — — — — $94,161 12
Question 9.—What has been the amount of the notes of other Banks on hand, at the end of each month, during same time?

Answer.—Amount of notes of other Banks on hand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January, 1837</td>
<td>61,740 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>32,315 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>57,236 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>45,715 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>113,425 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>65,325 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of July, 1837</td>
<td>87,145 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>87,110 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>87,257 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>62,022 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>79,180 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 10.—What has been the amount due from other Banks, at the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.—Amount due from other Banks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January, 1837</td>
<td>34,984 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>56,019 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>72,089 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>54,799 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>78,250 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>54,062 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of July, 1837</td>
<td>279,653 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>233,241 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>145,104 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>78,833 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>45,868 22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 11.—What has been the other means of the Bank, at the end of each month, during same time?

Answer.—Amount of other Means.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January, 1837</td>
<td>399 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>759 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1,232 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>1,479 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2,277 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>3,952 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of July, 1837</td>
<td>3,435 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>3,795 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>4,187 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>4,634 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>5,197 73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 12.—What was the amount of Discounts to the citizens of Frankfort, and what to the citizens of Franklin county, and what to the citizens of other counties and towns?

Answer.—Discounts to the citizens of North and South Frankfort, $138,236 34; to the citizens of Franklin county, $1,057 60; to the citizens of other counties and towns, 251,648 22.

Question 13.—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to the President and Directors of the Bank, at the close of each month, since 1st January, 1837?

Answer.—Aggregate amount of notes under discount to the President and Directors as payers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January, 1837</td>
<td>42,150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>51,352 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>41,122 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>38,144 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>10,779 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>11,013 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of July, 1837</td>
<td>17,393 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>16,893 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>15,893 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>15,960 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>15,126 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Aggregate amount of notes under discount to the President and Directors, as discounters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January, 1837</td>
<td>10,156 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1837</td>
<td>14,421 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1837</td>
<td>14,336 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1837</td>
<td>14,758 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1837</td>
<td>11,417 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1837</td>
<td>10,183 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of July, 1837</td>
<td>6,019 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August, 1837</td>
<td>5,657 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 1837</td>
<td>4,443 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 1837</td>
<td>7,561 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, 1837</td>
<td>6,841 39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Aggregate amount of notes under discount to the President and Directors, in connexion with their partners in business, as payers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January, 1837</td>
<td>43,536 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1837</td>
<td>44,591 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1837</td>
<td>60,358 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1837</td>
<td>57,202 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1837</td>
<td>48,435 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1837</td>
<td>52,935 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of July, 1837</td>
<td>38,414 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August, 1837</td>
<td>49,120 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 1837</td>
<td>51,079 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 1837</td>
<td>49,329 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, 1837</td>
<td>40,509 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Aggregate amount of notes under discount to the President and Directors, in connexion with their partners in business, as discounters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January, 1837</td>
<td>11,014 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1837</td>
<td>10,313 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1837</td>
<td>8,928 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1837</td>
<td>5,100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1837</td>
<td>7,016 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1837</td>
<td>7,776 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of July, 1837</td>
<td>5,662 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August, 1837</td>
<td>6,938 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 1837</td>
<td>4,491 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 1837</td>
<td>4,217 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, 1837</td>
<td>3,310 49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Question 14.
What has been the amount of discounts to an equal number of the largest debtors of the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?

**Answer.** Aggregate amount due by nine of the largest debtors on notes under discount, other than Directors, as drawers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January, 1837</td>
<td>51,993 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1837</td>
<td>55,300 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1837</td>
<td>62,521 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1837</td>
<td>58,615 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1837</td>
<td>64,939 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1837</td>
<td>103,376 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of July, 1837</td>
<td>102,136 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August, 1837</td>
<td>110,311 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 1837</td>
<td>114,214 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 1837</td>
<td>108,489 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, 1837</td>
<td>103,339 09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Question 15.
What aggregate amount have the President and Directors owed as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, at close of each month, during same time? Note them separately.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of January, 1837</td>
<td>5,931 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1837</td>
<td>11,881 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1837</td>
<td>4,562 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1837</td>
<td>2,251 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1837</td>
<td>2,423 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1837</td>
<td>3,362 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of July, 1837</td>
<td>3,982 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August, 1837</td>
<td>4,379 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 1837</td>
<td>4,921 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 1837</td>
<td>3,384 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, 1837</td>
<td>3,963 04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answer.—Aggregate amount due by the President and Directors, on Bills of Exchange, as drawers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End of January, 1837</th>
<th>23,325 48</th>
<th>End of July, 1837</th>
<th>1,000 00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>23,025 48</td>
<td>August,</td>
<td>1,730 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>23,206 04</td>
<td>September,</td>
<td>1,750 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>11,706 04</td>
<td>October,</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>5,080 56</td>
<td>November,</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>3,380 56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aggregate amount due by the President and Directors on Bills of Exchange, as discounters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End of January, 1837</th>
<th>827 00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remaining months, nothing.

Aggregate amount due by the President and Directors on Bills of Exchange, in connexion with their partners in business, as drawers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End of January, 1837</th>
<th>36,170 00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>20,725 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>12,995 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>13,411 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>16,923 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>14,943 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aggregate amount due by the President and Directors on Bills of Exchange, in connexion with their partners in business, as Discounters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End of January, 1837</th>
<th>1,150 00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>3,150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>11,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>17,245 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>14,017 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>14,017 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 16.—What amount did an equal number of the largest customers of the Bank owe, at the close of each month, as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, during same time?

Answer.—Aggregate amount due by nine of the largest debtors on Bills of Exchange, other than Directors, as drawers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End of January, 1837</th>
<th>74,862 66</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>62,771 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>61,019 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>63,639 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>57,335 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>54,845 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aggregate amount due by nine of the largest debtors on Bills of Exchange, other than Directors, as discounters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End of January, 1837</th>
<th>15,306 20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>10,606 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>7,196 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>2,580 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>2,580 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End of July, 1837 | 51,559 56 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August,</td>
<td>42,157 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September,</td>
<td>34,982 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October,</td>
<td>35,993 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November,</td>
<td>42,612 02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End of July, 1837 | 16,189 56 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August,</td>
<td>14,599 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September,</td>
<td>500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October,</td>
<td>10,365 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November,</td>
<td>8,365 83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Question 17.** What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank on notes under discount, at the close of each month, during same time?

**Answer.** Aggregate amount due by fifty of the largest customers on notes under discount, as drawers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>235,357.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>251,899.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>255,525.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>244,082.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>250,211.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>279,620.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End of January, 1837: 235,357.93
End of February, 1837: 251,899.62
End of March, 1837: 255,525.27
End of April, 1837: 244,082.01
End of May, 1837: 250,211.44
End of June, 1837: 279,620.65

**Question 18.** What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank, as discounters and drawers on Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time? Note them separately.

**Answer.** Aggregate amount due by fifty of the largest customers on Bills of Exchange, as drawers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>243,303.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>198,735.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>189,009.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>178,589.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>185,906.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>116,783.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End of January, 1837: 243,303.43
End of February, 1837: 198,735.85
End of March, 1837: 189,009.63
End of April, 1837: 178,589.84
End of May, 1837: 185,906.62
End of June, 1837: 116,783.56

Aggregate amount due by fifty of the largest customers on Bills of Exchange, taking the last endorser, as discounter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>15,544.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>14,248.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>19,537.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>9,522.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>18,357.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>23,585.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End of January, 1837: 15,544.20
End of February, 1837: 14,248.51
End of March, 1837: 19,537.90
End of April, 1837: 9,522.21
End of May, 1837: 18,357.21
End of June, 1837: 23,585.21

**Question 19.** What is the total number of debtors on the discount line? State and class your debtors on the discount line, from $100 to 500, from 500 to 1,000, from 1,000 to 5,000, from 5,000 to 10,000, from 10,000 to 15,000, from 15,000 to 20,000, from 20,000 to 25,000, from 25,000 to 30,000, from 30,000 to 35,000, from 35,000 to 40,000, from 40,000 to 45,000, from 45,000 to 50,000, and from 50,000 upwards.

**Answer.** Total number of debtors on the discount line on the 30th November, 1837, was 431.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classed from</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 to 500</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 to 1,000</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 to 5,000</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 to 10,000</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 to 15,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,000 to 20,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000 to 25,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 to 30,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,000 to 35,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35,000 to 40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,000 to 45,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Making the total 431.
QUESTION 20.—What is the total number of Discounts of Bills of Exchange?—making the same classification as directed in the 19th question.

Answer.—The total number of Bills of Exchange, on the 30th November last, was 89.

Classed from 100 to 500 20
" " 500 to 1,000 26
" " 1,000 to 5,000 42
" of 5,245 1
Making the — 89

QUESTION 21.—What has been the amount of suspended debt on the discount and bill line, at the close of each month, since the 1st January, 1837? Note them separately. And how many suits have been instituted during same time?

Answer.—Suspended debt on notes discounted, $100.

Suspended debt on Bills of Exchange.

End of June, 1837, 2,100 00 | End of August, 2,100 00
" July, 2,100 00 | " September, 2,100 00

The Bank has instituted, since the 1st day of January, 1837, two suits, both of which have been settled. On the 30th day of November, the Bank had no suspended debt, or any debt in suit.

QUESTION 22.—Has or has not the discounts and business of the Bank been transacted on safe securities, and are the debts due the Bank considered safe and sure?

Answer.—The discounts and business of this Bank has been transacted on safe securities, and it is considered, the amount due this Bank, is sure and safe.

QUESTION 23.—Who are the President and Directors of the Bank?

Answer.—Charles S. Morehead is President; W. W. Bacon, William Owslley, A. S. Parker, William S. Johnson, Jacob Swigert, L. J. Sharp, Thomas S. Theobald and David Thornton, are the Directors.

QUESTION 24.—What number of officers are employed at the Bank, and what is their aggregate compensation?

Answer.—There are employed at the Bank, besides the President, a Cashier, two Clerks, and a Porter, their aggregate compensation is $4,625 per annum.

QUESTION 25.—What has been the amount received as discounts, each month, since the 1st January, 1837?

Answer.—Amount of Discounts.

End of January, 1837, 2,259 21 | End of July, 1837, 2,336 45
" February, 4,635 87 | " August, 5,279 74
" March, 7,507 87 | " September, 7,394 88
" April, 9,144 33 | " October, 10,486 68
" May, 11,037 79 | " November, 13,116 69
" June, 14,247 43 |

QUESTION 26.—What has been the amount of premiums of Exchange, each month, during same time?
ANSWER.—Amount of Premiums on Exchange.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January, 1837</td>
<td>1,215 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1837</td>
<td>2,244 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1837</td>
<td>3,583 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1837</td>
<td>3,864 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1837</td>
<td>4,504 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1837</td>
<td>5,040 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August, 1837</td>
<td>300 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 1837</td>
<td>995 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 1837</td>
<td>2,286 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, 1837</td>
<td>4,167 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December, 1837</td>
<td>6,611 29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Bills of Exchange which have been returned protested from other States, from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of November, 1837, amounted to $78,437 84.

A. S. PARKER, Pres. pro tem.
EDMD H. TAYLOR, Cash'r.
JOHN T. PENDLETON, Clerk.
THOS. S. PAGE,

No. 14.
GREENSBURG BRANCH OF BANK OF KENTUCKY.

Questions put to the Branch of the Bank of Kentucky at Greensburg, on the 15th December, 1837, by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, with the answers of the Branch thereto:

Question 1.—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts of your Bank, at the close of each month, since the 1st January, 1837?

Answer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>117,061 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>110,906 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>119,343 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>119,254 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>125,048 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>130,170 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>137,061 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>162,266 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>173,941 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>192,234 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>209,066 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December  (up to 20th)</td>
<td>202,680 86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase in discounts, since May, has been principally occasioned by returned Bills of Exchange being placed upon the discount line, as is more fully explained in the answer to question 12—which see.

Question 2.—What has been the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange held by your Bank at the close of each month during same time?
January, 51,681 25 | July, 60,087 93
February, 52,340 91 | August, 40,792 95
March, 72,454 00 | September, 33,730 19
April, 89,024 00 | October, 28,935 54
May, 85,066 06 | November, 13,635 54
June, 75,729 93 | December, (20th,) 12,781 84

**Question 3.** What has been the amount of the circulation of your Bank, at the close of each month, for same time?

**Answer.**

January, 69,935 00 | July, 42,055 00
February, 57,420 00 | August, 43,925 00
March, 63,915 00 | September, 48,515 00
April, 62,175 00 | October, 42,135 00
May, 64,110 00 | November, 45,870 00
June, 55,310 00 | December, 46,125 00

**Question 4.** What has been the aggregate amount of deposits of individuals at the end of each month during same time?

**Answer.**

January, 11,099 36 | July, 6,676 65
February, 11,979 00 | August, 11,539 28
March, 8,216 29 | September, 9,192 05
April, 12,999 65 | October, 18,389 89
May, 9,067 50 | November, 19,003 05
June, 10,325 33 | December, 14,394 44

**Question 5.** What has been the amount of the deposits of the United States and public officers, at the end of each month during same time? State them separately.

**Answer.** There have been no deposits on account of the United States, or of any public officer. In the individual deposits are included those of the Board of Internal Improvement of the State of Kentucky, as follows:

January, | May, 1,434 00
February, | June, 1,434 00
March, | July, 460 00
April, | 1,934 00

Which latter amount still remains to the credit of the Board on the books of the Branch.

**Question 6.** What has been the amount due other Banks, at the end of each month during same time?

**Answer.**

January, 18,199 24 | July, 85,649 87
February, 31,920 88 | August, 60,756 56
March, 53,613 84 | September, 64,522 06
April, 70,388 16 | October, 82,978 50
May, 78,596 78 | November, 82,054 84
June, 83,869 26 | 85,649 87

**Question 7.** What has been the amount of the other liabilities of the
Bank, at the end of each month during same time—not taking into consideration the amount paid as stock?

Answer.—No other liabilities have existed, except for some unclaimed dividends, which are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount Paid as Stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>373.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>211.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>168.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>114.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>114.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>114.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 8.—What has been the amount of Gold and Silver on hand at the end of each month during same time, and if any increase or decrease since 18th May last, state how it occurred?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Silver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>4,596.02</td>
<td>20,258.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>5,447.51</td>
<td>20,142.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>5,447.51</td>
<td>23,415.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>5,472.38</td>
<td>25,072.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>5,503.85</td>
<td>26,189.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>5,508.85</td>
<td>26,255.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase of gold and silver, since the 18th May last, has been by receipts in Bank from the ordinary transactions of business. In many instances individuals have brought gold and silver to exchange for paper at par, preferring the specie should go into the Bank rather than it should be withdrawn from circulation and made an article of traffic by brokers. The decrease of gold in August was by exchanging a small amount for silver as an accommodation.

Question 9.—What has been the amount of notes of other Banks on hand at the end of each month during the same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount of Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>5,930.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>15,360.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>6,895.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>8,365.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>11,682.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>12,905.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 10.—What has been the amount due from other Banks at the end of each month for same time?

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>4,138.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>4,083.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>4,107.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>1,607.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>1,186.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>345.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 11.—What has been the other means of the Bank at the end of each month, during same time?
Answer.—The other means of the Bank was the amount of her own Branch notes on hand, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>65 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>12,589 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>6,085 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>7,825 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>5,596 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>14,690 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>27,945 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>26,075 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>21,185 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>27,585 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>24,030 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>23,875 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 12.—What has been the amount of discounts to the citizens of Greensburg, and what to the citizens of Green county, and what to the citizens of other counties and towns, on the 30th November last? Note them separately.

Answer.—The discounts on the 30th November last, was: Adair county, $14,917, out of which the town of Columbia has 9,941; Barren, 13,795, out of which the town of Edmonton has 1,150; Bullitt, 400; Casey, 2,726; Cumberland, 8,109, out of which the town of Barksville has 6,600; Daviess, 2,258 88, out of which the town of Owensborough has 1,158 88; Green, 108,605 62; out of which the town of Greensburg has 72,584 34, and Campbellsville, 7,493 64; Hardin, 9,159 83; out of which the town of Elizabethtown has 7,359 83, and Hodgenville has 1,450; Hart, 19,870, out of which the town of Munfordsville has 11,775, and Woodsonville has 8,429; Jefferson, 5,400, out of which the city of Louisville has 5,000; Knox, 1,360, out of which the town of Barbourville has 1,360; Lincoln, 500; Mercer, 304 18, out of which the town of Harrodsburg has 204 18; Muhlen- bugh, 1,000; Meade, 800, out of which the town of Brandenburg has 800; Marion, 3,183 38, out of which the town of Lebanon has 2,000; Pulaski, 1,585, out of which the town of Somerset has 1,000; Wayne, 650; Washington, 700, out of which the town of Springfield has 400; State of Illinois, 1,500; Missouri, 240; Tennessee, 150; the principals have removed to these States—the securities reside in Green county.

Note.—It becomes necessary to say, that of the above discounts the sum of 63,409 83 was returned Bills of Exchange, which were placed upon the line of discounts, by giving additional security in all cases. Of this amount, of 63,409 83 return bills, Adair county had 2,500; the town of Columbia, 3,200; Barren county, 4,500; Barksville, 1,000; Green county, 5,500; Greensburg, 34,550; Elizabethtown, 6,059 83; Munfordsville, 1,600; Woodson- ville, 1,700; and Louisville, 2,800.

Question 13.—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to the President and Directors at the Bank, at the close of each month, since 1st of January, 1837?

Answer.—The aggregate amount of discounts to the President and Directors of the Greensburg Branch has been:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>6,700 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>9,700 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>11,890 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>12,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>12,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>12,100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>12,160 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>11,780 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>12,480 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>14,430 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>14,510 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>15,040 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[App. to H. R. J.]
Question 14.—What has been the amount of discounts to an equal number of the other largest debtors to the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.—The amount of discounts to an equal number of the other largest debtors, during same time, has been:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>20,684 54</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>54,254 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>23,484 54</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>52,800 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>26,568 65</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>58,065 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>26,243 85</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>63,180 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>28,743 85</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>66,555 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>30,504 65</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>66,385 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 15.—What aggregate amount has the President and Directors owed as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time? Note them separately.

Answer.—The aggregate amount the President and Directors owed as drawers of Bills of Exchange:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3,077 00</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>4,100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>3,077 00</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>3,700 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>3,700 00</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>2,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>3,700 00</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>800 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>3,700 00</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>800 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>3,700 00</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>800 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As discounters of Bills of Exchange—nothing.

Question 16.—What amount did an equal number of the largest discounters of the Bank owe, at the close of each month, as the drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange, during same time?

Answer.—As drawers of Bills of Exchange an equal number of the largest customers owed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>22,950 00</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>16,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>25,442 00</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>14,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>30,542 00</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>8,876 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>46,242 00</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>542 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>45,458 13</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>376 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>42,742 00</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>376 48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As discounters of Bills of Exchange.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>26,677 00</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>26,660 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>24,619 00</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>23,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>32,542 00</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>13,576 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>44,742 00</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>9,342 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>41,953 13</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>3,176 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>41,242 00</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>2,800 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 17.—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank on discounts, at the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.—The aggregate amount owing by fifty of the largest customers on the discount line, at the close of each month, was:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>52,304 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>57,704 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>63,837 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>65,522 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>71,889 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>80,350 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>114,202 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>115,698 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>122,475 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>130,470 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>135,855 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>145,294 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 18.** What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank as discounters and drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time? Note them separately.

**Answer.** The number of customers, on the line of Bills of Exchange, has never amounted to fifty. The balance of information sought will be found in the answer to question 2.

**Question 19.** What are the total number of debtors to the Bank upon the discount line?

**Answer.** Two hundred and fifty eight, on the 30th November last, which may be classed as follows:

- Debtors owing under 100: 49
- from 100 to 500: 139
- from 500 to 1,000: 29
- from 1,000 to 5,000: 36
- from 5,000 to 10,000: 3
- from 10,000 to 20,000: 1
- from 20,000 to 25,000: 1

Total: 258

**Question 20.** What is the total number of discounters of Bills of Exchange.

**Answer.** Nine, on the 30th November last, which may be classed as follows:

- From 100 to 500: 3
- From 500 to 1,000: 2
- From 1,000 to 5,000: 4

**Question 21.** What has been the amount of suspended debt on the discount line and bill line, at the close of each month, since the 1st of January, 1837? Note them separately; and how many suits have been instituted during same time?

**Answer.** Discount line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>1,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2,250 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>10,270 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>8,600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>9,170 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>8,260 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>8,260 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>8,260 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>8,200 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$2,000 of Bills of Exchange are included in these last seven items.

Number of suits instituted, seventeen, since 1st January, 1837.

**Question 22.** Has or has not the discounts and business of the Bank been discounted on safe sureties, and are the debts due the Bank considered sure and safe?
Answer.—The discounts and business of the Bank have been based upon good sureties, and the debts due are considered sure and safe. The loans have been universally made upon two good sureties, in addition to the principal.

Question 23.—Who are the President and Directors of the Bank?


Question 24.—What number of officers are employed at the Bank, and what is their aggregate compensation?

Answer.—The officers employed are a President, Cashier and Clerk; and their aggregate compensation is $2,100 per annum.

Question 25.—What has been the amount received each month as discounts, since the 1st January, 1837?

Answer.—Discounts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>464 47</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>2,103 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>761 51</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>879 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>482 19</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>939 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>800 78</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>932 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>657 11</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>1,241 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>785 29</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>557 09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 26.—What has been the amount of Premiums on Exchange, each month, during same time?

Answer.—The amount received as Premiums on Exchange, is—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>668 18</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>27 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>588 73</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>57 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>841 83</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>11 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>753 73</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>25 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>31 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>9 39</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>44 97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. S. McCORKLE, President.
HUGH MITCHELL.
J. BRUMMALL.
R. L. MOORE.

Wm. D. Barret, Cashier.
Greensburg Branch Bank of Kentucky,

December 28, 1837.
No. 16.

BANK OF LOUISVILLE.

Answers of the Bank of Louisville to Questions propounded by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Kentucky, on Banks.

Questions 1 and 2.—What has been the aggregate amount of the discounts of the Bank, at the close of each month, since the 1st January, 1837; and the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange held by the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.—The Bank had under discount in notes on the first day of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January</th>
<th>1,040,988 85</th>
<th>July,</th>
<th>951,237 92</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1,013,903 03</td>
<td>August,</td>
<td>947,970 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>1,044,631 62</td>
<td>September,</td>
<td>943,514 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>1,015,497 53</td>
<td>October,</td>
<td>939,520 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>1,015,196 06</td>
<td>November,</td>
<td>937,155 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>970,702 15</td>
<td>December,</td>
<td>932,525 71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bills of Exchange on the first day of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January</th>
<th>721,700 96</th>
<th>July,</th>
<th>375,378 01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>714,613 76</td>
<td>August,</td>
<td>219,170 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>696,894 03</td>
<td>September,</td>
<td>194,748 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>750,923 68</td>
<td>October,</td>
<td>190,700 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>731,395 88</td>
<td>November,</td>
<td>187,372 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>528,319 95</td>
<td>December,</td>
<td>186,377 73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 3.—What has been the circulation of the Bank, at the end of each month, for the same time?

Answer.—The circulation of the Bank was, on the first day of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January, 1837,</th>
<th>637,325 00</th>
<th>July,</th>
<th>239,265 00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>649,465 00</td>
<td>August,</td>
<td>174,545 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>673,070 00</td>
<td>September,</td>
<td>150,620 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>651,635 00</td>
<td>October,</td>
<td>119,045 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>423,935 00</td>
<td>November,</td>
<td>108,870 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>344,990 00</td>
<td>December,</td>
<td>99,545 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 4.—What has been the aggregate amount of deposits at the end of each month, during the same time?

Answer.—The aggregate deposits in the Bank, during the same time were, on the first day of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January, 1837,</th>
<th>184,927 07</th>
<th>July,</th>
<th>74,240 00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February,</td>
<td>158,415 54</td>
<td>August,</td>
<td>49,726 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March,</td>
<td>136,512 87</td>
<td>September,</td>
<td>45,990 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,</td>
<td>183,781 02</td>
<td>October,</td>
<td>42,104 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May,</td>
<td>170,970 71</td>
<td>November,</td>
<td>43,152 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June,</td>
<td>109,913 49</td>
<td>December,</td>
<td>36,769 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUESTION 5.—What has been the amount due other Banks, at the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.—The amount due other Banks at the close of each month, was as follows, to-wit: on the first day of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>354,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>219,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>295,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>228,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>250,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>145,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>135,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>123,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>130,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>136,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>116,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>91,132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 6.—What has been the other liabilities of the Bank, at the end of each month, during same time?

Answer.—The answer to the 3d, 4th and 5th questions embraces all the liabilities of the Bank, within the time specified.

QUESTION 7.—What is the amount of capital stock paid in said Bank?

Answer.—One million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

QUESTION 8.—What has been the amount of gold and silver on hand, at the end of each month, during the same time; and if any increase or decrease since the 18th of May last, state the cause?

Answer.—The annexed table exhibits the amount of gold and silver on hand, at the periods specified; on the first day of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>160,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>154,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>150,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>161,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>160,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>154,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>154,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>154,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>153,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>153,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>153,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>153,069</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—From the 18th of May to the 1st instant, the specie of the Bank diminished $2,756 71, caused by paying out fractional sums in making change and paying postages.

QUESTION 9.—What has been the amount of notes of other Banks on hand, at the end of each month, during the same time?

Answer.—On the first day of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>264,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>132,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>190,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>68,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>158,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>93,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>69,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>120,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>115,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>89,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>64,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>29,960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 10.—What has been the amount due from other Banks, at the close of each month, during the same time?

Answer.—There was due on the first day of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>185,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>228,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>234,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>214,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>32,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>62,298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question 11.—What has been the other means of the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time? Note them separately.

Answer.—Having stated the amount of notes discounted and Bills of Exchange, cash on hand and debts due from other Banks—these items embrace all the means of the Bank, except real estate for banking house, valued at about, $45,000.

Question 12.—What was the amount of the discounts to the citizens of Louisville, and what to the citizens of Jefferson county, and what to the citizens of the other counties and towns in the Commonwealth, on the 1st day of January, 1837, and on the 18th of May, 1837, and on the 30th November, 1837?


Question 13.—What has been the amount of discounts to the President and Directors of the Bank, at the close of each month, from the 1st January, 1837?

Answer.—On the first day of

January, 1837, 47,389.00 | April, 59,103.00
February, 45,995.00 | June, 57,925.00
March, 48,530.00 | December, 57,100.00

Note.—After the suspension in May last, the Bank has ceased to discount, and having made no calls on notes, the discount line has not materially varied.

Question 14.—What has been the aggregate amount of discounts to an equal number of the other largest debtors to the Bank, at the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.—On the first day of

January, 1837, 153,924.00 | April, 155,129.00
February, 153,436.00 | June, 154,265.00
March, 158,092.00 | December, 155,804.00

Question 15.—What has been the aggregate amount owing by the President and Directors of the Bank, as the discounters and drawers of Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time?

Answer.—On the first day of

January, as discounters, 132,910.00
March, 34,688.00
May, 6,000.00
December, —

Question 16.—What aggregate amount did an equal number of the largest customers of the Bank owe, as the discounters and drawers of Bills of Exchange at the close of each month, during same time? State them separately.
Answer.—On the first day of

| January, as drawers, | 96,487 00 | January, as discounters, | 50,979 00 |
| February, | 78,681 00 | February, | 49,774 00 |
| May, | 85,516 00 | May, | 33,739 00 |

**Question 17.**—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank, at the close of each month, during the same time?

Answer.—On the first day of

| January, 1837, | 275,286 00 | April, | 271,129 00 |
| February, | 290,488 00 | June, | 265,396 00 |
| March, | 282,787 00 | December, | 257,571 00 |

**Question 18.**—What aggregate amount was owing by fifty of the largest customers of the Bank as drawers and discounters on Bills of Exchange, at the close of each month, during same time? Note them separately?

Answer.—On the first day of

| January, as drawers, | 318,038 00 | January, as discounters, | 87,881 00 |
| March, | 293,339 00 | March, | 89,269 00 |
| May, | 303,878 00 | May, | 94,143 00 |
| December, | 169,105 00 | December, | — |

**Question 19.**—What is the total number of debtors to the Bank on Discount line?—and class them from $100 to 500, from 500 to 1,000, from 1,000 to 5,000, from 5,000 to 10,000, and so on, increasing 5,000 in each class.

Answer.—There are 397 debtors to the Bank, on the discount line, viz:

Classed from 100 to 500 | 127
from 500 to 1,000 | 87
from 1,000 to 5,000 | 134
from 5,000 to 10,000 | 20
from 10,000 to 15,000 | 14
from 15,000 to 20,000 | 4

Making the 397 debtors.

**Question 20.**—What is the total number of debtors to the Bank, as drawers and discounters of Bills of Exchange? State them separately, and class them as above.

Answer.—There are 41 debtors, as drawers of Bills of Exchange, to-wit:

Drawers of Bills between 100 to 500 | 6
" " " 500 to 1,000 | 6
" " " 1,000 to 5,000 | 18
" " " 5,000 to 10,000 | 7
" " " 10,000 and upwards, | 4

Total — 41

Note.—The drawers of Bills, are almost invariably, the discounters.

**Question 21.**—What has been the amount of the suspended debt on the discount and exchange line, at the close of each month, from the 1st of January, 1837? State them separately.

Answer.—The suspended debt on the discount line, consists of but two items—one note of $200, and another of 175.

No suspended debt on the Exchange line existed prior to the 18th of May last; since that time, and up to the present date, that which we consider as suspended debt, amounts to $31,428, but which is believed to be a perfectly
It is well to remark here, however, that for that period, between the return of bills and the liquidation of them, a much larger amount has occasionally existed, and they still exist in the shape of protested bills, though secured by mortgage and otherwise, because the 28th section of the charter precluded as from placing them in any other shape.

Question 22.—How many suits have been instituted by the Bank, from the 1st January, 1837?

Answer.—But one—on a Bill of Exchange.

Question 23.—Has the business of the Bank been transacted on safe securities, and are the debts of the Bank considered sure and safe?

Answer.—The business of the Bank, is believed to have been transacted on safe securities, and the debts are believed to be entirely secured.

Question 24.—Who are the President and Directors of the Bank?

Answer.—John S. Snead, President; Edward Crow, John B. Bowles, Jesse Newton, Virgil M'Knight, Garnet Duncan, Joseph Swagar, John C. Menzel, James McCrum, T. T. Shreve and Richard Atkinson.

Question 25.—Has the business of the Bank been transacted on safe securities, and are the debts of the Bank considered sure and safe?

Answer.—The business of the Bank, is believed to have been transacted on safe securities, and the debts are believed to be entirely secured.

Question 26.—Who are the President and Directors of the Bank?

Answer.—John S. Snead, President; Edward Crow, John B. Bowles, Jesse Newton, Virgil M'Knight, Garnet Duncan, Joseph Swagar, John C. Menzel, James McCrum, T. T. Shreve and Richard Atkinson.

Question 27.—What has been the annual expenses of the Bank, and what the semi-annual dividends declared by the Bank?

Answer.—Expenses ending first day of

| July, 1834, | July, 1837, |
| 12,938 14 | 13,279 57 |
| July, 1835, | From 1st July to 20th December, 1837, |
| 11,152 74 | 3,521 89 |
| July, 1836, | |
| 11,570 23 | |

Dividends declared.

No. 1, July, 1834, 5 per cent. No. 5, July, 1836, 4 per cent.
No. 2, January, 1835, 6 per cent. No. 6, January, 1837, 4½ per cent.
No. 3, July, 1835, 4 per cent. No. 7, July, 1836, 3 per cent.
No. 4, January, 1836, 4 per cent.

And an extra dividend of 5½ per cent. payable, 1st October, 1836.

Question 28.—What has been the amount received as discounts, and for interest on the discount line, each month since the 1st January, 1837—and what premiums on exchange, each month for the same time?

Answer.—Discounts received in

| January, was, | April, |
| 4,270 24 | 5,582 30 |
| February, | May, |
| 4,077 51 | 2,524 99 |
| March, | Interest on city loan in July, 2,400 00 |
| 5,393 81 | |

Premiums on Exchange were, in

| January, | April, |
| 3,103 80 | 5,151 86 |
| February, | May, |
| 5,131 80 | 2,553 71 |
| March, | |
| 6,734 88 | |

Since the suspension, being precluded by the charter from renewing notes or purchasing exchange, no discounts have been received on notes—the interest has been accumulating on the debts.

Question 29.—What has been the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange returned to the Bank protested for non-payment, since the 1st day of January last?

Answer.—$160,945 61.

[App. to H. R. J.]
Table of the Circulation of the Bank of Louisville, at the different periods, as stated below, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 1834</td>
<td>444,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>349,525.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>319,655.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1</td>
<td>569,790.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 1836</td>
<td>741,640.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>717,030.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>631,240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1</td>
<td>562,605.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 1835</td>
<td>605,375.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>645,035.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>776,315.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1</td>
<td>769,820.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 1837</td>
<td>637,325.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>651,635.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>239,265.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1</td>
<td>119,045.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JOHN S. SNEAD, Pres't.
A. THRUSTON, Cashier.

No. 17.

LOUISVILLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Questions put by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 23d December, 1837, to the Louisville Savings Institution.

Question 1.—When did the institution commence business?

Question 2.—What amount of capital stock is paid in? How has the capital been created, and how many persons own the stock?

Question 3.—What has been the aggregate amount of notes under discount, at the end of each month, since the 1st day of January, 1837? and what the aggregate amount of Bills of Exchange?

Question 4.—What has been the aggregate amount of individual deposits, at the close of each month, for the same time? What the amount of special deposits on which the Institution has paid interest, at the end of each month, for the same time, and at what rate? and what the amount of public deposits?

Question 5.—What are the condition, means, and liabilities of the Institution? Furnish the Committee with your account current. Has the Institution met its engagements promptly?

Question 6.—How many dividends has the Institution declared? What the amount of each; and what the surplus fund?

Question 7.—What have been the investments and profits, at the close of each month, since the 1st day of January, 1837?

Question 8.—How many persons are indebted to the Institution; class them as follows: how many owe $100 and less; how many from 100 to 500; how many from 500 to 1,000; how many from 1,000 to 1,500; and so on, raising 500 each time? And do you consider your debts well secured?
QUESTION 9.—What are the monthly expenses of the Institution?

QUESTION 10.—What is the amount of your suspended debt; and how much is in suit?

QUESTION 11.—What does your Institution owe other Banks?

QUESTION 12.—How much are other Banks indebted to the Institution?

QUESTION 13.—What is the aggregate amount of protested bills from other States returned to the Institution?

(Signed.)

JAMES GUTHRIE, Ch'm Com. S.
D. TRIMBLE, Ch'm Com. H. Rep.

LOUISVILLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

December 26, 1837.

To the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to the questions put to this Institution by you, on the 23d instant, the following statements are respectfully submitted:

ANSWER TO QUESTION 1.—The Institution commenced business on the 3d day of April, 1833.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 2.—The amount of capital stock paid in, is $104,284, which was created by weekly and other deposits by individuals and corporations, in the manner provided by the by-laws of the Institution. The stock is owned by one hundred and fifty one individuals, and two incorporated companies.

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS 3, 4 & 7.—For answers to the 3rd, 4th and 7th questions, reference is made to the following statement, exhibiting the aggregate amounts of notes under discount, Bills of Exchange, individual deposits, special deposits at 4 percent interest, public deposits, and profits, at the end of each month, since the 1st of January, 1837. The aggregate amounts are taken from the weekly statements of the Institution, nearest the end of each month. The aggregate of the public deposits consist of the balances at the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and disbursing officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>156,408 46</td>
<td>131,982 56</td>
<td>67,102 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>154,368 06</td>
<td>163,441 03</td>
<td>79,072 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>163,507 66</td>
<td>186,321 16</td>
<td>66,093 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>153,450 95</td>
<td>172,526 43</td>
<td>79,313 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>145,320 42</td>
<td>126,424 13</td>
<td>88,002 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>162,250 09</td>
<td>53,801 35</td>
<td>91,877 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>165,475 69</td>
<td>26,551 51</td>
<td>73,412 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>166,432 21</td>
<td>11,623 77</td>
<td>81,402 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>163,297 01</td>
<td>26,550 90</td>
<td>90,383 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>157,664 54</td>
<td>24,269 23</td>
<td>106,723 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>149,416 86</td>
<td>20,981 18</td>
<td>128,382 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>146,530 09</td>
<td>29,418 60</td>
<td>126,341 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
January, 115,672 16 108,636 77 9,958 08
February, 119,147 40 102,319 39 14,931 24
March, 115,672 16 97,360 48 13,697 15
April, 97,790 40 93,889 21 14,431 24
May, 67,662 16 97,360 48 13,697 15
June, 57,062 16 97,360 48 14,431 24
July, 55,473 23 94,317 11 16,597 59
August, 23,601 23 145,724 66 18,219 72
September, 27,974 73 179,477 85 18,470 33
October, 27,974 73 179,477 85 18,470 33
November, 22,779 73 255,570 09 20,503 97
December, 23,473 23 246,819 89 21,647 72

The charters of the institution requires that deposits shall be paid in the kind deposited, whether in gold, silver, bank notes, or other valuable thing. In all cases where gold or silver has been deposited, payment has been made in kind; where bank notes were deposited, anterior to the general suspension of specie payments, payment has been made in specie and currency, to the satisfaction of the parties. Since the general suspension, all deposits have been paid in the kind deposited. In relation to the public deposits—this institution was the only depository in Kentucky, previous to the passage of the act of Congress regulating those deposits. On the 1st day of July, 1836, immediately after the passage of that act, there was in deposit the sum of $536,284.13. From that time to the 1st January, 1837, additional sums were deposited by Receivers of Public Monies, and by banks out of this State, on transfer drafts, increasing that amount to $1,260,792.17. There was paid out, during the same period, on warrants drawn by the Treasury Department, in favor of individuals, and on transfer drafts in favor of other banks, then recently selected, the sum of $1,147,988.43. Since the first of January, 1837, the sum of $377,036.66 has been deposited, and the sum of $246,589.89 has been paid out. In all instances the transfers were made previous to the time at which they were required to be made, and amounted, in the year 1836, to about four times as much as the sums paid to individuals. On the warrants drawn in favor of individuals, payable at the institution, payment has invariably been made to the satisfaction of the parties; but in the instance of nine several drafts, amounting to $12,023.25, drawn upon the institution payable eastward, payment was not received by the holders in the funds provided. They are now outstanding, and will be paid in specie, if presented at the institution, or in Treasury notes, if presented at its corresponding bank in New York.

The institution was required by the Treasury Department to credit the Treasurer of the United States by the sum of $4,316.74, for interest charged on the public deposits for a period short of nine months—a sum greater than four per cent. on the entire capital of the institution. In the arrangement entered into, in relation to the public deposits, it was not contemplated nor foreseen that such large and unwieldy sums of money would be transferred to the institution, much less, that it would be subject to the interest that has been required and paid—particularly, as the act of Congress provided a limitation, as was supposed, both for the computation of interest,
and for the amount of money that should be on deposit; and had the interest been calculated upon the sum limited by that act, as was expected, it would have been less than one per cent. on the capital of the institution, or about the sum of $750.

The payments and transfers made during the latter six months of the year 1836, were in such rapid succession, that no reliance was placed on the great increase of the deposits, as a means for the transaction of business, or the creating of a fund for any operation beneficial to the institution—on the contrary, the increase, in fact, was a decided disadvantage, and might have proved greatly injurious, had the institution been governed by other views.

For a statement of the condition, means, and liabilities of the institution, reference is given to the following account current, which is also given in answer to questions 10, 11, and 12.

**Means.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notes discounted on personal security, do.</td>
<td>146,530 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills of Exchange, do. on stock of the Institution</td>
<td>2,550 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended debt, do.</td>
<td>29,419 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes in suit, do.</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Banking House, do.</td>
<td>150 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest paid on special deposits, since 1st July last</td>
<td>1,194 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses since 1st July last, do.</td>
<td>1,429 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due from Banks, do.</td>
<td>37,786 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash, in transit, in eastern checks,</td>
<td>46,042 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand—Gold, do.</td>
<td>57,886 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver, do.</td>
<td>214,201 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank notes, do.</td>
<td>29,267 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>301,354 39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Liabilities.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital stock paid in, do.</td>
<td>104,384 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus fund, do.</td>
<td>15,642 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special deposits, at 4 per cent interest, do.</td>
<td>22,779 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly deposits, do. without interest</td>
<td>1,199 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and loss, do.</td>
<td>9,382 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclaimed dividends, do.</td>
<td>474 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer United States and public officers, do.</td>
<td>246,473 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public officers, in currency, do.</td>
<td>9,096 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to Banks, do.</td>
<td>39,464 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to individual depositors, do.</td>
<td>126,341 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$576,558 45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer to Question 6.**—The Institution has declared eight dividends: the first, 6 per cent; second, 4 per cent; third, 4 per cent; fourth, 4 per cent; fifth, 5 per cent; sixth, 5 per cent; seventh, 6 per cent; and the eighth, 4 per cent; averaging 9½ per cent per annum on the capital stock paid in,
besides setting apart a surplus fund of fifteen per cent, defraying the expenses of the Institution, and paying interest on public and private deposits.

Answer to Question 8.—The number of persons indebted to this Institution, on discounted notes, is two hundred and twenty four; and the number of notes now under discount, is three hundred and seventy six; of which

- 42 are of $100 and less.
- 204 are from 100 to 300
- 73 are from 300 to 500
- 31 are from 500 to 1,000
- 15 are from 1,000 to 1,500
- 4 are from 1,500 to 2,000
- 3 are from 2,000 to 2,500
- 1 is from 2,500 to 3,000
- 1 is from 3,000 to 3,500
- 1 is from 3,000 to 3,500
- 1 is from 4,000 to 4,500
- 1 is from 6,000 to 6,500

The debts of the Institution are considered well secured.

Answer to Question 9.—The ordinary expenses of the Institution, since the 1st of January, 1837, amount to $3,977 68, besides 7,000 51 paid on the public and private deposits.

Answer to Question 13.—The aggregate amount of discounted bills drawn upon other States returned protested to this Institution, is $54,273.

G. W. MERIWETHER, Pres.
LEVI TYLER,
WILLIS STEWART,
SIMEON S. GOODWIN,
E. W. TURNER, Treasurer.

No. 18.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Office Mechanics' Savings Institution of Louisville, December 23, 1837. The following Answers are respectfully given to Questions submitted to the officers of this Institution, by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Question 1.—When did this Institution commence business.

Answer.—This Institution commenced business 3d May, 1836.
QUESTION 2.—What amount of capital stock is paid in? and how has the capital been created? and how many persons own stock in the Institution?

ANSWER.—The capital stock paid in is $76,300, created as follows:

This sum paid in at the commencement, by the hundred weekly depositors incorporated, $10,000 00
Paid by other persons, at same time, 1,775 00
Weekly deposits up to this date, from $2 to 5 per week, 11,550 00
Cash at various times, 23,141 00
Notes discounted with security, subject to a call of 20 per cent, each 4 months, 29,834 00

There are one hundred and thirty eight stockholders.

QUESTION 3.—What has been the amount of the deposits at the close of each month, since the 1st of January, 1837; state what amount the Institution was paying interest on, and what rate, and what amount without interest?

ANSWER.—Without interest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 1836</td>
<td>27,918 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 25, 1837</td>
<td>28,804 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 22,</td>
<td>28,090 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 29,</td>
<td>32,043 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 25,</td>
<td>34,747 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31,</td>
<td>37,955 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30,</td>
<td>48,063 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 26,</td>
<td>34,908 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31,</td>
<td>31,695 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 27,</td>
<td>31,165 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 25,</td>
<td>47,381 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 29,</td>
<td>51,753 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 23,</td>
<td>49,128 61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 1836</td>
<td>845 00 at 3 per cent per annum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 25, 1837</td>
<td>10,681 00 at 4 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 22,</td>
<td>1,145 00 at 3 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 29,</td>
<td>10,681 00 at 4 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 25,</td>
<td>519 00 at 4 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31,</td>
<td>11,717 00 at 4 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30,</td>
<td>7,730 00 at 4 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 26,</td>
<td>11,717 00 at 4 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 30,</td>
<td>800 00 at 3 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 27,</td>
<td>800 00 at 3 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 25,</td>
<td>10,619 16 at 4 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 29,</td>
<td>10,019 16 at 4 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 23,</td>
<td>10,898 16 at 4 do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QUESTION 4.—What has been the aggregate amount of notes under discount, at the close each month from same time; also, Bills of Exchange?
January 25, 1837, 129,088 19 | August 30, 136,689 99
February 22, 129,458 17 | September 27, 129,145 03
March 29, 131,432 62 | October 23, 133,750 99
April 25, 136,089 22 | November 29, 137,358 04
May 31, 130,448 96 | December 23, 137,591 99
June 30, 140,938 08

Notes discounted for purchase of stock included in the above statement; no Bills of Exchange have been purchased or sold by this Institution.

**Question 5.**—What is the condition, means, and liabilities of the Institution?

**Answer.**

- Capital stock paid in, 76,300 00
- Transient deposits, 49,128 61
- Discounts received, 3,709 62
- Weekly deposits, 5,491 00
- Dividends unclaimed, 391 50
- Special deposits for 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum, 200 00
- do. do. 4” and upwards, at 4 per cent. per an., 8,887 68
- Due to Banks, 24,554 60

Total: $168,673 01

- Bills discounted, 137,591 99
- Expense account, 1,623 31
- Interest paid on special deposits, 117 49
- Real estate for banking house, 5,000 00
- Cash on hand, 24,338 22

Total: $168,673 01

**Question 6.**—How many dividends have been divided, and at what rate?

**Answer.**—Two dividends have been declared, one at the end of each six months, at 4 per cent. on the stock, and 2 per cent. on the weekly deposits.

**Question 7.**—How many persons are indebted to the Institution?—and class them as follows: how many owe $100 and under, how many from 100 to 300, how many from 300 to 500, how many from 1,000 to 1,500, and so on, rising 500 each time.

**Answer.**—There are 230 persons indebted to this Institution as principals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>owe 100 and under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115 &quot; from 100 to 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 &quot; from 300 to 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 &quot; from 500 to 1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 &quot; from 1,000 to 1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 276

**Question 8.**—What is the monthly expenses of the Institution.

**Answer.**—The monthly expenses of the Institution is $261, including officers salary, stationary and rent of office, all which is respectfully submitted.

SAM. GWATHMEY, Pres't
H. S. JULIAN, Treasurer.
O. M. PARKER, Secretary.
STATE LIBRARY.

Library Room,
Frankfort, Dec. 15, 1838.

Hon. Robert P. Letcher,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Dear Sir: You will please lay before the honorable House over which you preside, the accompanying report, which contains a catalogue of all the books now in the State Library.

Yours respectfully,
G. A. Robertson, Librarian.

A Catalogue of Books on hand in the Public Library, viz:

State Papers of Congress.
First Session, 4th Congress, 1 volume, year, 1795.
Second Session, 13th Congress, 17 volumes, large size.
First Session, 14th Congress, 18 volumes, large size.
Second Session, 14th Congress, 18 volumes, large size.
First Session, 13th Congress, 1 volume.
Second Session, 13th Congress, 20 volumes.
Third Session, 13th Congress, 14 volumes.
First Session, 14th Congress, 23 volumes.
Second Session, 14th Congress, 8 volumes.
First Session, 15th Congress, 31 volumes.
Second Session, 15th Congress, 36 volumes.
First Session, 16th Congress, 87 volumes.
Second Session, 16th Congress, 62 volumes.
First Session, 17th Congress, 95 volumes.
Second Session, 17th Congress, 38 volumes.
First Session, 18th Congress, 53 volumes, years, 1823-4.
Second Session, 18th Congress, 64 volumes, years, 1824-5.
First Session, 19th Congress, 70 volumes, years, 1825-6.
Second Session, 19th Congress, 68 volumes, years, 1826-7.
First Session, 20th Congress, 76 volumes, years, 1827-8.
First Session, 21st Congress, 48 volumes, 1829-30.

Senate Documents of Congress.
First Session, 18th Congress, 17 volumes, years, 1823-4.
Second Session, 18th Congress, 27 volumes, years, 1824-5.
First Session, 19th Congress, 34 volumes, years, 1825-6.
Second Session, 19th Congress, 18 volumes, years, 1826-7.
First Session, 20th Congress, 35 volumes, years, 1827-8.
Second Session, 20th Congress, 23 volumes, years, 1828-9.
First Session, 21st Congress, 23 volumes, years, 1829-30.
Second Session, 21st Congress, 28 volumes, years, 1830-1.
First Session, 22d Congress, 39 volumes, years, 1831-2.
First Session, 23d Congress 11 volumes, 1833-4.
Indian Removals, 10 volumes, years 1833-4.

SENATE JOURNALS OF CONGRESS.

Third Session, 5th Congress, 1 volume, year 1798.
First Session, 6th Congress, 1 volume, year 1799.
First Session, 7th Congress, 1 volume, year 1801.
Second Session, 7th Congress, 1 volume, year 1802.
First Session, 13th Congress, 4 volumes, year 1813.
Second Session, 13th Congress, 9 volumes, year 1813.
Third Session, 13th Congress, 9 volumes, year 1814.
First Session, 14th Congress, 9 volumes, 1815.
Second Session, 14th Congress, 7 volumes, year 1816.
First Session, 15th Congress, 7 volumes, year 1817.
Second Session, 15th Congress, 4 volumes, year 1818.
First Session 16th Congress, 7 volumes, year 1819.
Second Session, 16th Congress, 4 volumes, year 1820.
First Session, 17th Congress, 6 volumes, year 1821.
Second Session, 17th Congress, 9 volumes, year 1822.
First Session, 18th Congress, 10 volumes, years, 1823-4.
Second Session, 18th Congress, 9 volumes, years, 1824-5.
First Session, 19th Congress, 9 volumes, years, 1825-6.
Second Session, 19th Congress, 9 volumes, years, 1826-7.
First Session, 20th Congress, 11 volumes, years, 1827-8.
First Session, 21st Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1829-30.
Second Session, 21st Congress, 10 volumes, years, 1830-1.
First Session, 22d Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1831-2.
Second Session, 22d Congress, 10 volumes, years, 1832-3.
First Session, 23d Congress, 8 volumes, years, 1833-4.
First Session, 24th Congress, 2 volumes, years, 1835-6.
Statistical Table of the Population of the United States, from 1790 to 1830, in 1 volume.

REPRESENTATIVE JOURNALS OF CONGRESS.

First and second Congress, 1 volume, years, 1789-92.
Third and fourth Congress, 1 volume, years, 1793-7.
Fifth and sixth Congress, 1 volume, years, 1797-1801.
Seventh and eighth Congress, 1 volume, years, 1801-4.
Eighth and ninth Congress, 1 volume, years, 1804-7.
Tenth Congress, 1 volume, years, 1807-9.
Eleventh Congress, 1 volume, years, 1809-11.
Twelfth Congress, 1 volume, years, 1811-13.
Thirteenth Congress, 1 volume, years, 1813-15.
First Session, 3d Congress, 2 volumes, year, 1793.
First Session, 6th Congress, 1 volume, year, 1799.
First Session, 13th Congress, 1 volume, year, 1813.
Second Session, 13th Congress, 10 volumes, year, 1813.
Third Session, 13th Congress, 10 volumes, year, 1814.
First Session, 14th Congress, 10 volumes, year, 1815.
Second Session, 14th Congress, 7 volumes, year, 1816.
First Session, 15th Congress, 6 volumes, year, 1817.
Second Session, 15th Congress, 4 volumes, year, 1818.
First Session, 16th Congress, 10 volumes, year, 1819.
Second Session, 16th Congress, 7 volumes, year, 1820.
First Session, 17th Congress, 8 volumes, year, 1821.
Second Session, 17th Congress, 10 volumes, year, 1822.
First Session, 18th Congress, 10 volumes, years, 1823-4.
Second Session, 18th Congress, 10 volumes, years, 1824-5.
First Session, 19th Congress, 10 volumes, years, 1825-6.
Second Session, 19th Congress, 9 volumes, years, 1826-7.
First Session, 20th Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1827-8.
Second Session, 20th Congress, 14 volumes, years, 1828-9.
First Session, 21st Congress, 10 volumes, years, 1829-30.
Second Session, 21st Congress, 9 volumes, years, 1830-1.
First Session, 22d Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1831-2.
Second Session, 22d Congress, 9 volumes, years, 1832-3.
First Session, 23d Congress, 2 volumes, years, 1833-4.
First Session, 24th Congress, 2 volumes, years, 1835-6.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.
First Session, 17th Congress, 1 volume, year, 1821.
Second Session, 17th Congress, 1 volume, year, 1822.
First Session, 18th Congress, 14 volumes, years, 1823-4.
Second Session, 18th Congress, 14 volumes, years, 1824-5.
First Session, 19th Congress, 14 volumes, years, 1825-6.
Second Session, 19th Congress, 17 volumes, years, 1826-7.
First Session, 20th Congress, 44 volumes, years, 1827-8.
First Session, 21st Congress, 24 volumes, years, 1829-30.
Second Session 21st Congress, 10 volumes, years, 1830-31.
First Session, 22d Congress, 56 volumes, years, 1831-2.
Second Session, 22d Congress, 10 volumes, years, 1832-3.
First Session, 23d Congress, 10 volumes, years, 1833-4.
First Session, 24th Congress, 6 volumes, years, 1835-6.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.
No. 1, 3 volumes, years, 1789-94.  No. 6, 3 volumes, years, 1807-8.
No. 2, 3 volumes, years, 1794-97.  No. 7, 3 volumes, years, 1808-10.
No. 3, 3 volumes, years, 1797-98.  No. 8, 3 volumes, years, 1810-12.
No. 4, 4 vols., years, 1798-1803.  No. 9, 4 volumes, years, 1812-15.
No. 5, 3 volumes, years, 1803-7.
Confidential, No. 10, 4 volumes, years, 1815-17.
Two copies, Indian Affairs, in 2 volumes.
Two copies, Claims, in 1 volume.
Two copies, Naval Affairs, in 1 volume.
Two copies, Miscellaneous, in 1 volume.
Two copies, Commerce and Navigation, in 2 volumes.
Two copies, Military Affairs, in 2 volumes.
Two copies, Finance, in 3 volumes.
Two copies, Public Lands, in 3 volumes.
Two copies, Foreign Relations, in 4 volumes.
Two copies, Post Office, in 1 volume.

Diplomatic Correspondence, edited by James Sparks, in 12 volumes.

SECRET JOURNALS OF CONGRESS.

Domestic Affairs, No. 1, 2 volumes, years, 1775-1788.
No. 2, 2 volumes, years, 1775-1781.
No. 3, 2 volumes, years, 1781-1786.
No. 4, 2 volumes, years, 1786-1788.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS OF CONGRESS.
Second Session, 21st Congress, 39 volumes, years, 1830-31.
First Session, 22d Congress, 96 volumes, years, 1831-2.
Second Session, 22d Congress, 30 volumes, years, 1832-3.
First Session, 23d Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1833-4.
First Session, 24th Congress, 14 volumes, 1835-6.

EXECUTIVE JOURNALS OF CONGRESS.
Three volumes, years, 1789-1805.
Three volumes, years, 1805-1815.
Three volumes, years, 1815-1829.

ACTS OF CONGRESS BOUND.
Thirteenth Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1813-14.
Fourteenth Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1815-16.
Fifteenth Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1817-18.
Sixteenth Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1819-20.
Seventeenth Congress, 8 volumes, years, 1821-22.
Eighteenth Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1823-4.
Nineteenth Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1825-6.
Twentieth Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1827-8.
Twenty first Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1829-30.
Twenty second Congress, 9 volumes, years, 1831-2.
Twenty third Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1833-4.
Twenty fourth Congress, 12 volumes, years, 1836-7.

REPORTS ON THE FINANCES.
Two volumes, 1790-1814
Two volumes, 1815-1829.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.
Second Session, 16th Congress, 3 volumes, year, 1821.
Messages and Reports, 1 volume, year, 1813.
Free Schools, 1 volume, year, 1820.
Public Letters, 1 volume, year, 1822.
Penal Code, 1 volume, year, 1822.
Adams' Reports, 1 volume, year, 1821.
Marshall's Life of Washington, 5 volumes.
Oldfield's Borroughs, 6 volumes.
Belknap's Biography, 1 volume.
History of Kentucky, 2 volumes.
Seybert's Statistical Annals, 1 volume.
Gallatin's Finances, 1 volume.
Bentham on Pauperism, 1 volume.
History of New England, 1 volume.
Education, 1 volume.
Bentham's Panopticon, 3 volumes.
Bentham's Exposition, 1 volume.
Military Documents, 1 volume.
Peace Established, 1 volume.
Bentham's Views, 1 volume.
United States Armies, 1 volume.
Monroe's Claims, 1 volume.
Rules for Field Exercises, 1 volume.
Declaration of Independence, with part of the signature cut off.

Swigert's Digest of the Statutes of Kentucky.
First volume, 41 volumes, year, 1822.
Second volume, 2 volumes, year, 1822.

Littell's Laws of Kentucky.
No. 1, 10 volumes, year 1809.
No. 2, 13 volumes, year, 1810.
No. 3, 14 volumes, year, 1811.
No. 4, 11 volumes, year, 1814.
No. 5, 3 volumes, year, 1819.

Littell's Reports of Kentucky.
First volume, 1 volume, year, 1822.
Second volume, 2 volumes, year, 1823.
Fourth volume, 16 volumes, year, 1824.

Thomas B. Monroe's Reports of Kentucky.
First volume, 2 volumes, year, 1825.
Second volume, 3 volumes, year, 1826.
Third volume, 2 volumes, year, 1827.
Fourth volume, 2 volumes, year, 1828.
Fifth volume, 1 volume, year, 1829.
Sixth volume, 2 volumes, year, 1829.
Seventh volume, 1 volume, year, 1829.

First volume, 1 volume, year, 1831.
Second volume, 1 volume, year, 1831.
Third volume, 1 volume, year, 1832.
### Fourth volume, 1 volume, year, 1832.
### Fifth volume, 7 volumes, year, 1833.
### Sixth volume, 1 volume, year, 1833.
### Seventh volume, 53 volumes, year, 1834.

**Pierce's Digest of Kentucky.**

**First volume, 168 volumes, year, 1832.**
**Second volume, 170 volumes, year, 1832.**

**Acts of Kentucky.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act Numbers</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1796 to 1798</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1799 to 1806</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1799</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1802 to 1808</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1802 to 1805</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1806</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1807</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1809 to 1817</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1812</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1813</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1813 to 1816</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1817</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>1833-4</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>1835-6</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>1836-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**House Journals of Kentucky.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House Journal</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1817</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1833-4</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1834-5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1836-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Senate Journals of Kentucky.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senate Journal</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1795</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Senate Journals of Kentucky

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Number of Volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833-4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834-5</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835-6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836-7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Laws of New York

- 2 volumes, year 1825
- 2 volumes, year 1826
- 5 volumes, year 1827
- 6 volumes, year 1828
- 3 volumes, years 1829-31

Revised Statute of New York, 1 copy, in 3 volumes, years 1827-8.

### Laws of Pennsylvania

- 2 volumes, years 1817-19
- 2 volumes, years 1820-21
- 2 volumes, years 1822-3-4
- 2 volumes, years 1825-6
- 3 volumes, years 1827-8
- 2 volumes, years 1829-31

### Laws of Delaware

- 2 volumes, years 1813-20
- 3 volumes, years 1814-23
- 1 volume, year 1823
- 2 volumes, years 1821-24
- 2 volumes, years 1825-7

### Laws of Maine

- 1 volume, year 1822
- 2 volumes, year 1823
- 1 volume, year 1828
- 2 volumes, year 1832

### Laws of Alabama

- 2 volumes, years 1821-24
- 1 volume, year 1825
- 2 volumes, years 1825-30

### Laws of Tennessee

- 1 volume, years 1815-17
- 1 volume, years 1819-20
- 1 volume, years 1819-21
- 1 volume, years 1822-24

### Laws of Mississippi

- 2 volumes, year 1827
- 1 volume, year 1829
- 1 volume, years 1828-30
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws of New Jersey</td>
<td>1703-1820</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1825-1830</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1825-1832</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1825-1833</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1825-1834</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1825-1836</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws of Georgia</td>
<td>1801-1810</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws of Rhode Island</td>
<td>1817-1829</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws of New Hampshire</td>
<td>1816-20</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1816-21</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1821-25</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1824-30</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws of South Carolina</td>
<td>1795-1804</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1799-1800</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws of North Carolina</td>
<td>1817</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws of Florida</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws of Connecticut</td>
<td>1824-31</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1834</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws of Louisiana</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws of Massachusetts</td>
<td>1816-22-30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1818-19</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1820-22</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1824-5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1825-6-7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1828-30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1834</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LAWS OF INDIANA.
1 volume, year, 1822.
2 volumes, years, 1826-7-8-9.
2 volumes Revised Laws of Indiana, 1831.

LAWS OF MICHIGAN.
1 volume, year, 1829.

LAWS OF ILLINOIS.
3 volumes, years, 1820-3-5.
2 volumes, year, 1831.
1 volume, year, 1833.
1 vol. Revised Code, year, 1829.
1 vol. Revised Laws, year, 1833.

LAWS OF MISSOURI.
1 volume, year, 1820.
1 volume, years, 1820-28-30.
1 volume, years, 1826-30.
2 volumes, year, 1833.
1 volume, year, 1837.
1 Digest, 2 volumes, 1825.

LAWS OF OHIO.
1 volume, year, 1816.
1 volume, years, 1820-22.
1 volume, year, 1825.
3 volumes, year, 1833.
2 volumes, year, 1834.
1 volume Statutes, year, 1831.
1 volume Acts, year, 1831.

DANA'S REPORTS OF KENTUCKY.
Volume 1st, 24 volumes.
Volume 2d, 93 volumes.
Volume 3d, 6 volumes.

MOREHEAD AND BROWN'S DIGEST.
First volume, 72 volumes.
Second volume, 62 volumes.

HARDIN'S REPORTS OF KENTUCKY.
77 volumes.

BOOKS IN ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Acts of Kentucky.
1 volume, year, 1811.
1 volume, year, 1812.
1 volume, year, 1813.
1 volume, year, 1815.
1 volume, year, 1816.
1 volume, year, 1817.
1 volume, year, 1818.
1 volume, year, 1819.
1 volume, year, 1820.
1 volume, year, 1821.
1 volume, year, 1822.
1 volume, year, 1823.
1 volume, year, 1824.
1 volume, year, 1825.
1 volume, year, 1826.
1 volume, year, 1827.
1 volume, year, 1828.
1 volume, year, 1829.
44
[App. to H. R. J.]
ACTS OF KENTUCKY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1833-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1834-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1835-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1836-7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JOURNALS OF THE SENATE OF KENTUCKY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1833-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1834-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1835-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF KENTUCKY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1833-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1834-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1835-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Map of the Kentucky river in 9 pieces.
Map of the Licking river in 9 pieces.

Books purchased by the direction of the Court of Appeals, in 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hughes' Reports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed Decisions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin's Reports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibb's Reports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littell's Reports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe's Reports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. K. Marshall's Reports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. J. Marshall's Reports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dana's Reports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angell on Tide Water</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angell on Adv. Enjoyment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunford and East's Reports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duponceau on Constitution</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson Adm. Reports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Story's Equity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomlin's Law Dictionary</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vattel's Law of Nations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams on Executors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldridge's Courts of Law</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atherton on Actions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneke on Insurance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferguson's Reports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meggison on Assets in Equity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertson on Succession</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesey jr. V. and Beam's, and Supplement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>120 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall's Law Journal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Common Law reports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity Digest</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gresley's Equity Evidence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of Fixtures</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roscoe on Criminal Evidence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 and 8th volumes Condensed English Chancery Reports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $545 50
I copy Archbold's Blackstone.
I copy American Digest.
I copy Angell and Ames on Corporation.
I copy Atkyn's Reports.
I copy Abbot on Shipping.
I copy Angell on Water Courses.
I copy Angell on Limitations.
I copy Besanquet and Puller's Reports.
I copy Binney's Reports.
I copy Brown's Chancery Reports.
I copy Brown's Civil and Admiralty Law.
I copy Bingham on Infancy.
I copy Brady on Distress.
I copy Butler's Horde Juridica.
I copy Burlamaque's Natural Law.
I copy Breese's Reports.
I copy Beam's Pleadings in Equity.
I copy Booth on Real Actions.
I copy Burrow's Reports.
I copy Ballentine on Limitations.
I copy Call's Reports.
I copy Condensed English Chancery Reports.
I copy Caine's New York Reports.
I copy Christian's Blackstone.
I copy Coxe's Digest.
I copy Chitty's Equity.
I copy Coke's Reports.
I copy Comyn on Contracts.
I copy Conover's Digested Index.
I copy Cooper's Justinian.
I copy Clancy on Rights.
I copy Chitty's General Practice.
I copy Crabb's English Law.
I copy Cooper's Equity Pleading.
I copy Cooper's Pleading.
I copy Comyn's Digest.
I copy Chitty's Criminal Law.
I copy Chitty on Bills.
I copy Chitty's Pleading.
I copy Condensed Reports Supreme Court of U. S.
I copy Coke on Littleton.
I copy Cowper's Reports.
I copy Caldwell on Arbitration.
I copy Coke's Reports.
I copy Dane's Abridgment.
I copy Decisions Supreme Court of Missouri.
I copy Devereux's Reports.
I copy Delolme on the British Constitution.
I copy Dyer's Reports.
I copy Digested Index.
1 copy Debates on Judiciary.
1 copy Duponceau on Jurisdiction.
1 copy Day's Reports.
1 copy East's Reports.
1 copy English Ecclesiastical Reports.
1 copy English Common Law Reports.
1 copy Equity Draftsman.
1 copy Federalist.
1 copy Fell on Guarantee.
1 copy Fearne on Remainders.
1 copy Gill and Johnson's Reports.
1 copy Gow on Partnership.
1 copy Harris and Johnson's Reports.
1 copy Harris and Gill's Reports.
1 copy Harris and McHenry's Reports.
1 copy Hall's Reports.
1 copy Hawks' Reports.
1 copy Hall's Digest.
1 copy Hovenden on Frauds.
1 copy Harrison's Digest.
1 copy Hawkins' Pleas of Crown.
1 copy Harrison's Index.
1 copy Hoffman's Legal Outlines.
1 copy Jacob's Law Dictionary.
1 copy Jones on Bailment.
1 copy Johnson's Chancery Reports.
1 copy Johnson's Reports.
1 copy Jeremy's Equity.
1 copy Kent's Commentaries.
1 copy Levinz's Reports.
1 copy Law of Nations.
1 copy Law of Lien.
1 copy Laws of the United States.
1 copy Long on Sales.
1 copy Law Library.
1 copy Livermore on Agency.
1 copy Massachusetts Reports.
1 copy Merivall's Chancery Reports.
1 copy Matthews on Evidence.
1 copy Montague on Lien.
1 copy Munford's Reports.
1 copy Munford and Henning's Reports.
1 copy Maddocks' Chancery Reports.
1 copy Maddocks' Chancery.
1 copy Noyes' Maxims.
1 copy Newland on Contracts.
1 copy Petersdoff's Abridgement.
1 copy Pickering's Reports.
1 copy Plowden's Reports.
1 copy Peters' Reports.
1 copy Peters' Circuit Court Reports.
1 copy Paul's Reports.
1 copy Phillips' on Insurance.
1 copy Preston on Abstract of Title.
1 copy Pothier on Obligations.
1 copy Preston on Estates.
1 copy Paley on Agency.
1 copy Peer Williams' Reports.
1 copy Powell on Mortgages.
1 copy Russell's Chancery Reports.
1 copy Root's Reports.
1 copy Rawls' Reports.
1 copy Roper on Property.
1 copy Rutherford's Institutes.
1 copy Randolph's Virginia Reports.
1 copy Roberts on Frauds.
1 copy Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances.
1 copy Roper on Legacies.
1 copy Roper on Evidence.
1 copy Story's Conflict of Laws.
1 copy Schoales and Leifroy's Reports.
1 copy Starkie on Slander.
1 copy Stephens on Pleadings.
1 copy Saunders on Uses and Trusts.
1 copy Saunders on Pleading and Evidence.
1 copy Starkie's Reports.
1 copy Sergeant's Constitutional Law.
1 copy Sergeant on Attachment.
1 copy Story's Commentaries—Bailment.
1 copy Salkeld's Reports.
1 copy Starkie on Evidence.
1 copy Saunders' Reports.
1 copy Salkeld on Vendors.
1 copy Story on the Constitution.
1 copy Statutes at Large.
1 copy Shepherd's Touchstone.
1 copy Tillinghast's Adams on Ejectment.
1 copy Tidd's Practice.
1 copy Theobalds' Law of Principal and Surety.
1 copy Viner's Abridgment.
1 copy Vesey's Senr. Reports.
1 copy Vernon's Reports.
1 copy Vesey's Supplement.
1 copy Wharton's Digest.
1 copy Wentworth on Executors.
1 copy Washington's Circuit Court Reports.
1 copy Wheaton's Selwin.
1 copy Yelverton's Reports.
1 copy Yeates' Reports.
Books taken from the Judges' rooms during Court hours that have not been found.

1 copy Toller on Executors.
1 copy Adams on Ejectment.
1 copy Peer Williams' Reports.
1 copy Coxe's Digest.
1 copy Roper on Wills.
1 copy Fontblanche's Equity.
5th volume Condensed Reports Supreme Court U. S.
7th volume Johnson's Chancery Reports.

All these books, I hope, may be found, as they are marked State Library.

Exchanged with Adam Beaty, 1 copy Morehead and Brown's Digest, in 2 vols. for 1st and 2d volumes A. K. Marshall's Reports.

Money expended under an act of the General Assembly, passed in 1822-3, by the direction of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, viz:

In 1833, Commonwealth's paper, $415.69
In 1834, do. do. 581.06
In 1835, do. do. 448.34
In 1836, Kentucky paper, 197.25
In 1837, do. do. 545.50

$2,187.82

Paid J. G. Dana for Nicklin and Johnson, on exchange of books for the Court, 61.78

$2,249.60

All of which is respectfully submitted to your consideration.

GEORGE A. ROBERTSON.
MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

TRANSMITTING THE

Annual Reports of the Rail and Turnpike Road Companies.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, December 11, 1837.

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

I herewith transmit the annual Reports of the Green River Railroad Company; Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company; Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike Road; Bardstown and Glasgow Turnpike Road; Springfield and Bardstown Turnpike Road; Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville Turnpike Road; Franklin and Crab Orchard Turnpike Road in Lincoln county; Franklin and Crab Orchard Turnpike Road in Franklin county; Franklin and Crab Orchard Turnpike Road in Mercer county; Lexington and Richmond Turnpike Road; Muldrow's Hill Turnpike Road; Shelby county Turnpike Road; Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road; which are all the reports that have been made to the Executive for the present year, and which were received subsequent to the ultimate period prescribed by law, for the making of annual reports by the various local Boards of Internal Improvement throughout the State.

JAS. CLARK.
GREEN RIVER RAILROAD.

To his Excellency, JAMES CLARK,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

In pursuance of that provision of law which renders it the duty of all joint stock Turnpike or Railroad Companies, in which the State is a stockholder, to make an annual report to the Governor—the President and Directors of the Green River Railroad Company, would respectfully submit to your Excellency, the following exposition of its operations during the present year.

They would beg leave in the first place to remark, that although the charter for this Company was granted in the year 1831, yet, as it was a mere grant of corporate powers without any pecuniary aid either promised on the part of the State, or anticipated by the citizens interested in the improvement, and owing to other adverse circumstances which it would be needless here to enumerate, the project of the contemplated Railroad seemed, unfortunately, destined to encounter a premature defeat, and for several years the charter remained a dead letter on the statute book. But in the year 1835, the citizens of this section of the State, receiving a new impulse on the subject, were properly awakened to a sense of the vast importance of the proposed road, and at the session of 1835—6, the Legislature, influenced by the most enlightened views, and reflecting the liberal sentiments of the public mind on the subject of Internal Improvement, directed the Board of Internal Improvement to subscribe for stock in this Road to the amount of fifty thousand dollars on the part of the State, so soon as individuals, or corporations, should subscribe a like amount; and, also, authorized the Board to subscribe for the further sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars upon the like conditions, with a discretion, however, conferred upon the Board to withhold the latter subscription, should they deem it to the interest of the State so to do.

As soon as this liberal policy was announced, the citizens interested in the improvement at once responded to it, by subscribing the requisite amount to entitle them to the State subscription, to-wit, the sum of $200,000. Upon being informed of which fact, the Board of Internal Improvement at once subscribed the $50,000, as directed by the above act; but for reasons which it is not necessary now to advert to, withheld the subscription of the $150,000. At its late session, the Legislature renewed the expression of its opinion on to the importance of the contemplated improvement, by again directing the Board of Internal Improvement to subscribe the further sum of $150,000, on the part of the State, in the stock of the company. This requisition was complied with shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature, and the company thus commenced its corporate existence with a capital stock subscribed of $400,000, or thereabouts.

In the month of April last a corps of Engineers were organized, under the charge of Mr. J. Livermore, (a gentleman highly qualified for the station,) for the purpose of surveying the route of the road, which duty has been performed in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Company. The survey was commenced at the town of Eddyville on the Cumberland river, and
The intervening space from April to October has been necessarily occupied in effecting the survey, being over a distance of ninety and three-tenths miles, executing a map and profile of the route, making the estimates, &c. No step has, therefore, as yet been taken towards letting out contracts on the route; and indeed, owing to the severe pressure of the times and the embarrassments which alike pervade every section of the country, it has not been deemed advisable to press the immediate payment of the remaining installments still due from the Stockholders.

The active operations of the Company have, therefore, been temporarily suspended for a few months—until the 15th March next—with the hope that before that time, relief will have been afforded to the community: in which event, efficient measures can then be taken for the speedy construction of the road without subjecting the Stockholders to the extreme inconvenience which would, at this time, result from an immediate exaction of the installments due. But we trust that this temporary cessation of our operations will be construed by none, either as an abandonment of the work, or as indicating an abatement of our perfect confidence in the entire practicability and utility of the improvement. Our confidence and zeal have suffered no diminution, and early in the spring, we trust we shall be prepared to let out contracts on at least a portion of the route, and to prosecute this most important improvement to a speedy and prosperous termination.

For an expose of the condition of the finances of the Company, we will refer you to the accompanying statement marked A.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. P. CAMPBELL, President.

Attest,

ABRAHAM SIRTEES, Secretary.

[A]  

Statement of the finances of the Green River Railroad Company, 1837.

Cash paid by individual Stockholders, $1903 00
Cash paid by the Commonwealth, 1903 00

Salaries of Engineer and corps, $1150 43
Camp equipage, 457 22
Instruments, 209 25
Expenses of the Engineer corps while engaged in 45 [App. to H. R. J.]
making survey and preparing report, and other miscellaneous expenses,

\[
\begin{align*}
1493.55 & \quad 3324.56 \\
581.43 & \quad 875.45
\end{align*}
\]

Amount of cash on hand, $581.43

It is further represented that the surveying instruments, and Engineer's camp equipage, yet remain on hand for future use, and that the call of a second installment on the stock is suspended.

Hopkinsville, November 15, 1837.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

To JOHN P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,

President of the Green River Railroad Company.

Sir—Having performed the duty assigned me, of making a survey of a route for so much of the Green River Railroad as connects Eddyville, on the Cumberland river, with Russellville, on the head waters of Muddy river, (a branch of Green river,) it now becomes my duty to lay before you a description of the route traversed, and an estimate of the probable cost of the construction of a Railroad suitable for the transit of Locomotive engines with their attached trains.

It will be proper in the present report, to divide the route into three principal divisions, viz.—From Eddyville to Princeton, to be termed the Western division—from Princeton to Hopkinsville, the Middle division, and from Hopkinsville to Russellville, the Eastern division.

WESTERN DIVISION.—This division commences opposite to, and about sixty yards from the steamboat landing at Eddyville, (being high water mark of the Cumberland river,) and pursues the valley of the Cumberland for about three quarters of a mile, to where it crosses the valley and stream of Lick creek; then pursues the latter valley for nearly three and a half miles, to where the grade of 54.76 feet to the mile commences, by which it ascends to the source of Lick creek, and gains the ridge dividing the waters of Eddy and Livingston creeks, in a distance of nearly three miles; with a cut on the ridge of fifteen feet, and an embankment at the foot of the plane of about the same height.

The route then pursues nearly the survey of Mr. M. A. Chinn to Princeton, passing to the left of Moneymaker's, and through the farms of J. Jordan and W. B. Young, to the right of, and near the Cumberland College, entering Princeton on Main North street. Distant from Eddyville 14.84 miles.

I surveyed a route leaving Eddyville near the same point as the former, passing up the Long hollow through the farm of Col. C. Lyon, gaining the ridge with an inclined plane, requiring stationary power, at a distance of three and a quarter miles from Eddyville. Thence pursuing the ridge three miles—making a difference in distance of one eighth of a mile in favor of the Lick creek route. You will see by the estimate, that there is a difference in favor of this route of $12,341.33 exclusive of the stationary power; but when we add the cost of stationary power, which will be at least $12,
also the cost of its maintenance, which is found to be an annual expense of not less than $3500, (the interest on $68,333 33) it turns the advantage decidedly in favor of the Lick creek route, in point of utility as well as practicability.

I also surveyed a route diverging from the first named line about seven miles from Eddyville; then running a more easterly course, it passes through the farms of Brooks, Church, Hunter and Calvert, and again intersects the first line about one third of a mile short of Princeton. But the table of slopes, and the estimate, together with the fact of this line being half a mile the longer, will best explain the relative merits of the two routes.

**Middle Division.**—This division commences at the termination of the former, leaving Princeton, and passing through the farms of Waddington, Eison, Mrs. Hunter, and Geo. Pettit, it gains the ridge dividing the waters of Eddy creek and Muddy fork, at the head of the Hurrican fork of the former, and one stem of Dry branch of the latter. Thence pursues the valley of the West fork of Dry branch for about five miles. Thence, follows the survey of Mr. Chinn, crossing the Muddy fork of Little river at Wm. Coy's. Thence nearly to J. Jones', where the line diverges from the former survey, running a more Southerly direction, crossing the ridge at what is called Ladd's Gap. Thence to the Sinking fork of Little river, through the farms of J. Morrison, Brison, and Jones, crossing that stream near Mrs. McCarty's. Thence through the farms of S. Harry and Mrs. Green, gaining the ridge dividing the waters of the Sinking and Town forks of Little river, in the plantation of Wm. Wooten; it then descends to the Town fork, crossing that stream in the farm of R. Latham. Thence pursuing the valley of Little river to Hopkinsville, terminating on the centre of Hickory and Main streets.

Distance from Princeton 33.86 miles—from Eddyville 48.70 miles.

**Eastern Division.**—The Eastern division commences at the end of the Middle division, on Main street, Hopkinsville, and crosses the ridge dividing the Town and East forks of Little river, through the farms of F. C. Sharp and B. Shaeddeford, and crosses the East fork in the farm of J. Buckner. Thence through the farms of J. Payne, J. Cooper, Brown, J. Barnet, and G. Commaek, it gains the ridge, dividing the waters of Little and Red rivers, near the Long pond. Thence through the farms of Catlett, Hall, and Dr. Connelly, it crosses the Nashville road and Montgomery creek in the farm of H. Keener. Thence through the farms of J. Weire and Williams to the West fork of Red river, crossing that stream in the farm of Wm. Thompson. Thence through the farms of Thornhill and J. S. Long, gaining the ridge dividing the West and Elk forks, which it pursues about two miles, then descends to the Elk fork, leaving the most of the town of Elkton on the right, and crosses that stream a short distance above where the travelled road now crosses. Then the line bears to the right of the road and runs through the farms of A. Clinton and J. Miller, and gains the ridge dividing the waters of Elk and Whippoorwill forks near Talkington's. Thence pursues a valley running through the farms of J. Williams, M. McLean, and crossing the Clarksville and Russellville road near V. Walker's. Thence to the Whippoorwill fork through the farms of R. Browder, M. G. Gilbert, and crossing that stream near N. Gautier's, it passes through the farms of Col. Poor, Mrs. Wills, Brooks, Mrs. Loving, and gains the ridge dividing the waters of the Cumberland and Green rivers. Thence through the farm of R. Bibb, sen., to Russellville, terminating on Main street at the crossing.
of the second street on the right of the public square. Distance from Hopkinsville 41.60 miles—and from Eddyville 90.30 miles.

The line has been run considerably South of a direct course from one town to another through which it has to pass, with a view of obtaining a more uniform route and thereby decreasing the cost of graduation, and to accommodate a greater and more wealthy portion of the community, consequently increasing the profit to be derived from the improvement when completed. It ought not to be expected, however, that there are to be no alterations in the location of a line from the experimental survey; but, on the contrary, minute and critical instrumental examinations should be made wherever there is a probability of improving the route, which will enable the engineer to draw his decisions from facts derived from actual experiment, and to make such alterations as are then deemed necessary, without relying on a judgment which must necessarily be hastily formed while he is prosecuting the preliminary survey. From such examinations I have no doubt but there will be many alterations in the present survey, and perhaps for miles, which will materially reduce the cost of graduation, as well as equalize the grades, and improve the curvatures.

The road, having to cross the streams and ridges in a transverse direction, must necessarily be of an undulating character; but, notwithstanding this, it is extremely favorable compared with other Railroads of the same extent throughout the United States, in relation to cost, steepness of grades, and ease of curvatures.

Although the profile shows some few grades higher than 35 feet to the mile, it affords me pleasure to state, that they can be so varied (excepting the grade of 54.76 feet to the mile near Eddyville,) as not to exceed this as a maximum grade; and that the curvatures can be fixed at a minimum radius of from 12 to 1500 feet, without materially enhancing the estimated cost for graduation.

SUPERSTRUCTURE.—The plan of superstructure for which the estimate is made, is the same as has been adopted by the Tonawanda Railroad Company in the State of New York, and was invented and applied by Mr. Eliza Johnson, Chief Engineer for that Company. I will copy Mr. Johnson's description of the plan, which is as follows:

"1st. Blocks of round timber, from 18 to 24 inches in diameter, sawed with parallel ends at right angles with their length, are placed in an upright position with one end resting firmly on solid earth, from which all roots and topsoil are carefully removed. Of these blocks there are two lines five feet apart from centre to centre across the road. These blocks will vary in length according to the surface of the ground compared with the grade level.

"2d. Timbers nine feet long, one foot in diameter, spotted on the under side where they are to rest on the blocks, and cut down six inches deep in a notch 15 inches wide above the Blocks where they are to receive the string pieces. These are placed across the road from block to block, each end extended outside of the blocks upwards of one foot.

"3d. String pieces from 18 to 24 inches in diameter, and either 20 or 30 feet in length. These must be squared at each end one foot square, and at each intermediate ten feet where they are to rest upon the cross timbers above the blocks, and parallel with each other in two lines lengthwise of the road. They must be well hewed on the upper side and firmly kept in the cross timbers."
4th. Scantling 3 by 4 inches square, placed on their broadest side, must be extended along the top of both lines of string pieces parallel with each other.

5th. Above the scantling, in exact parallelism, are to be placed two ranges of iron bars five eights of an inch in thickness, and two and a quarter inches wide; and then the iron bars and scantling are firmly secured to the string pieces by spikes seven inches long, driven through them both into the string pieces.

After the road is located and grade line established, the timber work is completed on all parts of it requiring embankment and not subject to a cutting of more than two feet in depth; a kind of working car is then used of simple construction, with four, six or eight wheels, having either of them four boxes so contrived as to discharge half their contents between the two lines of string pieces, and half without them, and conveying a cubic yard of earth to each wheel, and thus the embankment is made. When the cutting is deeper, these cars advance one or two hundred feet on temporary ways, being moved by horse power; and as the excavation proceeds the permanent timbers are duly placed and secured, and the road completed. The work is all covered by earth, within the grade, to the surface of the iron, except room for the flange of the wheel. Any kind of timber may be used for the blocks and cross timbers; the string pieces should be made of the best timber afforded by the adjacent forest.

Red cedar will be the proper timber for the scantling; it can be brought in rafts down the Cumberland river, and landed at points from which it can be taken most handily to the road as the work progresses. Suitable wooden ribbons can be attached to the stringers in place of the scantling and iron plates, and used while the embankment and other materials are moved on the road in its construction; which will enable the Company to purchase the iron at a time it shall be considered most advantageous.

The road, when completed, is calculated to have a graded surface of 14 feet in width in excavation, and 15 feet on embankment, and to have side slopes of 1 1/3 base to 1 perpendicular rise.

The plan of superstructure here recommended has the following advantages over the more common plans:

1st. The extent of bearing surface will not permit the Railway to settle in the grades in consequence of heavy rains or the transit of any amount of tonnage necessary to be conveyed on the road.

2d. The timber work being embedded in the earth, (except the cedar scantling,) and not exposed to the action of the atmosphere, is much less subject to decay, and will last a great number of years without the ordinary expense of repairs.

3d. The string pieces being cylindrical and supported on posts, permit the earth to be pressed under them (from rains and the use of the horse path) in such a manner as to form a firm and permanent foundation, which serves materially to keep the rail track in its proper adjustment, while angular timbers hinder the necessary earth from passing under them for a firm foundation, consequently the rail track settles with the earth in the grades, and from its inequalities amounts to a slightly ascending grade.

4th. The frame work being constructed first, the excavation can be moved upon the Railway to where embankment is required; also stone for masonry, and all other materials necessary for the construction of the road, at a much less expense than would otherwise be required for hauling.
**ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATE FOR THE GREEN RIVER RAILROAD.**

**Western Division**—(As per Lick creek and Western route.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Miles Prepared</th>
<th>Cost per Mile</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.84</td>
<td>14,84 miles</td>
<td>$68,800 04</td>
<td>$365,356 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or per mile</td>
<td>4,636 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Middle Division**—33.86 prepared for superstructure will cost $132,539 47 or per mile, 3,914 37

**Eastern Division**—41.60 prepared for superstructure will cost $164,016 60 or per mile, 3,942 70

Total 90.30 miles prepared for superstructure, $365,356 01
Superstructure at $480 1.90 per mile, 433,611 57
Add 10 per cent, for contingencies, 79,896 76
Nine turnouts, 18,000 00
Engineering, 25,000 00

Total cost, $921,864 34 or per mile, 10,208 91

For a more definite idea of the items and materials which make up the cost of the road, you are respectfully referred to the maps, profiles, table of slopes, and the estimate in detail.

I have also furnished you with an estimate of the superstructure for a road constructed on a more common plan, which exceeds in cost the one already described by about fifty dollars per mile. This plan is, to have a graded surface of the same extent as the former, and the superstructure constituted of two continuous and parallel lines of sills 4 by 10 inches, and not less than 15 feet in length. These sills should be so imbeded in the earth that the upper side shall correspond with the grade of the road. Transversely to these shall be placed post oak ties, 3 feet apart from centre to centre, 8 feet long, and 9 inches in diameter, spotted on the lower side where they are to rest on the sills, and notched 3 inches deep by 9 inches wide on the upper side, for receiving the wood rail and pin or spike for securing it to the sills and guarding against lateral pressure. Red cedar or post oak rails 6 by 7 inches square, are to be placed in the notches of the ties and firmly secured with red cedar wedges. The whole to be surmounted with iron bars of the same size as in the plan recommended, and placed in exact parallelism at a distance of 4 feet 9 inches in the clear.

The inducements to an investment of funds in the stock of the Green River Railroad Company, are such as to admit of actual calculation. But when we look at the uncommonly fertile country through which the road is to pass, and the wealthy agricultural interest which is to be accommodated at all times with a cheap and ready outlet to market for the products of the soil; when we refer to the incalculable benefits which have ever resulted from improvements of this character (even at a cost of thrivable and quadruple the amount estimated for the completion of this road) in increasing the value of landed property, adding to the general prosperity of a country, and giving a healthy stimulus to all branches of business, we cannot doubt but that there will be interest and public spirit enough excited in favor of the Green River Railroad to insure its speedy commencement and completion. These opinions are confirmed when we consider that so sure as the spirit of improvement continues to affect for years to come what it has been affecting...
for years past, the day is not far distant when the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad, and the Nashville and New Orleans Railroad will be made, and the Green River Railroad will, from its locality, become a branch of perhaps both. These are considerations which may well address the hopes and feelings of the friends of the Green River Railroad, and are such as will evidently command the interest and respect of the whole Green River country.

The Company should not be swerved from their purpose with an idea of any improvement of a minor nature as a substitute; but should unite on the construction of the Green River Railroad as an enterprise worthy of their efforts, and best calculated to advance their own interests and the interest of the community at large.

Yours very respectfully,

Hopkinsville, October 4, 1837.

J. LIVERMORE, Chief Engineer.

**TABLE OF SLOPES**, showing the grade per mile, length of each grade, distance from Eddyville to the end of each grade, and the elevation above Eddyville.

**WESTERN DIVISION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance in miles and feet from Eddyville</th>
<th>Level.</th>
<th>Length of Slopes in feet</th>
<th>Level.</th>
<th>Length of Slopes in feet</th>
<th>Elevation above Eddyville.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-400</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>as 23.89</td>
<td>11.08</td>
<td>as 13.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-224</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>as 11.72</td>
<td>13.99</td>
<td>as 16.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-406</td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td>as 35.82</td>
<td>67.23</td>
<td>as 35.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-263</td>
<td>5,076</td>
<td>as 54.76</td>
<td>226.42</td>
<td>as 54.76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-1793</td>
<td>Level.</td>
<td>223.42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-500</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>as 29.30</td>
<td>243.16</td>
<td>as 29.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-82</td>
<td>1,305</td>
<td>as 23.89</td>
<td>209.49</td>
<td>as 23.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-060</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>as 16.32</td>
<td>90.68</td>
<td>as 16.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-1494</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>as 34.90</td>
<td>194.31</td>
<td>as 34.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-964</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>as 17.11</td>
<td>204.88</td>
<td>as 17.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-1465</td>
<td>2,412</td>
<td>as 33.35</td>
<td>210.58</td>
<td>as 33.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-1388</td>
<td>1,690</td>
<td>as 23.89</td>
<td>183.73</td>
<td>as 23.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-578</td>
<td>2,722</td>
<td>as 27.10</td>
<td>138.37</td>
<td>as 27.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-1460</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>des 10.75</td>
<td>130.79</td>
<td>des 10.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-112</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>as 23.89</td>
<td>110.83</td>
<td>as 23.89</td>
<td>106.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-1394</td>
<td>2,552</td>
<td>as 63.75</td>
<td>151.93</td>
<td>as 63.75</td>
<td>147.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-464</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>as 54.76</td>
<td>226.42</td>
<td>as 54.76</td>
<td>182.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-1392</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>des 21.50</td>
<td>170.52</td>
<td>des 21.50</td>
<td>151.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-560</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>as 23.89</td>
<td>183.38</td>
<td>as 23.89</td>
<td>183.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-96</td>
<td>Level.</td>
<td>192.28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-390</td>
<td>1,944</td>
<td>as 23.89</td>
<td>204.88</td>
<td>as 23.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-1472</td>
<td>2,052</td>
<td>as 63.75</td>
<td>226.42</td>
<td>as 63.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-1,708</td>
<td>2,016</td>
<td>as 23.89</td>
<td>184.19</td>
<td>as 23.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-1,160</td>
<td>2,952</td>
<td>des 32.56</td>
<td>129.50</td>
<td>des 32.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-1,160</td>
<td>2,052</td>
<td>des 32.56</td>
<td>129.50</td>
<td>des 32.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-1,606</td>
<td>1,966</td>
<td>des 21.70</td>
<td>114.62</td>
<td>des 21.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-214</td>
<td>1,368</td>
<td>des 38.23</td>
<td>144.33</td>
<td>des 38.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-1,086</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>as 38.23</td>
<td>147.38</td>
<td>as 38.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-1,144</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>des 22.29</td>
<td>159.18</td>
<td>des 22.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-1,208</td>
<td>1,224</td>
<td>as 5.57</td>
<td>143.05</td>
<td>as 5.57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-352</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>des 10.07</td>
<td>139.85</td>
<td>des 10.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-750</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>des 19.35</td>
<td>132.85</td>
<td>des 19.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EASTERN DIVISION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance in miles and yards from Junction</th>
<th>Length of Slopes in yards</th>
<th>Level, ascent and descent per mile in feet and decimals</th>
<th>Elevation above Elevation above</th>
<th>By Long Hollow, and Eastern routes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49-382</td>
<td>1108 des 36.57</td>
<td>218.82</td>
<td>199.45</td>
<td>Level. 199.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-092</td>
<td>1386 des 34.81</td>
<td>191.76</td>
<td>208.10</td>
<td>Level. 208.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-698</td>
<td>576 des 30.02</td>
<td>201.59</td>
<td>319.58</td>
<td>Level. 319.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-339</td>
<td>1893 des 9.19</td>
<td>216.66</td>
<td>243.45</td>
<td>Level. 243.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-100</td>
<td>613 des 5.37</td>
<td>229.22</td>
<td>265.55</td>
<td>Level. 265.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54-1116</td>
<td>864 des 5.98</td>
<td>232.18</td>
<td>319.58</td>
<td>Level. 319.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-608</td>
<td>1152 des 13.99</td>
<td>238.95</td>
<td>428.34</td>
<td>Level. 428.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56-1544</td>
<td>1336 des 25.11</td>
<td>243.45</td>
<td>248.10</td>
<td>Level. 248.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56-1016</td>
<td>1593 des 39.11</td>
<td>247.21</td>
<td>259.55</td>
<td>Level. 259.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57-232</td>
<td>1476 des 17.37</td>
<td>252.89</td>
<td>260.63</td>
<td>Level. 260.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-4168</td>
<td>2196 des 34.22</td>
<td>260.63</td>
<td>285.55</td>
<td>Level. 285.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59-1505</td>
<td>2007 des 31.92</td>
<td>264.45</td>
<td>295.34</td>
<td>Level. 295.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-1438</td>
<td>1868 des 25.01</td>
<td>268.21</td>
<td>298.78</td>
<td>Level. 298.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62-768</td>
<td>2829 des 26.93</td>
<td>272.03</td>
<td>298.78</td>
<td>Level. 298.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-1008</td>
<td>1530 des 35.07</td>
<td>276.80</td>
<td>257.71</td>
<td>Level. 257.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-1328</td>
<td>2329 des 25.93</td>
<td>279.95</td>
<td>283.45</td>
<td>Level. 283.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66-1732</td>
<td>1404 des 18.97</td>
<td>284.75</td>
<td>298.78</td>
<td>Level. 298.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-536</td>
<td>884 des 35.18</td>
<td>292.31</td>
<td>245.40</td>
<td>Level. 245.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66-364</td>
<td>1868 des 4.59</td>
<td>296.59</td>
<td>245.40</td>
<td>Level. 245.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-284</td>
<td>1360 des 19.75</td>
<td>297.70</td>
<td>257.71</td>
<td>Level. 257.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-2058</td>
<td>5744 des 20.02</td>
<td>315.35</td>
<td>257.71</td>
<td>Level. 257.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-1572</td>
<td>864 des 12.92</td>
<td>309.44</td>
<td>257.71</td>
<td>Level. 257.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ESTIMATED COST OF THE GREEN RIVER RAIL ROAD.**

**WESTERN DIVISION.**—(Lick creek route to the top of the Ridge will cost for)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section No.</th>
<th></th>
<th>Cutting</th>
<th>Rock</th>
<th>Emb.</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1, 1½ miles</td>
<td></td>
<td>13487 yds. at 12 cts.</td>
<td>746 &quot;  &quot; 70 &quot;</td>
<td>27152 &quot;  &quot; 15 &quot;</td>
<td>$1618.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2, 2½ miles</td>
<td></td>
<td>13332 &quot;  &quot; 12 &quot;</td>
<td>18830 &quot;  &quot; 15 &quot;</td>
<td>34560 &quot;  &quot; 12 &quot;</td>
<td>$1635.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3, 3 miles</td>
<td></td>
<td>9037 &quot;  &quot; 70 &quot;</td>
<td>56375 &quot;  &quot; 16 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15 Culverts = 630 perches
Bridge across Lick creek
550 perches of protection wall

7.17 miles prepared for superstructure will cost $39675.98

(Long hollow route to the top of the Ridge will cost for)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section No.</th>
<th></th>
<th>Cutting</th>
<th>Rock</th>
<th>Emb.</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1, 3½ miles</td>
<td></td>
<td>30723 yds. at 12 cts.</td>
<td>4821 &quot;  &quot; 70 &quot;</td>
<td>20923 &quot;  &quot; 15 &quot;</td>
<td>$3685.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2, 1½ miles</td>
<td></td>
<td>22324 &quot;  &quot; 12 &quot;</td>
<td>5384 &quot;  &quot; 70 &quot;</td>
<td>13440 &quot;  &quot; 15 &quot;</td>
<td>$2678.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3, 2½ miles</td>
<td></td>
<td>16280 &quot;  &quot; 12 &quot;</td>
<td>1321 &quot;  &quot; 70 &quot;</td>
<td>19584 &quot;  &quot; 15 &quot;</td>
<td>$2937.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Culverts = 420 perches
Superstructure of 1-3 mile of road

7.33 miles prepared for superstructure will cost $27323.65

Difference in favor of the Long hollow route exclusive of stationary power $12341.33

From the top of the Ridge to Princeton, by the Western route, will cost for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section No.</th>
<th></th>
<th>Cutting</th>
<th>Rock</th>
<th>Emb.</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 4, 1½ 5-6 miles</td>
<td></td>
<td>7768 yds. at 12 cts.</td>
<td>1502 &quot;  &quot; 70 &quot;</td>
<td>19900 &quot;  &quot; 15 &quot;</td>
<td>$382.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5, 1½ miles</td>
<td></td>
<td>21528 &quot;  &quot; 10 &quot;</td>
<td>6040 &quot;  &quot; 70 &quot;</td>
<td>9792 &quot;  &quot; 12 &quot;</td>
<td>$2985.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6, 2½ miles</td>
<td></td>
<td>22576 &quot;  &quot; 12 &quot;</td>
<td>1326 &quot;  &quot; 70 &quot;</td>
<td>30272 &quot;  &quot; 15 &quot;</td>
<td>$3699.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 7, 2 miles</td>
<td></td>
<td>11088 &quot;  &quot; 10 &quot;</td>
<td>17850 &quot;  &quot; 13 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Culverts = 420 perches

7.69 miles prepared for superstructure will cost $23832.06

From the top of the Ridge to Princeton, by the Eastern route, will cost for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section No.</th>
<th></th>
<th>Cutting</th>
<th>Rock</th>
<th>Emb.</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 4, 11 miles</td>
<td></td>
<td>19524 yds. at 12 cts.</td>
<td>3520 &quot;  &quot; 70 &quot;</td>
<td>55120 &quot;  &quot; 15 &quot;</td>
<td>$2342.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[App. to H. R. J.]
### SECTION No. 5. 1½ miles,
- **Cutting**: 17850 yds. at 10 cts. $1785.00
- **Rock**: 2400 x 70 = 168,000
- **Emb.**: 31474 x 15 = 472,110

### SECTION No. 6. 2 miles,
- **Cutting**: 14572 x 12 = 174,864
- **Rock**: 831 x 70 = 58,170
- **Emb.**: 8640 x 15 = 129,600

### SECTION No. 7. 3 3/8 miles,
- **Cutting**: 20250 x 11 = 2,227,600
- **Emb.**: 35280 x 13 = 4,586,400

10 Culverts = 420 perches

Superstructure for one half mile

8.10 miles prepared for superstructure will cost $36202.17

### Difference in favor of the Western route

Total cost of the graduation and masonry of the Western Division by the Lick creek and Western route is $6858.04

Add for grubbing and clearing $742.00

14.84 miles prepared for superstructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIDDLE DIVISION, will cost for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SECTION No. 1. 3½ miles,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting: 22606 yds. at 10 cts. $2260.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock: 773 x 70 = 54,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emb.: 18112 x 12 = 213,344</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| SECTION No. 2. 2 miles,   |
| Cutting: 26112 x 12 = 313,344 |
| Rock: 6237 x 70 = 436,590 |
| Emb.: 20160 x 15 = 3,024,00 |

| SECTION No. 3. 1½ miles,   |
| Cutting: 13122 x 10 = 1,312,20 |
| Rock: 2250 x 70 = 157,500 |
| Emb.: 13200 x 13 = 175,500 |

| SECTION No. 4. 3 miles,   |
| Cutting: 12771 x 10 = 1,277,10 |
| Rock: 1920 x 70 = 134,400 |
| Emb.: 10020 x 14 = 1,403,00 |

| SECTION No. 5. 3½ miles,   |
| Cutting: 28852 x 12 = 3,422,24 |
| Rock: 2880 x 70 = 201,600 |
| Emb.: 35133 x 13 = 4,567,68 |

| SECTION No. 6. 2 miles,   |
| Cutting: 36054 x 12 = 4,326,48 |
| Rock: 9050 x 70 = 633,500 |
| Emb.: 3942 x 14 = 56,148 |

| SECTION No. 7. 2½ miles,   |
| Cutting: 28110 x 22 = 3,272,20 |
| Rock: 3570 x 70 = 249,000 |
| Emb.: 44772 x 15 = 671,820 |

| SECTION No. 8. 2½ miles,   |
| Cutting: 29236 x 12 = 3,508,80 |
| Rock: 7421 x 70 = 519,70 |
| Emb.: 19350 x 13 = 2,515,50 |

| SECTION No. 9. 3 miles,   |
| Cutting: 13820 x 11 = 1,510,20 |
| Rock: 18756 x 14 = 2,625,84 |
| Emb.: 1994 x 12 = 23,928 |

| SECTION No. 10. 3 miles,   |
| Cutting: 10620 x 12 = 1,274,40 |
| Rock: 3390 x 70 = 239,000 |
| Emb.: 16156 x 15 = 2,423,40 |

| SECTION No. 11. 4½ miles,   |
| Cutting: 21672 x 10 = 2,167,20 |
| Rock: 5821 x 70 = 414,47 |
| Emb.: 23824 x 13 = 4607,12 |

<p>| SECTION No. 12. 2 3/8 miles,   |
| Cutting: 16015 x 10 = 1,601,50 |
| Rock: 2375 x 70 = 1,602,50 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cutting</th>
<th>Emb.</th>
<th>Rock</th>
<th>Emb.</th>
<th>Culverts</th>
<th>Add for grubbing and clearing</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12, 2</td>
<td>3-8 miles, Emb.</td>
<td>44922 yds.</td>
<td>16 cts.</td>
<td>$7059.52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 3</td>
<td>2-3 miles, Emb.</td>
<td>30240 yds.</td>
<td>10 cts.</td>
<td>$6048.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 4</td>
<td>1-2 miles, Emb.</td>
<td>24350 yds.</td>
<td>12 cts.</td>
<td>$4870.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 5</td>
<td>2-3 miles, Emb.</td>
<td>24350 yds.</td>
<td>10 cts.</td>
<td>$4870.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 6</td>
<td>2-3 miles, Emb.</td>
<td>33618 yds.</td>
<td>12 cts.</td>
<td>$6723.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 7</td>
<td>2-3 miles, Emb.</td>
<td>24350 yds.</td>
<td>10 cts.</td>
<td>$4870.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 8</td>
<td>2-3 miles, Emb.</td>
<td>24350 yds.</td>
<td>10 cts.</td>
<td>$4870.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 9</td>
<td>2-3 miles, Emb.</td>
<td>24350 yds.</td>
<td>10 cts.</td>
<td>$4870.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 10</td>
<td>2-3 miles, Emb.</td>
<td>24350 yds.</td>
<td>10 cts.</td>
<td>$4870.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 11</td>
<td>2-3 miles, Emb.</td>
<td>24350 yds.</td>
<td>10 cts.</td>
<td>$4870.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 12</td>
<td>2-3 miles, Emb.</td>
<td>24350 yds.</td>
<td>10 cts.</td>
<td>$4870.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 13</td>
<td>2-3 miles, Emb.</td>
<td>24350 yds.</td>
<td>10 cts.</td>
<td>$4870.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 14</td>
<td>2-3 miles, Emb.</td>
<td>24350 yds.</td>
<td>10 cts.</td>
<td>$4870.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Eastern Division will cost for:**

**Total Cost:** $182539.47
Superstructure for a mile of road, on the plan recommended in the report, will cost for
Iron, splicing plates, and spikes, $2322.00
5,300 feet of timber for blocks at 61 cts. 341.50
4,750 feet of timber for cross ties " 5 " 237.50
10,500 feet of timber for stringers " 10 " 1056.00
10,500 feet of Red Cedar scantling " 3 " 315.00
Labor of putting down one mile 625.00
Total $4801.90

The common plan of superstructure for a Railroad, will cost per mile, for
Iron, splicing plates, and spikes, $2150.00
10,500 feet of plank for longitudinal sills at 5 cts. 525.00
14,080 feet of timber for cross ties " 5 " 704.00
10,560 feet of Red Cedar scantling " 8 " 844.00
Labor for putting down one mile 625.00
Total $4851.80

SUMMARY OF COST OF THE GREEN RIVER RAILROAD.

WESTERN DIVISION.—14.54 miles prepared for superstructure, equal or per mile $ 6880.04 4631.12
MIDDLE DIVISION.—33.80 miles prepared for superstructure, equal or per mile 132639.47 3914.37
EASTERN DIVISION.—41.60 miles prepared for superstructure, equal or per mile 164016.50 3942.70

Total 90.30 miles prepared for superstructure $366355.01
Superstructure for 90.30 miles at $4801.90 per mile 436611.57
Contingencies 78696.76
Necessary turnouts 15000.00
Engineering 25000.00

Total cost or per mile $921864.33 102089.41

I have not introduced any items referring to the costs of locomotives, cars, station houses, &c., since they are subject to ready calculation, and must depend on the amount of business done on the road, future extensions, and the views of the directors.

I have estimated the rock excavation so as to cover the expense of breaking and placing a sufficient quantity on the horse path; consequently have estimated nothing additional for this item.

The whole estimate is made on liberal principles, and should there be a difference in the actual cost of the road when completed, from the estimate here made, I am confident (provided the plan recommended is pursued) that it will be a decrease, rather than an increase in cost.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. LIVERMORE, C. E.

Hopkinsville, Oct. 4th, 1837.
LEXINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

To his Excellency, Governor Clark:

Sir:—I have the honor as President of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company to report to you the progress of the work, during the present year.

The grading of twenty miles of the roadway near Louisville has been so nearly completed as to place that distance in a condition to receive the superstructure early next year, with the exception of one section of about a mile, which has been obstructed by a legal impediment. The grading of about seven miles in the neighborhood of Frankfort in the valley of Beargrass, has also advanced steadily during the summer and fall months; but this portion of the line, consisting of the heaviest and most difficult part of the work, cannot be finished off sooner than towards the close of the ensuing year. The grading and laying down the superstructure, on the division between Louisville and Portland, are both progressing rapidly. This important division of the work, about three miles in length, was commenced about sixty days ago, and is now so nearly completed as to render it probable that it will be finished by the end of the year. The necessary cars have been prepared to put it into immediate use.

The erection of a bridge across the Kentucky river at Frankfort, is in such a state of forwardness as to put it in the power of the contractors to complete it by December, 1838, (the time limited in the contracts) if no unforeseen difficulty arises. This bridge being designed for the use of the public as a toll bridge as well as for the passing of the railroad cars, proper care has been taken to render its construction substantial and permanent. It is composed of one stone pier in the centre and two stone abutments of mortared masonry; covered wooden superstructure of sufficient width to accommodate three carriage ways; its elevation will be sixty feet above low water; its length four hundred feet. A handsome covered bridge of four hundred feet in length has been completed across Bear Grass creek near Louisville. It rests upon three stone pillars and two abutments.

The transportation on the division of the work now in use between Lexington and Frankfort, has been chiefly confined to passengers. The necessity of changing the freight at Frankfort to wagons, owing to the uncertainty attending the navigation of the river, rendered the transportation of freight on the railroad less desirable, and a resort to waggonage was generally adopted in preference to the cheaper mode of conveyance. The completion of our work, or the improvement of the river navigation, will without doubt receive the entire transportation of the commodities of the upper country. But in the condition of the stone superstructure the transportation of freight has not been found profitable. Arrangements have been made, to substitute wood as soon as the finances of the company will permit. A considerable portion of the material for that purpose has been purchased and placed on the line of road, ready to be laid down.

A sufficient number of cars for the business of the division between Lex-
lington and Frankfort, and the two divisions soon to be finished near Louisville, having been constructed in the machine shop, and a large number of axles and wheels prepared for a further supply, the operations in that establishment have been suspended for the present.

The instalments called for by the Board of Directors as needed for the use of the work, have been regularly paid by the city of Louisville, and on the part of the State by the Board of Internal Improvement; of the subscriptions of Louisville and the State, a balance of about $100,000 remains unexpended. The contracts which are in the course of completion at different periods during the ensuing year will require an additional sum of about $150,000. The estimated cost by the Engineer in chief, of the whole work from Frankfort to Louisville, the grading for a double track and the iron and wood superstructure included, is $1,123,622. The sum requisite to finish it, in addition to the present means of the company, is about $800,000.

The general derangement of the commercial affairs of the country, has affected the current receipts on the division of the work between Lexington and Frankfort, though the reduction has not been so great as might have been expected. The monthly receipts from passengers in the year 1836 averaged $2,350. The receipts from the same source the present year have averaged $2,100. Efforts are now directed to the reduction of expenses and the reorganization of the Board, in order to render its action more prompt and efficient, and the future business of the road more profitable. Economy requiring the temporary withdrawal of the locomotives from use, the two engines belonging to the company have been repaired and laid by for the present. Horse power alone is now used for transportation of passengers. The speed of travelling is ten miles per hour.

It is earnestly hoped, that such additional aid as a work of so much importance is entitled to from the State, will, during the approaching session of the Legislature, be extended towards it; and that from your excellency it will continue to receive, in common with other works of Internal Improvement under the patronage of the State, a friendly support.

With the highest respect,

THOMAS SMITH, President.

BARDSTOWN AND LOUISVILLE TURNPIKE.

Louisville, November 4, 1837.

To his Excellency, Governor Clark:

Dear Sir:—In compliance with the requisitions of the 13th section of "an act defining the powers and duties of the Board of Internal Improvement, and for other purposes," approved February 29, 1836, I, as President of the Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike Company, submit the following
THE length of the road is twenty nine miles and a few poles, and is fully completed, except the bridge across Salt river, the stone or mason's work is nearly completed, the wood work is progressing rapidly, and the contractors are bound to have the bridge so far finished as to permit the travel thereon by the 25th of December next, and to have the same completely finished by the 1st day of July next. The cost of the road per mile, except the bridges, &c. will be $4,950 87½, or thereabouts. The cost of the bridges, fills, &c. on said road, will be $51,344 75, or thereabouts.

Individuals have subscribed $99,200 of stock in said turnpike company; and the State has subscribed $98,000 of said stock. The individual stockholders have paid $86,043 65, and have assumed $10,000, the balance of a debt due from the turnpike company to the Bank of Kentucky, and released the State and its stock from all liability on account thereof, which, being added, makes $96,043 65; of which $10,000 debt the individual stockholders have already paid $3,140; and by the next renewal of the note therefor, will, in all probability pay $1,860 more of said debt.

The State has paid $96,000 of its stock in said turnpike company.

The amount actually paid out for the construction of said road, bridges, &c. is $180,981 85.

The amount that will be due to contractors, &c. when the road, bridges, &c. are completed and paid for, will be about fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars.

The amount of tolls received on the road, since the toll gates were first erected thereon, is $13,652 29¼.

The amount paid out for repairs and gate keepers' salaries on said road, is $9,645 07.

The amount due and to become due the present year, for repairs done and to be done, will amount to more than $4,007 22¼, and therefore, there will be no dividend made at this time.

The State of Kentucky was in arrears on the stock held in said turnpike company, on the 8th day of June, 1835, for more than $10,000, (the individual stockholders having paid into the treasury of said turnpike company more than $100,000;) and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, entitled, an act to amend the charter of the Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike Company, passed and approved February 17, 1835, the company were authorized and empowered to borrow money on the credit thereof, and thereby anticipate the calls on the stockholders, if, in their judgment, and in compliance with their contracts, it shall be proper so to do. The company borrowed the said $10,000 from the Bank of Kentucky on the note of the corporation; and on the 30th of September, 1835, and 16th of October, 1835, the State being in arrears on those days, the company again borrowed of said Bank the sum of $10,000 on each of those days, making, in all, $30,000; and the State remained so in arrears until the interest paid on said three notes amounted to $1,446 69; and the company are desirous of obtaining the money from the State of Kentucky as soon as possible, and if it cannot be obtained without Legislative interposition, should be glad you would lay the matter before that body as early as practicable, so that the necessary action may be had thereon, and the company to obtain the aforesaid sum of money, with interest thereon, from the
days on which the same was advanced for the State, to-wit: on $206 67 on each of the following days, to-wit: 8th of June, 30th September, 9th and 16th October, 1835, and 29th of January and 9th and 16th of February, 1836, till paid.

The road was grubbed and cleared sixty feet wide, except on the hill sides, where the width was reduced. The road was graded forty feet wide, to an elevation of two degrees, except on the hill sides where the width was reduced. The metal or turnpike part of said road was made fifteen feet wide, except on the hill sides, where it was made twenty and twenty-five feet wide, according to circumstances; and two miles and forty poles of said road next Bardstown was made twenty feet wide. The metal was nine inches thick or deep on said road, that is to say: the first six inches was paved with the largest end of the rock next the earth, and the sharp and uneven points up, with three inches of fine rock placed thereon.

The company are putting on the road a covering of fine rock six inches thick or deep, and ten feet wide, in the shape of repairs; hence the heavy item, herein before named, for that purpose.

I am sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.

LEVI TYLER, Prest.
Of the B. & L. Turnpike Co.

BARDSTOWN AND GLASGOW TURNPIKE.

To his Excellency, Governor Clark:

The act of the Legislature requiring the President of each turnpike road to report the situation of each road under his superintendence, the following report is made upon the Bardstown and Glasgow turnpike road.

The surveys of this road were commenced on the 25th March last by Henry J. Eastin, one of the assistant Engineers, and located to Green river, a distance of 44 miles. This being completed under the direction of the Board of Internal Improvements, Mr. Eastin was directed to continue the surveys to Glasgow in Barren county, a distance of 23 miles. The situation of the country affording a good site for a turnpike, and the individual stock amounting to $115,150, the President and managers of the work determined to place the whole work under contract, which has been done upon terms as advantageous as any work of a similar character in the State. The cost of the work, as estimated by the Engineer, and sold under his directions, are as follows in detail:

First. Length of the road sixty seven miles.
Second. The whole work is under contract and progressing as speedily as the funds of the company will permit.
Third. The number of bridges are fourteen, and will cost, exclusive of the road, $61,000.

Fourth. The road as sold, and estimated from various contracts, will cost $3,582 10 per mile. There are in 67 miles, 35 miles not to be stoned, but graded with the necessary duns and masonry; should it be found necessary to stone this portion of the road after the grading is completed, an additional sum of $3,210 per mile will be required in addition on this thirty five miles.

Fifth. The amount of work under contract is, at this time, $301,000, which will be the cost of the road without contingencies, as per contracts filed in my office.

Sixth. Should the thirty five miles require stoning, an additional sum of $112,000 will be required, and the whole cost of the road will be $413,000.

Seventh. The grade of this road does not exceed in elevation two degrees.

Eighth. The road is to be graded 40 feet wide.

Ninth. The metal is to be one foot deep. The first 7½ inches made of conical shaped stones, with basis not more than one foot in width nor less than two inches thick, set fifteen feet wide and covered with broken stone of not greater weight than six ounces, laid on four and one half inches in depth the whole width of the pavement; there is on that side of the road adjoining the pavement a good drain three feet wide at top and generally two feet deep, which will keep the water from settling under the road bed; on the other, there is a good summer road on level lands, and on hill sides which slope less than twenty degrees, twenty two feet wide. This road saves the travel on the metallic portion of the road at least eight months in the year; on greater slopes than twenty degrees the grade is seventy six feet, stoned eighteen feet wide.

Tenth. The road is cleared of all timber on a width of sixty feet.

Eleventh. There are three streams requiring large bridges: the Beech Fork of Salt river has now erecting over it a bridge of 200 feet span. The Rolling Fork of Salt river a bridge of 176 feet span. The Green river bridge 200 feet span. They are all building under the directions of the Chief Engineer of the State, on his plans, by Messrs Morehead, Carothers & Co. gentlemen well recommended as contractors from the State of Pennsylvania; these works are all progressing rapidly.

Twelfth. The amount paid by individual stockholders on their stock is $7,013.

Thirteenth. The amount of work done on the whole line is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grubbing 5,516 poles, $1 per pole</td>
<td>$5,516 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grading</td>
<td>$7,225 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoning 270 poles, $8</td>
<td>$1,960 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry, 750 perches, $1 50</td>
<td>$1,125 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation, abutment pits at Green river and Beech Fork</td>
<td>$2,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarried stone</td>
<td>$900 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total work done</strong></td>
<td><strong>$18,626 00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fourteenth. The number of contractors are thirty seven; they are generally actively engaged in their several contracts and have in their employ 352 laborers, whose wages are from $13 to $18 per month.

Fifteenth. The whole work is to be completed by the 15th November,
1839; and nothing to prevent, if the State can comply with her portion of
the stock.

This road demands the particular attention of the State, as it is the contin-
uation of the road from Louisville to Bardstown, which is now finished, a
distance of near forty miles; and the citizens south of Green river and south
of Bardstown, in the counties of Nelson, Hardin, Hart and Barren, have
exhibited, by their liberal subscription of stock, and in all instances the land
and materials for construction have been released, not only during the con-
struction, but for repairing the road forever, an example worthy the atten-
tion of your excellency.

The Board request your excellency's particular attention to this work, as
it is to be the great connecting chain from Maysville, by Lexington, Frank-
fort, Shelbyville, Versailles and Louisville to Nashville; and at this period the
citizens of Allen and Barren county, south of Glasgow, are anxiously wait-
ing to extend this road to the State line, in the direction of Nashville.

This report has been delayed only for the want of some information in
the possession of the Engineer, and having obtained it, is now respectfully
submitted.

B. DOOM, President.

SPRINGFIELD AND BARSTOWN TURNPIKE.

BARDSTOWN, November 11, 1837.

To his Excellency, Governor Clark:

The President of the Springfield and Bardstown Turnpike Road makes
the following report on this road, in and for the year, 1837:
1. The length of the road completed is 17.3 miles.
2. The length of road under contract, and not finished, is three quarters
of a mile.
3. The whole road embraced in the charter is 18.5 miles.
4. The condition of the work under contract, is in a state of completion,
being generally graded; and three unfinished bridges, which are all under
contract and in a state of completion; and the three quarters of a mile of
unfinished road is mostly adjacent to the abutments of those bridges.
5. The finished portion of this road will cost $5,360 per mile.
6. The unfinished portion will cost $5,300 per mile.
7. The bridges are estimated to cost $17,000.
8. The amount of money expended in the construction of this road is
$96,829 66.
9. The amount required to complete the part of the road under contract
is $15,220 34.
LEXINGTON, HARRODSBURG AND PERRYVILLE TURNPIKE.

HARRODSBURG, November 6, 1837.

To his Excellency, Governor Clark:

Sir,—By the 15th section of the act defining the powers and duties of the Board of Internal Improvement, approved 29th February, 1836, it is made the duty of the President and Directors, Commissioners or Managers, of all the turnpike, railroad companies, or other public works of interior communication, in which the State is interested as a stockholder, to make, annually, at least thirty days before the meeting of the Legislature, a report of the condition of the company.

Agreeably to that requisition, I herewith transmit to your excellency a report of the fiscal concerns of the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville Turnpike Road Company, together with the condition and progress of the work under their supervision, amount of money expended, &c. &c.; all of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

1. The estimated length of the road embraced in the charter is 42½ miles.
2. The length of the road under contract is 24.37 miles.
3. The time allowed for the completion of the contracts is to the 1st November, 1838.
4. The estimated length of the road, yet to be put under contract, is 18.13 miles.
5. About one mile and a half of the road has been completed; the balance of the work is progressing finely, and the contractors generally being men of energy and capital, I feel assured that the work will be completed at the time specified in the contracts.
6. Eight miles and 240 poles of the road is graded, according to contract.
7. About one half of the road has been but very recently put under contract.
8. The work is in good condition, and the principal part of the deep cuts and fills will be completed in time to receive the winter and spring rains.
9. The road is laid at an elevation of two degrees, to be graded by the 1st of June, 1838; rolled, inspected and passed, before the stone is laid upon
it. The grade to be 30 feet wide, and the middle part to be elevated nine inches; the stone is to be laid on nine inches deep; but upon the first 6 miles adjoining the city of Lexington, in Fayette county, the company have reserved the right of laying it on twelve inches deep, provided it shall be deemed expedient and approved of by the Board of Internal Improvement.

10. The average cost of the road per mile, exclusive of all contingencies, bridges, &c. &c. is by the present contracts, $3,665.

11. The estimated cost of the road, not yet under contract, per mile, is about $5,800. This part of the road crosses the Kentucky river, which readily accounts for the difference of cost.

12. There are five bridges to be constructed upon this road; the abutments for two of them are under contract, one across Shawnee Run, near Shaker town, and one across Chapline Fork of Salt River, in the town of Perryville, Mercer county. The cost of the bridges upon this road, including the bridge at the Kentucky river, will be from forty to forty-five thousand dollars.

13. The amount of money expended in the construction of the road so far as completed, and as paid upon the unfinished part of the work, is $20,565 50.

14. The amount required to complete the parts under contract, including what has already been expended, is $142,656 29

The supposed amount necessary to complete the part not under contract is $105,154 00

Total amount required, $247,810 29

15. The amount of stock subscribed by individuals is 1702 shares,
The amount subscribed by the State is 510 shares,
The amount to be subscribed by the State is 1192 shares,

Means of the company, $170,200 00

16. The amount of money paid by individuals is 21,565 00
The amount paid by the State is 19,300 00

Total amount, State and individuals, $41,365 00

17. Amount of money paid contractors,
Amount of engineers salaries,
Amount of contingencies, &c,

Total amount, $21,938 64

18. Amount paid into the Treasury by individuals and the State,
Amount of disbursements,

Amount on hand, Respectfully, your obedient servant,

John Bull, Pres.

John Bull, President.
FRANKLIN AND CRAB ORCHARD TURNPIKE,
(IN LINCOLN COUNTY.)

LINCOLN COUNTY, KY. October 31, 1837.

To his Excellency, Governor Clark:
Sir:—In pursuance of a law of Kentucky, passed February, 1836, making it the duty of turnpike road companies to make, annually, a report to the executive of their condition and fiscal concerns in writing, I have the honor herein to report the present condition, &c. of the Lincoln county Turnpike Road.

1. The length of the line of road, under the management of Lincoln county Turnpike Company, is about twenty miles and one hundred and fifty poles; eighteen miles and seventy one poles of which have been put under contract, at an average cost of $4,572 16 per mile, including one bridge of 30 feet span.

2. Fifteen miles of the road is nearly completed, all of which, it is expected, will be ready to receive the travel by the end of year, 1838; at, or previous to which period, the managers propose and expect to erect three toll gates, if nothing should intervene in the meantime to prevent. All the contracts which have been made will, it is believed, be completed within the year, except one, and that will fall short on about three miles of line, which, in all probability, will not be completed before the fall of 1838.

3. The amount of stock subscribed by individuals and corporations in said company is $52,300, in one thousand and fifty six shares of $50 each; and it is estimated that it will require an additional subscription of stock, on the part of individuals and the State, to the amount of $10,000 to complete the whole road under charge of the company. The Directors are endeavoring to borrow the requisite amount of money to subscribe stock on the part of individuals, which, when reciprocated on the part of the State, will produce the requisite funds to finish the whole road; and if they succeed, they propose putting the remainder of the line, 2 miles and 45 poles, under contract this fall, and have the whole work completed by the end of the year, 1838.

4. Five bridges have been built over the smaller streams, and two more will be required over the two largest water courses that cross the road. No particular estimate has yet been made of the cost of bridges.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CRAIG, Pres.
Of the Board D. L. C. T. R. C.
FRANKLIN AND CRAB ORCHARD TURNPIKE,
(In Franklin County.)

FRANKLIN COUNTY, November 25, 1837.

To his Excellency, Governor Clark:

Dear Sir:—By reference to the act defining the powers and duties of the Board of Internal Improvement, and for other purposes, the 13th section thereof, makes it my duty, as President of the Board of Internal Improvement for Franklin county, on that portion of the Crab Orchard and Franklin county Turnpike Road Company, to report to you the condition and fiscal concerns of said company. We now have the whole length of road under contract, which is only three miles, three quarters and 40 poles—three miles is finished and ready for use—upon which there would have been a toll gate erected if the act of the last Legislature had not have required us to finish the whole before we could set up a gate. We had it in contemplation to have finished the whole length of road, but for the want of the necessary means we were unable to accomplish the end. We shall fall in debt about $5,000, when we shall have finished; this, however, we do not calculate can be done, as the unfinished contracts are in the hands of poor men, who are unable to progress without the aid of the Board. There will be a space of about 40 rods not hardly touched, and about half mile rough graded, both of which will be compelled to lie so, if we do not get an appropriation from the Legislature—which aid we request your excellency to recommend to that body to bestow. The State is now stockholder to the amount of $11,614, which has been expended and exhausted, and perhaps will not yield a corresponding dividend, if the whole should not be completed. This road, as you no doubt are apprised, passes over a poor, broken and sparsely settled country, and a road of great public utility.

I am, your obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN SHIELDS, President.

FRANKLIN AND CRAB ORCHARD TURNPIKE,
(In Mercer County.)

HARRISBURG, November 29, 1837.

To his Excellency, Governor Clark:

Sir:—In pursuance to the act of the General Assembly which makes it the duty of the President and managers, conducting works of internal improvement in which the State is interested, to report the condition of said works to your excellency, I herewith submit the following report:
This company was incorporated by an act of 1834, to improve the road from Franklin county to the Cumb Orchard, and by a subsequent act, a company was incorporated to improve a branch of said road, beginning near Lawrenceburg, and to run so as to intersect the turnpike road leading from Frankfort to Shelbyville and Louisville, at a point near Hardinsville, on said road.

Upon an examination of my report of last year, you will find that the length of this road, in Mercer county, is a little upwards of 23 miles—20½ miles of which was put under contract during the year, 1835, and spring of 1836, which we fully expected to have had completed before this time, but owing to the failure of several of the contractors, in not complying with their contracts and actually abandoning the work, the just expectations of the Board, to some extent, have been defeated, and the work delayed. This state of things has, in some measure, been produced by the advance which has taken place in the price of labor, and the extremely low prices at which the work was let, would not justify the contractors in giving the increased prices; so that they were necessarily compelled to abandon the work; another obstacle has been the difficulty of procuring labourers at almost any price. There is, however, 16 miles graded, and upon the other 4½ miles considerable work has been done, such as grubbing, grading and broken stone. Ten miles has been covered with stone, in detached pieces; the width of the stone is 18 feet, and depth 9 inches. The grade will be 90 feet wide. The side ways upon that part covered with stone, in many instances, are to be trimmed off and made wider. It is so situated that it cannot be used until the vacancies are filled up.

There is but one small bridge upon the road, 18 feet span, stone abutments, and wooden superstructure.

The cost of said road, as originally put under contract, was estimated by this Board, in their report of last year, at the sum of $4,538 21 per mile, without including contingencies; but several of the contractors having abandoned the work, and some of them having left the State, seven miles of that under contract has been left in that situation, two and a half miles of which have since been re-set at an advance of about 25 per cent on the former letting; the other 4½ miles yet remains to be re-set, which would have taken place before this time, had it not been for the great change the pecuniary condition of the country has undergone, and the difficulties we have experienced in collecting funds from the stockholders. In addition to this, we have a right to expect that the price of the labor would be reduced, and that perhaps the work could be re-set at something like the original prices; our expectations as to the price of labor has not been realized, for there is but little variation from the highest prices heretofore given. I cannot inform you exactly as to the price we shall be able to re-set the aforesaid 4½ miles, also, the 3 miles never yet put under contract, but have supposed that the 23 miles will cost $120,000 00, including the amount already expended, which is $70,742 00. These sums embrace all contingencies.

No toll gates have yet been erected, owing to the incomplete state of the road, but we hope by the first of August or September next to have the aforesaid 16 miles completed, and most probably the 20 miles as originally let.

The individual subscription of stock to this road is $49,250, two or three thousand dollars of which, we fear, we shall not be able to realize, owing to
the insolvency of some and the removal of others from the State. This will of course reduce our means, and I fear we shall not have funds sufficient to complete that part already under contract.

We have made several efforts to raise additional stock, but have invariably failed to do so, owing to the fact that road stock is not considered profitable, and the people have not the patriotism to make voluntary appropriations.

**Abstract:**

Length of the road in Mercer county, 23 miles.
Length of the road under contract, 20½ miles.
Length of the road graded, 16 miles.
Length of the road stoned, 10 miles.
Length of the road graded and not stoned, 6 miles.
Length of the road not yet under contract, 3 miles.
Length of the road, some grading and other work, 4½ miles.

As to the manner of making the road, I refer you to my report of last year for information.

My absence from home for the last three weeks must be my apology for not forwarding this report sooner.

I am yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL DAVIES.

---

LEXINGTON AND RICHMOND TUN Pike.

To his Excellency, Governor Clark.

Report of the condition and fiscal affairs of Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road.

Twenty miles and 13 poles have been put under contract—thirteen miles, 275 poles of which have been completed; the other six miles 108 poles are in good progress, and will be finished early in the coming year. Tolls will be collected at two gates in the course of a few days.

The amount subscribed by individuals, including the city of Lexington and the county court of Fayette county, is $67,300; and the amount paid in is $53,320. The State, by the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, has subscribed 557 shares, upon which $53,320 has been paid. The disbursements amount to $92,038 55, and there remains in the hands of the Treasurer $14,601 45. Which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES SHELBY, President, R. & L. T. C.

November 25, 1837.
MULDRON'S HILL TURNPIKE.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, 14th November, 1837.

To his Excellency, Governor Clark:

I am directed by the President of the Board of Internal Improvement to report to you the situation of the turnpike road over Muldrorn's Hill, on the road from Lexington to Nashville.

On the 20th March last a gate keeper was appointed to receive tolls at this work, and by a settlement made the 1st November, the tolls for the year are as follows: (Net.)

From Jno. G. Chiles for his stages, $68 43
" Jno. G. Chiles for 30 days toll, to the 1st Nov. last 11 25
" the gate keeper, paid to me, 267 00
The gate keeper received a $20 U. S. counterfeit note, which is in his hands, 20 00

$367 93

The gate keeper is receiving a salary of $43 75 per quarter, and it has been paid to him exclusive of the above sum of $367 93.

The repairs of this road this year have been nothing. The tolls have been much less than they ought to have been, in consequence of the travel and unladen wagons, &c. keeping the old road until the first of September; when I ordered the old road to be obstructed and stopped up; a law should be passed by the next Legislature discontinuing the old road.

Under the act of the last Legislature, 844 poles of additional road were ordered by the Board of Internal Improvement to be put under contract, adjacent to the part now finished; it was taken by Saunders and Singleton—is in a state of forwardness. It will cost $12,844; of this sum I have paid the contractors the sum of $2,517 for work done, and will leave a balance to be paid in the ensuing year of $10,327.

Very respectfully, yours &c.

HENRY J. EASTIN, A. E.

SHELBY TURNPIKE.

SHELBYVILLE, December 2, 1837.

To his Excellency, Governor Clark:

Sir:—The Board of Internal Improvement for Shelby county are required, by an act approved 29th February, 1836, entitled, "an act defining the powers and duties of the Board of Internal Improvement, and for other purposes, to make annually to the Governor of the State, at least

[App. to H. R. Road,
days before the meeting of the Legislature, a report in writing of their condition and fiscal concerns."

In consequence of the unsettled and unascertained condition of the fiscal concerns of our Board, we have not been able to present to you our report at so early a day as required by law.

This Board had made many contracts for permanent repairs upon the ten miles of their road west of Shelbyville, and the amount of funds requisite to meet all the demands resulting from those contracts could not be ascertained until the contractors had completed their work, and they have until the 25th inst. for that purpose. Our fiscal year terminates on the 20th November, and our condition then is, by an act passed 8th February, 1834, required to be reported to the Legislature.

We transmit to you herewith a copy of the report made to the Legislature, and beg leave to make it also our report to you, as representing as nearly as it is within our power now to do, our condition and fiscal concerns. You will perceive that no dividend has been declared for the present year, and none will probably be declared in the year 1838.

By order of the Board.

SAMUEL TEVIS, Chm'n.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Board of Internal Improvement for Shelby County.

SHELBYVILLE, 2d Dec. 1837.

To the Legislature of Kentucky:

The Board of Internal Improvement, for Shelby county, are required by the 14th section of an act passed the 8th of February, 1834, (see sess. acts, page 447,) to keep a full and fair account of the receipts and expenditures, and semi-annually to make out a complete and perfect account thereof, exhibiting the net profits, &c; and they are further required to report the same to the Legislature, at each regular session thereof.

That the receipts resulting from tolls upon the Turnpike road, under the control of this Board, from the last annual report in November, 1836, to 20th May, 1837, were, 6,372 00

And the receipts from 20th May to 20th Nov. 1837, were, 10,720 08½

Total amount received during year, $17,092 08½

The Board has paid for ordinary repairs, and for gate keepers for their compensation, and for bridges and culverts, $4,063 74

And the Board has paid towards its contracts for permanent repairs, 7,501 08½

$11,670 02½

In the hands of T. W. Newton, late Treasurer, $5,421 26
The contracts into which the Board has entered for repairs upon ten miles of the road west of Shelbyville, will probably amount to $1,700 per mile, to be completed on or before the 25th December, 1837.

Towards which there has been paid as above, $17,000 00

From which deduct the amount in the hands of the Treasurer, to be applied thereto,

Balance due from the Board, $3,977 65½

No dividend was therefore made this year.

The balance being 3,977 65½, will be paid out of the first tolls received.

This Board discovered early last spring, that unless an additional coat of rock were placed upon the road speedily, all that had been done would become valueless to the State and Stockholders, and that the gates would be, in the manner provided for by law, thrown open. Contracts were, therefore, made upon the best terms which could be procured, for rock beaten so as to pass through a two and a half inch ring, and spread. The contracts varied from $1 25 to $1 50 per perch, and from four to five perch under the direction of the Superintendent of the Board, were required for each rod.

It is contemplated to extend the repairs of the same character, from Shelbyville, east to the Franklin county line, during the next year, and in such an event, no dividend can be made in the year 1838.

The probable receipts for tolls, for the next year, will be about $17,000, and, at least that sum, and probably $5,000 more, will be requisite to pay for the contemplated repairs.

The Board have to regret, and they deem it their duty to report, that Thomas W. Newton, their former Treasurer, is in arrears about $6,600, part of which is the $5,421 26 stated in the within report, the balance is for appropriations heretofore made and not taken up by him. As soon as Mr. Newton discovered his inability to meet the drafts of the Board, he frankly stated what were his circumstances, and tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and a successor was appointed. The Board consider it due to Mr. Newton to state, that they have the utmost confidence in his integrity, and they do not anticipate the loss of a single cent by him, ultimately. The security given by him is unquestionably good.

All of which is respectfully reported.

By order of the Board,

SAMUEL TEVIS, Chairman.

MAYSVILLE, WASHINGTON, PARIS & LEXINGTON TURNPIKE.

To his Excellency, Governor Clark:

In conformity with our duty to the State, individual and corporate stockholders in the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road,
the undersigned has the honor of herewith submitting to your consideration statements marked A, B, C, D and E, showing the present condition of the affairs of the company made out to this time.

Statement A, exhibits the state of the stock account, together with the amount of receipts and expenditures on account of the road, from the commencement up to this date.

From that statement, you will discover that the stock has been all paid, with the exception of $787 60' owned by individuals, who have died or removed from the State.

Statement B, exhibits the amount of dividends that were due to individual stockholders on the 8th of Dec. last, on the stock held in the road first chartered from Maysville to Washington, together with the dividends declared since that time on the whole amount of stock. The balance due on that account are payable to individual and corporate stockholders.

Statement marked C, shows the amount of tolls received from the commencement up to the present time, together with the amount expended for repairs, and amount of dividends declared to the same time. From this statement, you will perceive that the dividends of April and October, 1836, on the stock held by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, has been paid. The dividends on the same stock, on the 1st of April and October, 1837, have also been paid, as will be seen by reference to the dividend account marked B. The Secretary of State, however, has recently presented a claim for interest on the proceeds of tolls from the 1st October to the 8th December, 1836; the payment of which has been declined on the ground of previous payment of the same to the Treasurer of State, by a credit to the stock account of the State, to the full amount of said interest. The fact of this payment will appear on reference to the toll account marked C, and the account of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, herewith submitted, marked E.

In explanation, I would state, that on the 8th December last, an exhibit was made to the Legislature of the condition of the affairs of the company, in which the net proceeds of tolls received up to that date was shown to be $31,056 04, as will also appear in the toll account now submitted. A bill was introduced into the Legislature at its last session for increasing the stock held by the State, so as to make it equal to that held by individuals and corporations; in that bill, which subsequently passed, it was provided that the proceeds of tolls, which had accumulated up to the 8th December, 1836, should be divided equally between the State and individual and corporate stockholders, and applied to the credit of the new stock authorized by the act. While this bill was pending in the Legislature, a demand was made on the company for the payment of the dividend of April and October, 1837, on the stock held by the State, amounting to $2,191 84, which was met by the payment of said sum on the 2d day of January, 1837. The amount of this dividend formed a part of the net proceeds of toll received up to the 8th December, 1836, amounting to $31,056 04; and from the statement now furnished, marked E, it will be seen that the State has been paid the aforesaid dividend, and has a credit to her stock account of $15,528 02, being the one half of said tolls of $31,056 04.

It is urged, however, by the Secretary of State, that in as much as the interest of the State in those tolls had been appropriated to the sinking fund, by the act of the Legislature, that the company should not have applied those tolls to the credit of the stock of the State. The Directors
conceiving it to be their duty, in accordance with the act referred to, to pay the amount to the Treasurer in liquidation of the debt due by the State for her stock in this road; and that having done so, it would seem to the undersigned that then we had discharged the trust committed to us, and that the Treasurer should have paid the amount to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The proceeds of tolls from the 1st October to the 8th Dec. 1836, was $1,823.58, which, if a dividend had been declared on the whole amount of stock of the company of that date, would have been 44 cents to the share; and on the State's portion, 1,442 shares, would be $634.48, the amount claimed by the Secretary of State for the Sinking Fund, and which we trust your excellency will direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over to the Secretary of State, or to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The statement, marked D, will show the entire cost of the road, and the means of the company to meet the same. You will discover, from the same statement, there is a deficiency of means to meet the present debts of the company; this was caused by the increased amount of interest, which the company had to pay on the notes redeemed, as also, on interest on balances due to contractors. Other causes have produced a considerable diminution in the receipts of tolls, and an increase of expenditures, one of which is the great decline of travel on the road, in consequence of the change of times, and the derangement of the monetary concerns of the country. The great rain of last summer caused a considerable increase of expenditure. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be
Your excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Pres't.

Maysville, November 18, 1837.

[ A ]

STATEMENT of Stock Account, also of Receipts and Expenditures of Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road Company, November 18th, 1837.

STOCK ACCOUNT.

Dr.

Nov. 18, To amount of stock subscribed by individuals and corporations previous to January, 1837, 200,500 00

From which deduct this amount of stock forfeited for non-payment, 4,700 00

$195,800 00

To amount of stock subscribed on the part of individual and corporation stockholders, agreeable to the act of Legislature of February, 1837, 17,400 00

$213,200 00
Stock Account.—Continued.

To amount of stock subscribed by Commonwealth of Kentucky, previous to Jan., 1837, 144,200 00
To amount of stock subscribed by same agreeable to act of Legislature of February, 1837, 69,000 00

\[ \text{Dr.} \]
\[ \text{Cr.} \]

\[ \text{Contra.} \]

1837.
November 18, By amount of stock paid by Commonwealth of Kentucky, 213,200 00
By this amount of stock paid by individuals and corporations, 213,412 40
Balance of stock unpaid by individuals, 787 60

\[ \text{Dr.} \]
\[ \text{Cr.} \]

Stock Account.

1837.
Nov. 18, To cash paid, interest on the notes of company issued to contractors for work done and money borrowed, 10,643 16
To cash paid, damages for right of way and materials for use of road, 5,736 55
To cash paid, contingent expenses, including Engineers and other officer's salaries, building gate houses, &c. &c., 27,993 83
To cash paid contractors for making road, 310,472 24
To cash returned for this sum borrowed, 11,700 00
To cash paid, to redeem the notes of the company which were issued to contractors, for work done on road, 61,670 00
To this amount of stock paid to Vincent & Wernwag for work done on the road, 9,300 00
Balance cash in Treasury, 2,897 14

\[ \text{Dr.} \]
\[ \text{Cr.} \]

Contra.

1837.
Nov. 18, By amount of stock paid in as per statement above, 425,612 40
By fines collected, 7 55
By cash borrowed to pay contractors, 11,700 00
By cash borrowed of Bank in Maysville, 1,700 00
Balance of dividend account unpaid, 884 37
Balance of toll account, 508 60

\[ \text{Dr.} \]
\[ \text{Cr.} \]

WILLIAM HUSTON, JR. Treasurer.

Maysville, November 18th, 1837.
[B]

Dividend Account of the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road Company, November 18th, 1837.

Dividend Account.

1837.
April 1, To one half of the amount of dividends, declared this date, carried to credit of joint stock account of individuals and corporations in payment of stock, 1,812 20
September 18, To cash paid Commonwealth of Kentucky amount of dividends of April, 1837, on 1,442 shares stock at 85 cts. per share, 1,225 70
To dividends of same date, on 690 shares stock, carried to credit of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in payment of interest account, 586 50
October 16, To cash paid Commonwealth of Kentucky, amount of dividend declared 1st inst. on 1,442 shares stock of 57 cts. per share, 821 94
To dividend declared same date on 690 shares stock carried to credit of Commonwealth of Kentucky in payment of interest account, 393 30
To this amount of the dividend, declared the 1st inst. carried to credit of joint stock account of individuals and corporations in payment of stock account, 666 82
To this amount of dividend declared the same date carried to credit of stockholders in payment of stock, 3 25
October 23, To cash paid dividend to individual stockholders, Balance, 884 37

$6,449 48

Contra.

1836.
December 8, By amount of dividends remaining unpaid at this date, declared heretofore from proceeds of tolls received up to 1st January, 1833, on the stock held in road from Maysville to south end of Washington, 1837, 394 60
April 1, By dividends declared this date of 85 cts. per share in 4,264 shares stock, 3,624 40
October 1, By dividends declared this date of 57 cts. per share on 4,264 shares stock, 2,430 48

$6,449 48

Nov. 18, 1837, By balance of dividend unpaid, 884 37

Maysville, November 18, 1837.

WILL. HUSTON, Jr. Treas'r.
(C.)

**Toll Account** of the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road Company, Nov. 18, 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Oct. 1, To repairs of road paid to this date,</td>
<td>433 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Nov. 26, To same paid from 1st October, 1831, to this date,</td>
<td>1,140 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Dec. 25, To same paid from 26th Nov. 1832, to this date,</td>
<td>2,832 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>Dec. 25, To same paid from 25th Dec. 1833, to this date,</td>
<td>4,850 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Jan'y 1, To same paid from 25th Dec. 1834, to this date,</td>
<td>16,879 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>Dec. 8, To same paid from 1st January, 1836, to this date,</td>
<td>27,085 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To dividend paid up to 1st Oct. 1831</td>
<td>715 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To do. paid to 26th Nov. 1832</td>
<td>5,189 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To do. paid to 25th Dec. 1833</td>
<td>487 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To do. paid to 25th Dec. 1834</td>
<td>131 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To do. paid 8th Dec. 1836</td>
<td>76 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To do. entered to credit of stockholders in payment of stock</td>
<td>2 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To dividend unpaid 8th Dec' r, 1836</td>
<td>1,317 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance,</td>
<td>8,314 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31,056 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$92,591 72</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONTRA.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Nov. 26, By amount of tolls received from 6th Nov. 1830, to this date,</td>
<td>9,620 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Dec. 25, By amount of same received from 26th Nov. 1832 to this date,</td>
<td>10,676 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>Dec. 25, By amount of same received from 25th Dec. 1833, to this date,</td>
<td>13,844 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>Jan'y 1, By amount of same received from 25th Dec. 1834, to this date,</td>
<td>26,954 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>Dec. 8, By amount of same received from 1st Jan'y, 1836, to this date,</td>
<td>31,465 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$92,591 72</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Toll Account—Continued.

1837.

Jan’y 20, To cash paid Commonwealth of Ky.

amount of dividend of April, 1836, on

1442 shares stock,

1,196 86

To cash paid same, amount of dividend of

Oct. 1836, on same stock,

994 98

To this sum carried to credit of stock account of Com-

monwealth of Ky. agreeable to act of February,

1837, it being the one half of proceeds of tolls re-

ceived up to 8th Dec. 1836, after paying the above

named dividend of April and Oct. 1836.

13,336 19

To this amount carried to credit of joint stock account

of individuals and corporations, it being the other

half of proceeds of tolls received up to 8th Dec. 1836,

15,528 02

$31,056 04

CONTRA.

1836.

Dec. 8, By balance brought down,

31,056 04

1837.

April 1, To cash paid repairs of road from 8th Dec.

1836, to 1st April, 1837,

5,385 46

To dividend declared this day on 4264

shares of stock, of 83 cents per share,

3,624 40

Balance undivided,

9,009 86

21 48

$9,031 34

CONTRA.

1837.

April 1, By amount of tolls received from 8th Dec. 1836, to 1st

April, 1837,

9,031 34

1837.

Oct. 1, To cash paid repairs of road from 1st Aprl

to 1st October, 1837,

14,165 68

To dividend declared this date on 4264 sh’s

stock of 57 cents per share,

2,430 48

Balance undivided,

16,596 16

20 59

$16,616 75

[App. to H. R. J.]
### Toll Account—Continued.

#### 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 1, By balance brought down</td>
<td>21 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1, By amount of tolls received from 1st Apr. to 1st Oct. 1837</td>
<td>16,595 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$16,616 75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 18, To cash paid repairs of road from 1st Oct. to this date</td>
<td>3,037 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>508 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$3,546 03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1, By balance brought down</td>
<td>20 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 18, By amount of tolls due from 1st Oct. to this date</td>
<td>3,525 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$3,546 03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nov. 18, By balance brought down, 508 60

Maysville, Nov. 18, 1837.

WILL. HUSTON, Jr. Treasurer.

---

[D]

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road Company, submits to the President and Directors of said Company the following statements and explanations showing the condition of the company's affairs on the 18th November, 1837.

**Statement No. 1—Showing the actual cost of the road including Bridges, &c, &c.**

- Amount paid for damages for right of way and materials for use of road, 5,736 55
- Amount paid interest on notes of the company issued to contractors in payment for work done on road and money borrowed, 10,643 16
- Amount paid contingent expenses, including Engineers and other officers' salaries, building gate houses, &c. &c. &c. 27,993 83
Amount paid contractors for making road, 310,472 24
Amount paid same in notes of the company (bearing interest of 6 per cent per annum from the time they were executed or paid out,) for making the road, which interest was payable semi-annually, 61,965 00
Amount paid Vincent & Wern wag in stock for work done on road—being a part of the stock subscribed by individuals and corporations, 9,300 00
Balance due to contractors for work done on road, 576 90
Interest yet to pay on company's notes not yet lifted, 70 32
Amount of decree of Fayette circuit court in favor Thos. A. Waters, which was recently affirmed by the Court Appeals, 1,570 00

$428,328 00

STATEMENT No 2—Showing the means of the Company for meeting the expenditures in making the road.

Stock subscribed by individuals and corporations previous to 1st January, 1837, 200,500 00
From which deduct this amount of stock forfeited for non-payment, 4,700 00

Stock subscribed on the part of individual and corporation stockholders, agreeable to act of February, 1837, 195,800 00

Stock subscribed by Commonwealth of Kentucky previous to 1st January, 1837, 144,200 00
Stock subscribed by same, agreeable to act of February, 1837, 69,000 00

Company's notes issued to contractors for work done on the road, 61,965 00
Cash borrowed and disbursed in paying contractors, 11,700 00
Cash borrowed of Bank at Maysville for use of company, 1,700 00
Balance unpaid of dividend account, 884 37
Balance of tolls received from 1st Oct. to 18th Nov. 1837, 508 60
Fines collected, 7 55

$503,165 52

The above sum of $503,165 52 would shew the amount of means of the company if the stock was all paid in; but there yet remains a balance due by stockholders of $787 00 which deducted from the above amount, say, 787 60

Leaves as the means of the company, this sum, say, 502,377 92
STATEMENT NO. 3—Showing how the foregoing means have been applied.

Total cost of road as per statement No. 1, 428,328 00
From which deduct the three items in statement No. 1, not paid, say, 2,217 22

Cash paid for this sum borrowed, 426,110 78
Cash paid in redeeming the notes of the company, 11,700 00
Cash in Treasury, 61,670 00
2,897 14

$502,377 92

STATEMENT NO. 4—Showing the debts due by the Company—and means of paying same.

Balance of company's notes issued to contractors not yet paid, 295 00
Balance due to contractors, including amount of decree in Fayette circuit court, affirmed by Court of Appeals, in favor of Thomas H. Waters, 2,146 90
Estimated amount of interest yet to pay on the notes of the company which are not yet lifted, 70 32
Amount of dividends unpaid, 884 37
Balance of toll account, 508 60
Cash borrowed of Bank at Maysville, 1,700 00

$5,605 19

Means to pay the foregoing debts are balance due in stock account by individuals, 787 60
Cash in Treasury, 2,587 14
3,374 74

Deficiency of means, $1,920 45

WILL. HUSTON, jr. Treasurer.

MAYSVILLE, November 18th, 1837.

Commonwealth of Kentucky in account with the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road Company, November 18, 1837.

1836.

December 8, To balance due at this date on the stock here-tofore subscribed, 560 31

1837.

January 20, To cash for amount of dividend of April, 1836, on 1442 shares stock, 1,196 86
To cash for amount of dividend of October, 1836, on same stock, 994 98

2,191 84
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 23</td>
<td>To 690 shares stock as authorized by act of Legislature of this date</td>
<td>69,000 00</td>
<td>87,152 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 3</td>
<td>By one half of proceeds of tolls, say $31,056 04, received up to 8th December, 1836</td>
<td>15,528 02</td>
<td>56,224 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 26</td>
<td>By cash received this date on account of stock</td>
<td></td>
<td>87,152 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 26</td>
<td>To interest on $56,224 13, being the balance due on the 690 shares stock authorized by act of Legislature of 23d February, 1837, calculated up to fifth instant</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,058 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 18</td>
<td>To cash for amount of dividend of April, 1837, on 1442 shares stock</td>
<td>1,225 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 16</td>
<td>To cash for amount of dividend of 2d inst. on 1442 shares stock</td>
<td>831 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2,056 82</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,058 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 18</td>
<td>To balance due interest</td>
<td></td>
<td>74 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 26</td>
<td>By dividend of 85 cts. per share on 1442 shares stock declared 1st April, 1837, from proceeds of tolls received from 8th December, 1836, to 1st April, 1837</td>
<td>1,225 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By dividend of 85 cts. per share on 690 shares stock, declared same date, from proceeds of same tolls</td>
<td></td>
<td>586 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2</td>
<td>By dividend of 57 cts. per share on 1442 shares stock, declared this date from proceeds of tolls received from 1st April to 1st October, 1837</td>
<td></td>
<td>821 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By dividend of 57 cts. per share on 690 shares stock declared this day, from proceeds of same tolls</td>
<td></td>
<td>393 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By interest on amount of dividend of 1st April, 1837, on 1442 shares stock, say $1,225 70 from 1st May to 15th June</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By interest on dividend of same date on 690 shares stock, say, $586 50 from 1st May to 1st June, 1837</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of interest account</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,056 82</td>
<td>$1,058 88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WILLIAM HUSTON, Jr. Treasurer.
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

President and Directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

In conformity with the requirements of the charter and by-laws of the corporation, the Board make their annual statement of the affairs of the company for the past year, and submit the same to the stockholders.

The expenditure made in 1836 towards the completion of the Canal, as by the account of that year was $10,320 27, and 100 shares of stock were sold on that account, the proceeds of which were included, in the balance as shewn in that account, making the whole number of shares 9533, equal to $953,300.

The general account of the Company for the year 1837, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To balance in the Treasury as per last report</td>
<td>$ 45,985.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received for canal tolls this year</td>
<td>$145,421.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Stone sold and other incidental receipts</td>
<td>$ 1,977.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>$193,387.34</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By balance of dividend No. 6, paid February 22</td>
<td>$11,605.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; final dividend No. 7, paid January 5</td>
<td>$37,792.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; partial dividend No. 8, paid July 3</td>
<td>$57,198.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On account of superintendence and labor on locks</td>
<td>$ 8,361.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; account of repairs, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$ 7,876.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; account of completing the Canal</td>
<td>$ 5,912.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; lighting and watching</td>
<td>$ 1,117.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; city of Louisville tax</td>
<td>$ 1,501.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; incidental expense of salaries, stationary, office expenses, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$ 1,765.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; balance in the Treasury</td>
<td>$ 60,284.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>$193,387.34</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This balance with the amount expended towards the completion of the Canal, which is convertible into stock, will enable the company to make a final dividend of seven per centum, or thirteen per cent. for the year.

The interruption to the navigation of the Canal from ice and high water, as shown by the weekly reports of the Collector to the Board, in the only two previous years in which the Canal has not been closed for repairs, returns were made for 51 weeks of each year, while in the past year they have only reached to 46 weeks of uninterrupted navigation.
The improvement of building the walls on the side of the Canal has been continued on the plan first adopted, and may be completed in the course of the next season. The dredging machine has been found fully adequate to keep the Canal clear of mud, of which there has been no accumulation during the year.

Notwithstanding the general embarrassment and consequent decrease of the commerce of the country, the closing of the Canal by ice in January, and the unprecedented frequency of high water during the summer, the amount of tolls received on the Canal has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Board, being as shown in the above account $145,424 69, exceeding that of 1836 by the sum of $57,081 46.

The stockholders may congratulate themselves on the final success of their undertaking, which to many appeared so long doubtful.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MARSHALL, President.

SIMEON S. GOODWIN, Secretary.


Abstract of the Boats that have passed, and Tolls received on the Louisville and Portland Canal.

In 1831, 406 Steamboats—421 Flat and Keelboats—76,323 tons—amount received, $12,750 77. In 1832, 453 Steamboats—179 Flat and Keelboats—70,109 tons—amount received, $25,756 12. In 1833, 875 Steamboats—710 Flat and Keelboats—169,885 tons—amount received, $60,736 92. In 1834, 938 Steamboats—623 Flat and Keelboats—162,000 tons—amount received, $61,848 17. In 1835, 1,256 Steamboats—355 Flat and Keelboats—200,413 tons—amount received, $80,165 24. In 1836, 1,182 Steamboats—269 Flat and Keelboats—182,220 tons—amount received, $88,343 23. In 1837, 1,501 Steamboats—165 Flat and Keelboats—242,374 tons—amount received, $145,424 69. Total number of Steamboats, 6,611. Total number of Flat and Keelboats, 2,713. Total number of tons, 1,103,324. Total amount received, $475,025 14.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, at their office in the city of Louisville, January 1, 1838, the Report of the President and Directors was received and ordered to be printed. The following persons were then duly elected President and directors for the present year: James Marshall, President; Simeon S. Goodwin, John Hulme, James Ronaldson, Elihu Chauncey; Directors.

Resolved, That the Board of President and Directors be directed to make and pay out to the stockholders a final dividend of seven dollars per share for the last six months, on the whole number of shares standing on the books of the company, prior to this day, to be paid to the persons in whose names the stock stands on this day, making the dividend for the year 13 per cent.

[Extract from the minutes.]

W. G. BAKEWELL, Chairman.

S. S. GOODWIN, Secretary.
A List of Steamboats navigating the Louisville and Portland Canal in 1837—Showing their respective Tonnage and Canal Toll.

Those boats marked thus (★) are principally new boats of 1836, or boats that never passed through the Canal previously; and those marked (†) are boats of 1837.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMES</th>
<th>MEASUREMENT</th>
<th>CANAL TOLL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tons.</td>
<td>95ths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adriatic</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abeona, S</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algonquin</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Jackson, S</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argus, D</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabian</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artiste</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid, D</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adventure</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argo</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansaw, S</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Maria,</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Calhoun,</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta*</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atalanta*</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajax*</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amity*</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabamian*</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur M. Philip*†</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avalanche†</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany†</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astoria†</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amboy†</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansaw†</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia†</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltie</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfast, B</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boonslick, S</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunker-Hill</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonnets O'Blue, S</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, D</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banner, D</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonita</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivar</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Franklin,</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Black</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Sherrod* B</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boonville*</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee*</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>9ths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. I. Gilman*</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighton*</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore*</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Franklin*</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Borohme*</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo†</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle†</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgewater†</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonaparte†</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington†</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-hawk,</td>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brilliant†</td>
<td>235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckeye†</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chancellor,</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution,</td>
<td>262</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief J. Marshall, D</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champion, D</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledonia, D</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Companion, D</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cygnet,</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calavar, D</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumanche,</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen, D</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chian,</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coquette,</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw,</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceres,</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline,</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canton,</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesapeake, D</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catahooche,</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland,</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloutierville*</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chariton*</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus*</td>
<td>340</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton*</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concord*</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba*</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champion* (N. Y.)</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clyde*</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claybourne*</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crusader*</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comet*</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce*</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalier,</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahawba*</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chanoise*</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chas. L. Bass*</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[App. to H. R. J.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMES</th>
<th>MEASUREMENT</th>
<th>CANAL TOLL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tons.</td>
<td>95ths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convoy,</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casket†</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon† B</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinthian†</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus* [Mobile]</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinderella†</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbian*</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilacotie†</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodore†</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conqueror†</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diana, S</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dove, D</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despatch,</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubuque</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dayton*</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Kalb*</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Crockett†</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolphin†</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen Douglass,</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express, No. 1. D</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envoy, D</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emigrant,</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo*</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange*</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emblem*</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerald*</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erin</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk†</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express, No. 2†</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embassy†</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empress†</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer, [Cin.]</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer, [Mobile]</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom, D</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fame, D</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Trader,</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairy Queen, D</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far West</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Adams*</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floridian*</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida*</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fancy† B</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontier†</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette†</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Names</td>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td>Canal Toll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>95ths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence†</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairy†</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances†</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favorite†</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazelle</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guide</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladiator</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galapalis</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genl. Sumter,</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Washington*</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galienian</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genl. Gaines*</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gipsy*</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genl. Brown*</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov. Clark,</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganges*</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girard*</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Gulf*</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia†</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov. Shelby†</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov. I. Pickens†</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genl. Wayne*</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Clay,</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homer</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntsville</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroine, No. 1,</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearne, No. 2, D</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntress</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hero</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawk-Eye</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Mar, D</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herald, D</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperion</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall Columbia*</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard*</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havana*</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson*</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Hill* D</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinds</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harkaway*</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home*</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. L. Kinney†</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harp†</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ioway</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iberia</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois, D</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Nelson,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMES</td>
<td>MEASUREMENT</td>
<td>CANAL TOLL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>95ths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hancock</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junius, D</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juninta, D</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irwinion</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jay</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invincible t</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson t</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Mills t</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabella t</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irene t</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itasca t</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentuckian</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky t</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas t</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana, D</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonidas</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Byron, D</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamp Litter</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Franklin, D</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Marshall</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Scott</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Madison</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Fourche</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Cass</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Flore</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levant t</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lily t</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loyal Anna t</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee Roy t</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington t</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston t</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London t</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville t</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty t</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Red t</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel t (U. S.)</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Rock t</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool t</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logansport t</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogul</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan, D</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majestic</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missourian</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMES</td>
<td>MEASUREMENT</td>
<td>CANAL TOLL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tons.</td>
<td>95ths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountaineer</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Vernon</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metamora</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerva</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miner</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazeppa</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Pleasant</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medora</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri Fulton*</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi*</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediator*</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile*</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouth* S</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motto*</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariner*</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moravian*</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masillon†</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarch†</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marmora†</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marmion†</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester†</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland†</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrimack†</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America*</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Alabama,</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navarino, D</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York,</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neosho,</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigator,</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimrod</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native, No. 1,</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nick Biddle*</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark*</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune*</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niagara*</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naples†</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native, No. 2†</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Star†</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Albany†</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orleans</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio, D</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’Connell</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive Branch</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage, D</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohioan, S</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMES</td>
<td>MEASUREMENT</td>
<td>CANAL TOLLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>95ths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orion</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophelia</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oswego</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otsego</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceana</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Othello</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozark</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oronoko</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powhatan</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Jones</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pontchartrain</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potosi</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planter</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privateer</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portsmouth</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plough Boy</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Boy</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puffin</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulaski</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneeer</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirate</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmyra</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quincy</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rob Roy, B</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robt. Morris</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufus Putnam</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapidie</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reindeer</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robt. Emmet</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rienzi</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodolph</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rover</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporter</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolla</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMES</td>
<td>MEASUREMENT.</td>
<td>CANAL TOLLS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tons.</td>
<td>95ths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renown</td>
<td>163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roanoke</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodney</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splendid</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakespeare</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samson, D</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland, D</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statesman</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoal Water, D</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star of the West</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Boy</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Alabama</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Souvenir</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selma</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Charles</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southerner</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Peters</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan</td>
<td>201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susquehanna</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smelter</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandusky</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscarora</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscumbia</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tchula</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempest</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teche</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuskina</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecumseh</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troubadour</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremont</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troy</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuckahoe</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Plant, D</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terre Haute</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triumph</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarquin</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanchipahof</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMES</td>
<td>MEASUREMENT</td>
<td>CANAL TOLLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tons.</td>
<td>95ths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncle Sam, D</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velocipede,</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont*</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicksburg*</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor†</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor†</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia†</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria†</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Penn, D</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterloo</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming, D</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Wallace, D</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren, No. 1</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren, No. 2*</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Scott</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrior</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabash*</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wave*</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Glasgow†</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington†</td>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Wirt,†</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchester†</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Wallace†</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk-in-the-Water†</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Stone</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yalobusha</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yazoo</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JOHN HULME, Collector.
REPORT

Expenditures of Board of Internal Improvement.

The Committee on the Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Expenditures on Internal Improvement and Public Works; and, also, a resolution, directing them to enquire into the amount of money which has been applied to each specific work of Internal Improvement, under the charge, supervision, or control of said Board; and to enquire into the probable amount of money which will be required to complete each specific work now under contract; the amount that will be requisite to complete the turnpike roads, now constructing, to their points of termination, and the amount of money which will be requisite to complete all locks and dams that are contemplated to be built in the general plan of slackwater navigation, now constructing, have had those subjects under consideration, and beg leave to report—

The system of Internal Improvement, contemplated by the State of Kentucky, consists in the construction of turnpike roads, railroads, and slackwater navigation. Of these objects, the turnpike roads and slackwater navigation, have received the largest appropriations, and have progressed with most rapidity. The system, as matured by the act of 1837, places all the public works, as well as the entire corps of Engineers, under the supervision and control of the Board of Internal Improvement, the members of which are appointed by the Governor, with the assent of the Senate. The funds necessary to carry on the public works are raised by the sale of State bonds, and the amount sold in each year, is not to exceed the appropriations made by the General Assembly, nor to be greater than the annual receipts of the Sinking Fund will pay the interest of. The Board is authorized to make an estimate of the amount necessary and indispensable to carry on the system of Internal Improvement, and to which appropriations may be made in any year; and in order to anticipate the demands arising from such estimate, the Governor is required to issue the bonds of the State, bearing an interest not exceeding five per cent, and redeemable at any time after 35 years. By these provisions no great difficulty has heretofore occurred in raising the sums requisite to progress with the public works, and it is believed that, in times of ordinary prosperity, no great embarrassment would occur in future. It may become necessary for the General Assembly to raise the interest upon her State bonds to six per cent, in order to raise the money requisite for these objects; but the Committee cannot, at this time, make such a recommendation, when they are informed that exchange between the United

[App. H. R. J.]
States and England is below par; that the exportation of silver and gold has ceased, and that capital, in Great Britain, is seeking investments at a much lower rate.

In order to furnish a full response to the resolution referred to them, as well as to comply with their appropriate duty, the Committee addressed a number of interrogatories to the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, which, together with the answers thereto, will be found in the document, marked No. 1, accompanying this report.

The whole amount expended by the State of Kentucky in works of Internal Improvement, is $1,634,293.54. The amount expended, since the organization of the Board, is $1,309,014.77.

The amount expended by the Board, in slackwater navigation, is $313,446.08; in railroads, 155,236.33; in turnpike roads, $749,412.11.

To complete the slackwater navigation, now under contract, will take the sum of $1,341,717.34; that is to say: to the Kentucky river, $621,953.23; to Licking river, 511,500.49; to Green and Barren rivers, the sum of $207,963.62.

To complete the turnpike roads, under contract, will require the sum of $436,360.75. The amount due from the State to the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, is $46,666.67. Thus making the whole sum necessary to complete the slackwater navigation, and the turnpike roads, under contract, and to pay the balance due the Railroad, $1,824,744.76.

To complete the slackwater navigation upon the Kentucky river, Green river and Licking, to such points as are contemplated by the Board, and to such points as the probable business and population of the State would justify, will require an expenditure of $4,309,402.44, in addition to the amount already expended—that is to say—to Kentucky river, to Three Forks, $2,217,958.23 cents.

To Licking river, to West Liberty, $1,823,480.59. To Green and Barren rivers, to Bowling green, $207,963.62.

To complete the turnpike roads, to which subscriptions have been made, the whole length of their charters, will require $1,360,580.75. Which when added to the sum of $244,763.67, now due railroads, will make the sum of $8,554,746.12, being the estimated amount necessary to complete the slackwater navigation and turnpike roads, as far as is contemplated.

When these works are completed there will be 798¼ miles of turnpike road, and 663½ miles of slackwater navigation—the number of miles of turnpike road now completed is 308¼ miles.

To progress with the works now under contract, during the year 1838, will require the sum of $1,019,037.30. That is to say—to Kentucky river $318,000; to Licking $150,000; to Green and Barren rivers $200,889.88. To turnpike roads $253,480.75. To Green river railroad $20,000; and to Lexington and Ohio railroad $46,667.67. But the actual appropriation necessary for this year will be much less, as many of the appropriations of previous years, have only been expended in part.

The Committee feel it to be a sense of duty to recommend that certain and adequate provision be made, to raise the sum necessary to progress with the public works, during the present year. The sum already expended, and the contracts made, forbid any faltering or supposed abandonment of that which is already begun. The faith of the State, its credit and ultimate prosperity, are identified with the successful prosecution and completion of
whether it would be proper to commence new works, or to make any new contracts for slackwater navigation, or new subscriptions to roads not already begun, the Committee will leave to the sound judgment and discretion of the General Assembly. They cannot, however, in justice to themselves, refrain from the expression of the opinion that no new works should be begun until those now in progress are completed. It seems to us that a proper regard for the sentiments of our constituents, as well as prudence and economy, dictate this course. But as this subject more appropriately belongs to the Committee on Internal Improvement, we defer to their judgment such suggestions and recommendations as they may think proper.

There are now in the service of the State, six resident and four assistant Engineers; and to progress with the works now under contract, will only require five resident Engineers, and four assistants, consequently, the services of one resident Engineer may be dispensed with, unless new works are contemplated, and authorized by the General Assembly.

For a detailed statement, showing the sum vested by the State of Kentucky in works of Internal Improvement, how much to each specific object &c. &c. see table A.

A statement of the subscriptions to turnpike roads, since the adjournment of the Legislature in 1837, will be found in table B.

Table C is a statement showing the roads to which the Board has made subscriptions on the part of the State, more than equalling that of individuals.

Table D contains a statement of the amount of scrip sold for purposes of Internal Improvement, and to whom sold.

The Committee believe that the accounts of the Board have been accurately and faithfully kept.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. H. ANDERSON, Ch'm.
FRANKFORT, KY. January 1, 1838.

S. H. ANDERSON, Chairman, &c.

Sr.:—I herewith reply to your interrogatories, addressed to the President of the Board of Internal Improvement on the 21st ultimo, in the order in which they stand in your communication.

Question 1.—How much has been expended in works of Internal Improvement since the organization of the Board?

Answer.—$1,309,014 77.

Question 2.—What amount in slackwater navigation? In railroads? In turnpike roads? in each year?

Answer.

Expended in slackwater navigation in 1835, $ 50,000 00
do. do. do. 1836, 46,381 74
do. do. do. 1837, 217,064 34

---

Expended in Railroads in 1835, 46,381 74
1836, 20,000 00
1837, 135,236 33

---

Expended in Turnpike Roads in 1835, 64,060 00
1836, 245,921 75
1837, 439,430 36

---

Expended in mountain roads, hydraulic lime, salaries, surveys, &c. &c. See the last eleven items of the ninth column of Schedule A, the sum of $ 90,920 00

Paid by States' portion of tolls in Maysville road, $ 12,775 87

Whole amount expended—see 9th column Schedule A, $1,634,293 54

Deduct payments to rivers out of public Treasury, $ 33,500 00

Do. Do. Do. 279,002 90

Do. Amount paid by States' portion of tolls in the Maysville road, 12,775 87

Total expenditures by Board of Internal Improvement, $1,309,014 77

Question 3.—To what turnpike roads have subscriptions, at any time, been made by the Board? and what amount to each?

Answer.—See second column of Schedule A.

Question 4.—What amount of money will it take to complete the slackwater navigation now under contract? And what amount to complete the turnpike roads, to which subscriptions have been made?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5. What amount of money will be necessary to complete the slackwater upon Green, Licking and Kentucky rivers, to such points as are contemplated by the Board? Or to such points as the probable business and population of the State would justify? | To Kentucky river, to the Three Forks, $2,217,958 23  
do. Licking river, to West Liberty, 1,823,480 59  
do. Green and Barren rivers, to Bowling Green, 207,963 62  
Amount now due to railroads, 244,763 67  
Supposed sum necessary to finish turnpike roads, to which subscriptions have been made, the whole length contemplated by their respective charters, 1,360,550 75 |
| 6. To what turnpike roads have subscriptions been made since the adjournment of the last General Assembly? And how much to each? | See Schedule B. |
| 7. What amount has been paid to each of the incorporated turnpike roads? | See ninth column of Schedule A.  
The aggregate amount is—  
By Board of Internal Improvement, 749,412 11  
In tolls of Maysville road, 12,775 87  
Out of public Treasury, 279,002 90  
1,041,190 88 |
| 8. What number of miles of turnpike road will there be when the roads to which subscriptions have been made are completed? | 798 miles—see thirteenth column of Schedule A. |
| 9. What amount of money will be necessary to progress with the works under contract during the year 1838? How much for rivers, and how much for roads? | To Kentucky river, $318,000 00  
do. Licking do, 150,000 00  
do. Green and Barren rivers, 200,889 89  
do. Turnpike roads, 688,889 88  
do. Green River Railroad, 253,480 75  
Amount due Lexington and Ohio Railroad, 20,000 00  
46,666 67 |
| 10. | See tenth column Schedule A, $1,019,037 30 |
QUESTION 10. — What amount, and to what roads have subscriptions been made at the rate of two dollars for one, subscribed by individuals?

ANSWER. — See Schedule C.

QUESTION 11. — What amount of scrip has been sold for purposes of Internal Improvement?

ANSWER. — See Schedule D.

QUESTION 12. — How much of the stock subscribed to the Lexington and Ohio Railroad has been paid since the last adjournment of the Legislature?

ANSWER. — $113,333 33.

QUESTION. — Can any portion of the Engineer corps be dispensed with in the year 1838?

ANSWER. — To superintend the works now in progress, will require one resident and one assistant Engineer for the Kentucky River Navigation; one resident and one assistant Engineer for the Green and Barren River Navigation; one resident and assistant Engineer for Licking River Navigation, and one resident Engineer to be employed upon roads, bridges, &c. &c.

Of the surveys authorized by the last Legislature, there remains to be made, the survey of the Cumberland river, from its mouth to the Tennessee line; the Tradewater; the North and Middle Forks of the Kentucky river, and the Big Sandy river. It will require one resident and one assistant Engineer to execute these surveys.

If new works are to be put under contract, and more surveys made than are now contemplated, it will be necessary to employ Engineers to superintend such works, and to make the surveys, in addition to the number above named.

There are now six resident and four assistant Engineers in the service of the State.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

CHILTON ALLAN.
(A.)

**A Statement, showing the sum vested by the State of Kentucky in works of Internal Improvement, &c. &c.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount subscribed by the Executive, previous to organization of Board of Internal Imp't.</th>
<th>Amount subscribed by the Board of Internal Imp't.</th>
<th>Amount appropriated by the General Assembly.</th>
<th>Total amount vested by the State in works of Internal Improvement.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky River Navigation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>325,000 00</td>
<td>325,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licking River Navigation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200,000 00</td>
<td>200,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green and Barren River Navigation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>393,000 00</td>
<td>393,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington and Ohio Railroad</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200,000 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green River Railroad</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200,000 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington road,</td>
<td>125,000 00</td>
<td>88,200 00</td>
<td>32,493 88</td>
<td>213,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muldrow's Hill road</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32,493 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer county, Crab Orchard road</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
<td>29,250 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>49,250 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road</td>
<td>25,000 00</td>
<td>54,725 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>79,725 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road</td>
<td>30,000 00</td>
<td>69,700 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>99,700 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott county, road from Frankfort to Paris</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41,100 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41,100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county—same road</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,500 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchester and Lexington road</td>
<td>30,000 00</td>
<td>3,700 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33,700 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln county, Crab Orchard road</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
<td>30,950 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50,950 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington and Georgetown road</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33,500 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown and Lexington road</td>
<td>10,000 00</td>
<td>19,500 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson county, Crab Orchard road</td>
<td>15,000 00</td>
<td>19,650 00</td>
<td>3,300 00</td>
<td>37,950 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county, Lawrenceburg and Hardsinsville road</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,614 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,614 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Springfield road</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>52,300 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>52,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>1838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond and Lexington road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55,700</td>
<td>55,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owingsville and Big Sandy road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville road,</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,200</td>
<td>25,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Louisville road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles and Christopher's Landing road,</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county, road to Louisville,</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby county, same road,</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountsterling and Maysville road,</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>59,800</td>
<td>59,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville and Elizabethtown road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>107,200</td>
<td>107,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same, between Elizabethtown and Bell's tavern,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25,200</td>
<td>25,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville and Bracken road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville and Shepherdsville road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>189,000</td>
<td>189,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Green river road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountsterling and Virginia line road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikeville and Sounding Gap road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth of Troublesome and Sounding Gap road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of Engineers and Secretary,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Expenses,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of fish dams &amp;c. in Kentucky river,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic lime establishment,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveys in 1837,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodmen, &amp;c. with Engineers in making surveys,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daviess and Breckinridge counties,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge across Richland creek, in Hopkins county,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>1,627,489</td>
<td>989,793</td>
<td>3,057,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount paid out of the Public Treasury.</td>
<td>Amount paid by the Board of Internal Improvement in 1835.</td>
<td>Amount paid by the Board of Internal Improvement in 1836.</td>
<td>Amount paid by the Board of Internal Improvement in 1837.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>33,500 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
<td>40,000 00</td>
<td>141,693 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington road, Muldrow Hill road, Mercer county, Crab Orchard road, Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road, Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road, Scott county, road from Frankfort to Paris, Franklin county—same road, Winchester and Lexington road, Lincoln county, Crab Orchard road, Covington and Georgetown road, Georgetown and Lexington road, Anderson county, Crab Orchard road, Franklin county, Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville road, Bardstown and Springfield road, Richmond and Lexington road, Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road,</td>
<td>125,000 00</td>
<td>19,200 00</td>
<td>15,099 00</td>
<td>141,693 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,453 53</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
<td>23,000 00</td>
<td>42,703 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,000 00</td>
<td>2,800 00</td>
<td>24,500 00</td>
<td>45,100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,324 37</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
<td>18,195 00</td>
<td>12,881 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,500 00</td>
<td>3,070 00</td>
<td>11,555 00</td>
<td>2,135 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,700 00</td>
<td>1,490 00</td>
<td>12,150 00</td>
<td>4,250 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,300 00</td>
<td>18,800 00</td>
<td>8,700 00</td>
<td>10,290 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>8,292 00</td>
<td>5,200 00</td>
<td>6,322 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,000 00</td>
<td>18,000 00</td>
<td>9,675 00</td>
<td>43,645 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,675 00</td>
<td>1,125 75</td>
<td>94 00</td>
<td>94 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owingsville and Big Sandy road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville road,</td>
<td>15,000 00</td>
<td>16,000 00</td>
<td>28,000 00</td>
<td>7,530 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Louisville road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles and Christopher's Landing road,</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county, road to Louisville,</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby county, same road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountsterling and Maysville road,</td>
<td>4,725 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville and Elizabethtown road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13,630 00</td>
<td>7,400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same, between Elizabethtown and Bell's tavern,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville and Bracken road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville and Shepherdsville road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,539 25</td>
<td>4,815 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Green river road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,114 09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountsterling and Virginia line road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>731 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikeville and Sounding Gap road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,718 90</td>
<td>19,147 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth of Troublesome and Sounding Gap road,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of Engineers and Secretary,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>627 39</td>
<td>5,172 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General expenses,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,349 82</td>
<td>4,735 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of fish dams, &amp;c. in Kentucky river,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic lime establishment,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,753 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveys in 1837,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,615 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodmen, &amp;c. with Engineers in making surveys,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daviess and Breckinridge counties,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge across Richland creek, in Hopkins county,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>861,570 39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $312,502 90 | $114,687 39 | $332,757 08 | $861,570 39
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total amount paid by State up to and including 31st Dec. 1837</th>
<th>Probable sum wanted in 1838</th>
<th>Probable sum to finish works under contract</th>
<th>Probable sum necessary to complete works already commenced, as far as contemplated by law, and to which subscriptions or appropriations have been made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky River Navigation,</td>
<td>79,451 77</td>
<td>318,000 00</td>
<td>621,953 23</td>
<td>2,217,958 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licking River Navigation,</td>
<td>2,300 41</td>
<td>150,000 00</td>
<td>511,800 49</td>
<td>1,823,450 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington and Ohio Railroad,</td>
<td>153,333 33</td>
<td>46,666 67</td>
<td>46,666 67</td>
<td>46,666 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green River Railroad,</td>
<td>1,903 00</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>198,097 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington road,</td>
<td>*213,200 00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muldrow Hill road,</td>
<td>22,167 13</td>
<td>10,326 75</td>
<td>10,326 75</td>
<td>10,326 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>35,371 00</td>
<td>13,000 00</td>
<td>10,000 00</td>
<td>23,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road,</td>
<td>78,028 00</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road,</td>
<td>99,100 00</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott county, road from Frankfort to Paris,</td>
<td>34,146 00</td>
<td>10,900 00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>15,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county—same road,</td>
<td>15,180 00</td>
<td>320 00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>320 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchester and Lexington road,</td>
<td>29,100 00</td>
<td>9,700 00</td>
<td>9,700 00</td>
<td>9,700 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>34,600 00</td>
<td>13,500 00</td>
<td>6,500 00</td>
<td>23,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington and Georgetown road,</td>
<td>29,000 00</td>
<td>12,000 00</td>
<td>41,500 00</td>
<td>179,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown and Lexington road,</td>
<td>27,255 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>37,350 00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county, Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville road,</td>
<td>11,614 00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Springfield road,</td>
<td>50,350 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond and Lexington road,</td>
<td>53,320 00</td>
<td>15,000 00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>35,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road,</td>
<td>1,519 75</td>
<td>10,000 00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>90,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount 1</td>
<td>Amount 2</td>
<td>Amount 3</td>
<td>Amount 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owingsville and Big Sandy road,</td>
<td>27,500 00</td>
<td>25,000 00</td>
<td>30,000 00</td>
<td>57,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville road,</td>
<td>23,638 00</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
<td>49,000 00</td>
<td>100,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Louisville road,</td>
<td>98,000 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles and Christopher's Landing road,</td>
<td>7,530 00</td>
<td>12,470 00</td>
<td>12,470 00</td>
<td>12,470 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county, road to Louisville,</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby county, same road,</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
<td>15,000 00</td>
<td>41,000 00</td>
<td>100,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountsterling and Maysville road,</td>
<td>7,400 00</td>
<td>15,000 00</td>
<td>15,000 00</td>
<td>15,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville and Elizabeth town,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky county, same road,</td>
<td>38,560 00</td>
<td>15,000 00</td>
<td>10,000 00</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville and Bracken road,</td>
<td>5,661 00</td>
<td>30,000 00</td>
<td>195,000 00</td>
<td>225,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville and Shepherdsville road,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Green River road,</td>
<td>17,354 28</td>
<td>5,364 00</td>
<td>5,364 00</td>
<td>5,364 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountsterling and Virginia line road,</td>
<td>3,114 09</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikeville and Sound Gap road,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>731 50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth of Troublesome and Sound Gap road,</td>
<td>21,866 60</td>
<td>1,300 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of Engineers and Secretary,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General expenses,</td>
<td>7,149 31</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of fish dams, &amp;c. in Kentucky river,</td>
<td>4,735 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic lime establishment,</td>
<td>21,500 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveys in 1837,</td>
<td>7,753 97</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodmen, &amp;c. with Engineers in making surveys,</td>
<td>1,615 53</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daviess and Breckinridge counties,</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge across Richland creek in Hopkins county,</td>
<td>100 00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$1,634,293 54 | 1,026,111 04 | 1,824,744 76 | 5,854,746 12

*$12,775 87 of this payment made by State's portion of tolls in said road.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road Description</th>
<th>Thirteenth</th>
<th>Fourteenth</th>
<th>Fifteenth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky River Navigation,</td>
<td>257½</td>
<td>95½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licking River Navigation,</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>51½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green and Barren River Navigation</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington and Ohio Railroad,</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green River Railroad,</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington road,</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malrow Hill road,</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>23½</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles road,</td>
<td>26½</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville road,</td>
<td>17½</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott county, road from Frankfort to Paris,</td>
<td>6½</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>6½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>18½</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>12½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington and Georgetown road,</td>
<td>21½</td>
<td>8½</td>
<td>8½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown and Lexington road,</td>
<td>13½</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>13½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>13½</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>13½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county, Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville road,</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Springfield road,</td>
<td>18½</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>17½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond and Lexington road,</td>
<td>25½</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>15½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap road,</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Mileage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owingsville and Big Sany road</td>
<td>42 1/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville road</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Louisville road</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versailles and Christopher's Landing road</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin county road, to Louisville</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby county—same road</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Sterling and Maysville road</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville and Elizabethtown road</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same, between Elizabethtown and Bell's tavern</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysville and Bracken road</td>
<td>18 1/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville and Shepherdsville road</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Green River road</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Sterling and Virginia line road</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikeville and Sounding Gap road</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth of Troublesome and Sounding Gap road</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of Engineers and Secretary</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Expenses</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of fish dams &amp;c., in Kentucky river</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic Lime Establishment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveys in 1837</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodmen, &amp;c., with Engineers in making surveys</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daviess and Breckinridge counties</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge across Richland creek in Hopkins county</td>
<td>39 1/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deduct length of rivers, 798 1/4 215 3/4
A STATEMENT, showing the subscriptions to Turnpike roads since the adjournment of the Legislature in 1837.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Road Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 3</td>
<td>Bardstown and Springfield road,</td>
<td>9,800 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; Scott county road to Paris,</td>
<td>11,100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; Frankfort and Lexington and Versailles.</td>
<td>13,400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 17</td>
<td>do. do.</td>
<td>6,450 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 29</td>
<td>do. do.</td>
<td>4,875 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 3</td>
<td>Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap,</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; Versailles and Anderson county,</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21</td>
<td>do. do.</td>
<td>15,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 4</td>
<td>Lexington and Georgetown road,</td>
<td>5,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 20</td>
<td>Owingsville and Big Sandy,</td>
<td>140,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Anderson county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>7,700 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21</td>
<td>do. do.</td>
<td>950 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 20</td>
<td>Franklin county, Lawrenceburg and Hardinsville road,</td>
<td>5,292 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21</td>
<td>do. do.</td>
<td>1,030 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>Covington and Georgetown road,</td>
<td>18,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Bardstown and Louisville road,</td>
<td>10,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>do. do.</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 15</td>
<td>Lincoln county, Crab Orchard road,</td>
<td>6,350 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21</td>
<td>Winchester and Lexington road,</td>
<td>2,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville,</td>
<td>24,100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 4</td>
<td>Mt. Sterling and Maysville road,</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>do. do.</td>
<td>52,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 20</td>
<td>Louisville and Elizabethtown, Jefferson county,</td>
<td>118,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>do. do. Hardin county,</td>
<td>48,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 20</td>
<td>Same between Elizabethtown &amp; Bell's tavern,</td>
<td>107,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 20</td>
<td>Maysville and Bracken,</td>
<td>125,900 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>Louisville and Shepherdsville,</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Bardstown and Green river,</td>
<td>101,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 21</td>
<td>do. do.</td>
<td>88,000 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total subscriptions since 1st March, 1837, 745,047 00
Subscriptions previous to 17th April, 1837, 111,600 00

Total do. since do. do. do. 633,447 00
Conditional subscriptions, 483,900 00

Absolute do. since 17th April, 1837, 149,547 00

*See session acts 1836-7, page 323, for special directions to Board, to make these subscriptions.
†See session acts 1835-6, page 144.
These subscriptions were made upon the condition that the Board were not to be called upon for funds to pay any portion of the same, until there was a sufficiency on hand, after complying with all existing engagements. The restriction has since been taken off, so far as regards the portion lying south of Green river.
## (C.)

**A Statement, showing the roads to which the Board have made subscriptions on the part of the State more than equaling that of Individuals.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Road</th>
<th>Ind. Subcrip.</th>
<th>State subcrip.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anderson county, Crab Orchard,</td>
<td>26,475 00</td>
<td>37,950 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin do. Lawrencebg &amp; Hardinsville,</td>
<td>5,807 00</td>
<td>11,614 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville and Elizabethtown, Hardin county, do. continuation to Bell's tavern,</td>
<td>33,600 00</td>
<td>67,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bardstown and Green river road,</td>
<td>53,600 00</td>
<td>107,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94,500 00</td>
<td>189,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$ 213,982 00</strong></td>
<td><strong>412,964 00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See statement B for conditions on which the last three subscriptions were made.

## (D.)

**A Statement, showing the amount of State Scrip sold, and to whom.**

### Date: 1835.
- **May 5:** To Bank of Kentucky, $100,000 00
- **August 1:** Prime, Ward & King, $100,000 00

### Date: 1836.
- **May 4:** Northern Bank of Kentucky, $100,000 00
- **June 4:** Bank of Kentucky, $50,000 00

### Date: 1837.
- **April 18:** United States Treasurer, $165,000 00
- **May 17:** Commissioners of Sinking Fund, $500,000 00
- **July 10:** do. do. $170,000 00
- **October 24:** do. do. $200,000 00

### Total amount of bonds sold,
- $1,385,000 00

The Board only received from United States Treasurer the sum of $162,129 40—loss $2,870 60,

| (This amount carried forward,) | $1,382,129 40 |

[App. H. R. J.]
(Amount brought forward.)

$1,382,129 40

The $500,000 sold to Commissioners of Sinking Fund on 17th May, 1837, went, in part, to pay $275,000 which the Board had previously borrowed from the Banks, and $3,982 73 interest, which had accrued on the sum borrowed, so that there actually came into the hands of the Board, after paying the Banks the sums borrowed, and interest named above, the sum of $221,017 27—loss of the interest;

3,982 73

Total cash which has come into the hands of the Board, $1,378,146 67
Expenditures, 1,309,014 77

Balance on hand 1st January, 1838, $ 69,131 90
Out of the sum which came into the hands of the Board 1837, viz: $1,032,129 40:
There was paid to Maysville road, 56,224 13
To Lexington and Ohio railroad, 133,333 33
To Banks for money previously borrowed, 275,000 00
To do. interest for same, 3,982 73

$468,540 19
INDEX

The figures refer to the pages.

Absent and non-resident defendants—an act to amend law as to proceedings against, 233, 252, 390, 451, 515, 542.

Academies—Brandenburg, bill for benefit of, 44, 384
Christian, bill concerning, 380
Hardin, bill concerning, 136, 156, 246, 260, 280
Lewisburg, act to incorporate, 217, 252, 292, 310, 351
Actions, limitation of, bill to amend laws concerning, 76, 149, 328, 500, 533, 534, 543
limitation of, against sureties, act for, 164, 252, 390, 419, 462
Acts General Assembly, resolution for printing titles of, 530
Adams, A., bill for benefit of, 136, 139, 263, 297, 309, 340
Adams, Jesse, petition, 337, 442
Adair County—bill to apply fines, &c. in—(see fines and forfeitures.)
Court, bill to authorize it to license coffee houses, 214
bill to regulate tavern licenses in—(see taverns.)
Adelphi Alpha, society of in Lexington, bill to incorporate, 288, 523, 533, 545
Adjournment General Assembly, motions for, yeas and nays called, 130, 378, 426
Resolution for final, 207, 329, 427
Affrays, riots, routs, &c.—bill to explain laws concerning, 285, 350, 365, 370, 402
Agriculture and Manufactures, standing committee on, appointed, 39
resolution for subscribing for works on—(see resolutions.)
Agricultural Societies—Bourbon, bill to incorporate, 154, 341, 427, 544
Franklin, memorial to Legislature, 66, 67
State, resolution concerning, 368
Albany, town of, bill to incorporate—(see Towns.)
Allen county—petition concerning fines, &c. in, 42. Petition for election precinct in—(see election precincts.) Bill for benefit Commissioners' Tax in, 67, 263. Bill for the benefit of Jailer of—(see Jailer.) Bill to authorize county court of, to subscribe stock in roads—(see Roads.)
Allensworth, Hardinia, petition, 42, 88. Bill, 91, 131, 151, 199
American Cannel Coal Company, act to incorporate, 277, 317, 464, 515, 543
Amos, Gabriel and Judith, petition, 77, 129. Bill, 152, 158, 209, 329
Anderson County—bill for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.) Petition citizens of, concerning county court of—(see County Courts.
I—H. R.
INDEX.

Appeals and Writs of Error, act concerning, 96, 139, 202, 281, 301, 463, 505, 514, 543.

from county to circuit courts, in settlements with executors, &c., resolution concerning, 206.

Court of, act concerning, 164, 362, 388, 419, 462.

Applegate, Matilda, petition, 77, 143.

Appropriation of money, bill for, 523, 534, 537, 538, 540, 545.

Arberry, Robert, bill for, 213.


Ashbaugh, Samuel M., bill for, 288, 350.


Assault and Battery, resolution concerning, 159.

Asylum, Deaf and Dumb—annual report Commissioners of, 164.

Lunatic, annual report Trustees of, 235.

Auditor Public Accounts, annual report of, 41. (See Appendix, page 1.)

Angusta College, petition Trustees of—(see Colleges.)

Cynthiana and Georgetown Turnpike, bill concerning—(see roads.)


Ballardsville, town of—bill to incorporate—(see Towns.)

Ball, William P., late Sheriff of Lewis—bill for benefit of—(see Sheriffs.)

Banks—standing committee on, appointed, 39, 125.

Standing committee, report of, 162. (See Appendix, page 210.)

Act requiring monthly statements, &c., 246, 318, 391, 461, 464, 503, 507, 514, 516, 521, 530, 531, 547.

Act to restore privileges of, when they resume specie payments, 297, 333, 335, 342, 508, 514, 518, 546.

A bill fixing a time for their resumption of specie payments, 162, 267, 501.

Commonwealth, report President of, 177. President of elected, 242. Directors of, elected, 243.

Farmers, Somerset—bill concerning, 159.

Kentucky and Branches, annual report of, 184—same referred, 205.

Old, annual report of, 182. Bill concerning, 248, 253, 301, 309, 340.

Louisville, annual report of, 41. (For report see Appendix, p. 325.)

Act to repeal 28th section charter of, 517, 526.

Northern of Kentucky and Branches, annual reports of, 193—same referred, 205.

Response of, to resolutions, 320.

Resolutions concerning, 64, 68, 84, 137, 149, 245, 289.

Banks, E. W., petition, 57.


Barboursville, town of—bill concerning—(see Towns.)


Barstow, petition for incorporating—(see Towns.)

and Louisville Turnpike, act concerning—(see Roads.)

Bark Lick Turnpike Company, bill to incorporate—(see Roads.)

Barren County—bill to appropriate fines, &c. in—(see fines and forfeitures.)

bill to allow an additional Justice Peace to—(see Justices Peace.
INDEX.

Bascom, H. B., invited to preach in Representatives' Hall, 168
Bath County, road law in, bill to repeal,—(see Roads.)
Court, bill to authorize it to fix price vacant lands in—(see Lands.)
Bill to allow additional Constables to—(see Constables.)
Bill for benefit of Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.)
Beaumont, Lindsay's administrator and heirs—bill for benefit of, 79, 91, 128, 211, 247, 279
Beech Fork Salt River, a bill to improve the navigation of, 136, 336, 352,

Bedford, town of—petition of its citizens—(see Towns.)
Bell, John H's widow and heirs—petition, 158. Bill, 265, 428, 540
Berlow, Aaron S's administrator and heirs—petition,
Big Sandy Iron Manufacturing Company, bill to incorporate,
Blackwell Grant, Sheriff Union, petition—(see Sheriffs.)
Black, John and Pamela—petition, 51. Bill, 91, 253, 247, 279
Black Swamp, bill for improvement of,
Blades, Sarah, bill for benefit of,
Blakey, G. D., petition,
Bloomfield, town of—petition of town citizens—(see towns.)
Boone and Gallatin counties, bill to define line between, 30, 54, 78, 83, 96, 120, 302, 317, 359, 405
County, petition of town citizens of concerning roads in—(see Roads.)
Union Literary Society of, bill to incorporate, 217, 241, 247, 252, 292, 330, 352, 405
Beaumont, town of—petition of its citizens—(see Towns.)
Bell, John H's widow and heirs—petition, 158. Bill, 265, 428, 540
Berlow, Aaron S's administrator and heirs—petition,
Big Sandy Iron Manufacturing Company, bill to incorporate,
Blackwell Grant, Sheriff Union, petition—(see Sheriffs.)
Black, John and Pamela—petition, 51. Bill, 91, 253, 247, 279
Black Swamp, bill for improvement of,
Blades, Sarah, bill for benefit of,
Blakey, G. D., petition,
Bloomfield, town of—petition of town citizens—(see towns.)
Boone and Gallatin counties, bill to define line between, 30, 54, 78, 83, 96, 120, 302, 317, 359, 405
County, petition citizens of concerning roads in—(see Roads.)
Union Literary Society of, bill to incorporate, 217, 241, 247, 252, 292, 330, 352, 405
Beaumoumt, town of—petition of its citizens—(see Towns.)
Bell, John H's widow and heirs—petition, 158. Bill, 265, 428, 540
Berlow, Aaron S's administrator and heirs—petition,
Big Sandy Iron Manufacturing Company, bill to incorporate,
Blackwell Grant, Sheriff Union, petition—(see Sheriffs.)
Black, John and Pamela—petition, 51. Bill, 91, 253, 247, 279
Black Swamp, bill for improvement of,
Blades, Sarah, bill for benefit of,
Blakey, G. D., petition,
Bloomfield, town of—petition of town citizens—(see towns.)
Boone and Gallatin counties, bill to define line between, 30, 54, 78, 83, 96, 120, 302, 317, 359, 405
County, petition of town citizens of concerning roads in—(see Roads.)
Union Literary Society of, bill to incorporate, 217, 241, 247, 252, 292, 330, 352, 405
Beaumont, town of—petition of its citizens—(see Towns.)
Bell, John H's widow and heirs—petition, 158. Bill, 265, 428, 540
Berlow, Aaron S's administrator and heirs—petition,
Big Sandy Iron Manufacturing Company, bill to incorporate,
Blackwell Grant, Sheriff Union, petition—(see Sheriffs.)
Black, John and Pamela—petition, 51. Bill, 91, 253, 247, 279
Black Swamp, bill for improvement of,
Blades, Sarah, bill for benefit of,
Blakey, G. D., petition,
Bloomfield, town of—petition of town citizens—(see towns.)
Boone and Gallatin counties, bill to define line between, 30, 54, 78, 83, 96, 120, 302, 317, 359, 405
County, petition of town citizens of concerning roads in—(see Roads.)
Union Literary Society of, bill to incorporate, 217, 241, 247, 252, 292, 330, 352, 405
Beaumont, town of—petition of its citizens—(see Towns.)
Bell, John H's widow and heirs—petition, 158. Bill, 265, 428, 540
Berlow, Aaron S's administrator and heirs—petition,
Big Sandy Iron Manufacturing Company, bill to incorporate,
Blackwell Grant, Sheriff Union, petition—(see Sheriffs.)
Black, John and Pamela—petition, 51. Bill, 91, 253, 247, 279
Black Swamp, bill for improvement of,
Blades, Sarah, bill for benefit of,
Blakey, G. D., petition,
Bloomfield, town of—petition of town citizens—(see towns.)
Boone and Gallatin counties, bill to define line between, 30, 54, 78, 83, 96, 120, 302, 317, 359, 405
County, petition of town citizens of concerning roads in—(see Roads.)
Union Literary Society of, bill to incorporate, 217, 241, 247, 252, 292, 330, 352, 405
Beaumont, town of—petition of its citizens—(see Towns.)
Bell, John H's widow and heirs—petition, 158. Bill, 265, 428, 540
Berlow, Aaron S's administrator and heirs—petition,
Big Sandy Iron Manufacturing Company, bill to incorporate,
Blackwell Grant, Sheriff Union, petition—(see Sheriffs.)
Black, John and Pamela—petition, 51. Bill, 91, 253, 247, 279
Black Swamp, bill for improvement of,
Blades, Sarah, bill for benefit of,
Blakey, G. D., petition,
Bloomfield, town of—petition of town citizens—(see towns.)
Boone and Gallatin counties, bill to define line between, 30, 54, 78, 83, 96, 120, 302, 317, 359, 405
County, petition of town citizens of concerning roads in—(see Roads.)
Union Literary Society of, bill to incorporate, 217, 241, 247, 252, 292, 330, 352, 405
Beaumont, town of—petition of its citizens—(see Towns.)
Bell, John H's widow and heirs—petition, 158. Bill, 265, 428, 540
Berlow, Aaron S's administrator and heirs—petition,
Big Sandy Iron Manufacturing Company, bill to incorporate,
INDEX.

Bridges—across Big Barren river, act for, 302, 317, 420
across Chaplin river, bill for, 398, 398, 398
across Caseys creek, bill for, 79
across Clear creek, in Hopkins, bill for, 380, 382
across Crab Orchard creek, in Hopkins, petition for, 388
across Eagle creek, bill to establish, 62, 83, 169
Falmouth Company, bill for benefit of, 288, 298, 501, 502, 529, 544
Green River Company, bill to incorporate, 126, 172
across Greasy creek, in Russell, bill for, 209
across Pitmans creek, bill concerning, 261, 301, 309, 340
across Rolling Fork Salt river, act for, 452, 466, 525, 539, 547
across Rough creek, resolution concerning, 212
across Salt river, bill for, 67, 299, 392, 506
across Strait creek, in Harlan, bill for, 90
Britt and Fowler, petition, 106
Bromley, Rebecca, petition, 42. Bill, 204, 205, 277, 309, 340
Bronston, William, petition, 158, 212
Brownsville Seminary, bill for benefit of—(see Seminaries.)
Brown, Austin, act for, 498, 518, 543
Bryantsville, petition citizens of—(see Towns.)
Bucklin, John C., petition, 133. Bill for, 139, 257, 308, 339
Bullitt County, bill allowing Justice Peace to—(see Justices.)
Bulls, resolution concerning tax on, 68
Burks, Wm. W., petition, 159
Burnes and Runyon, petition, 66, 168
Buford, Preston J., petition, 57
Bush, Eliza H., petition, 134
Butler and Edmonson counties, bill for benefit Jailers of—(see Jailers.)
bill for improving roads in—(see Roads.)


Calloway county—bill for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.) Petition for election precinct in—(see election precincts.) Petition for repeal of law establishing road in—(see Roads.)

Campbell county, bill to amend road law in—(see Roads.)

Canton, town of, petition citizens of—(see Towns.)


Carter county, petition for, 52. Bill to establish, 91, 92, 172, 249, 379, 387, 428, 452

Carter, Susan, petition, 87. Bill, 381

Caseyville, town of, bill to incorporate—(see Towns.)

Casey county, petition for additional Justice and Constable in—(see Justices and Constables.)
INDEX.

Cash, Leonard D., petition, 77.  Bill, 502, 529, 545
Chancery proceedings, bill concerning, 44, 77, 155, 281, 369, 386, 428, 452
Courts of, resolution concerning, 212
Childers, John H., bill for benefit of, 33, 46, 400, 125, 143
Christian county, petition citizens of, bill to increase powers county court of—(see county courts.)
Circuit Courts—act concerning docketing causes in, 428, 466.  Act to authorize suits on small notes in, 462, 466, 539.
of Bourbon and Estill, bill to change time holding, 96, 147, 152
of Caldwell and Livingston, act to change time holding, 261, 262, 391
of Casey, bill to change terms, 270, 326, 328, 382, 401
of Fayette and Scott, act to regulate, 258, 297, 308, 337, 353, 405, 419, 462
of Green, act to repeal act allowing chancery term, 164, 173, 234, 287
of Mercer, bill to authorize re-binding books of, 259
of Russell, bill to allow additional week to, 201, 270, 326, 338, 382, 401
of Scott, bill concerning transcribing records of, 52, 327, 506, 507, 544
of Shelby, bill to change time holding, 53, 169, 526, 545
of Wayne, bill concerning, 380, 382
Claims, standing committee on appointed, resolution concerning, 33, 32
Clay county, petition county court of, act for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.)
Clay, George’s administrator and heirs, petition, 142
Clay Seminary, petition concerning—(see Seminaries.)
Clarke county, bill to apply fines, &c. in—(see fines and forfeitures.)
clarke county, bill to apply fines, &c. in—(see fines and forfeitures.)
bill for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.)
Clerks, act concerning, 450, 208.  Act concerning taxes collected by, 398, 421, 533, 547
Caldwell county court, bill for benefit of, 44, 54, 78, 96, 120
Gallatin circuit and county courts, bill for benefit of, 124, 140, 167, 204.  Bill to change and define the duties of, 67, 91.
Louisville chancery and city court, bill for benefit of, 214, 299
Nelson county court, act for making index to certain records in his office, 124, 140, 161, 234, 287
Rockcastle county court, bill for benefit of, 208
Whitley county court, bill for benefit of, 288, 381
Resolutions concerning, 206, 296
House Representatives, appointed, 13
Assistant House Representatives, elected, 31
Clinton county—bill to apply fines, &c. in—(see fines and forfeitures.)  Bill to allow additional Justice and Constable to—(see Justices and Constables.)  Bill to add it to the 11th Judicial district—(see Judicial Districts.)  Bill to appropriate vacant lands in—(see Lands.)  Bill to change election precinct in—(see Election Precincts.)
INDEX.

Coal, American Cannel Company—(see American Cannel Coal Company.) and iron trade, committee on, added to, 425. Report of, 466.

Resolutions concerning, 486, 501, 529, 545.

Cobb, Elizabeth Ann, petition, 52.

Colleges—Augusta, petition Trustees of, 167. Bill concerning, 179, 211, 247, 279.

Cumberland, act to amend charter of, 405, 421, 521, 547.

Physicians and Surgeons Louisville, act to incorporate, 389, 420, 521.

Shelby, bill to amend act incorporating, &c., 126, 209, 299, 334, 352, 400, 429, 496, 541.

petition Trustees of, 134.


Colvin, Henderson J., act for benefit of, 452, 466, 522, 546.

Commissioners of Tax—bill to reduce pay of, 62. Act imposing further duties on—(see Revenue.)

in Allen county, bill for benefit of, 67, 263.

in Jefferson county, bill for benefit of, 82, 124, 151, 300.

in Mason county, petition, 276.

Commonwealth's Bank, annual report of President of, 177.

President and Directors of, elected, 242, 243.

Commonwealth's Attorneys, resolution concerning salaries of, 137.

Combs, Elijah, bill for benefit of, 288.

Concealed weapons, report committee for Courts Justice concerning, 72.

bill to suppress wearing of, 73, 500, 545.

Congress U. S., resolutions concerning journal of, 213.

Constables, district Monticello, in Wayne, bill to change, 53, 71, 106, 139, 151, 200.

in Adair, bill to allow an additional one to, 64, 86, 96.


in Caldwell, bill adding one to, 54, 78, 96, 120.

in Calloway, bill adding one to, 156, 254, 260, 280.

in Casey, bill adding one to, 136, 155, 233, 247, 279.


in Clinton, bill adding one to, 101, 123, 141, 151, 199.

in Floyd, bill adding one to, 277, 317, 391, 480, 485, 542.

in Garrard, bill adding one to, 161, 254, 260, 280.

in Graves, bill adding one to, 359, 421, 513, 543.

in Knox, bill adding one to, 252, 308, 309, 341.

in Marion, petition for additional one, 67. Bill, 91, 100, 125.

in Mason, bill allowing additional one, 178, 215, 254, 260, 280.

in Morgan, bill allowing additional one, 139, 151, 200.

in Oldham, bill allowing additional one, 155, 254, 281.

in Shelby, bill allowing additional one, 95, 140, 167, 205.

in Spencer, bill to reduce number of, 308, 318, 336, 352, 406.

in Union, bill to change district, 361, 427, 464, 541.

in Wayne, bill allowing additional one, 83, 100, 125.

bill to regulate appointment of, 90.
**INDEX.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constitution, bill providing for publishing</td>
<td>138, 299, 443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention, bill for calling</td>
<td>33, 46, 89, 92, 93, 97, 102, 121, 124, 125, 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resolution concerning</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooksey, Theophilus, petition</td>
<td>147, 257, 308, 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper, Jane M., petition</td>
<td>43, 168, 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copeland, Absalom, &amp;c. bill for</td>
<td>179, 298, 391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coppage, Nancy, act for benefit of</td>
<td>277, 297, 500, 518, 543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn and oats, bill to establish wait of—(see grain.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Courts—Allen, to authorize it to subscribe stock in turnpike road,—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(see Roads.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, petition for additional terms to</td>
<td>33. Bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracken, bill authorizing it to lay county levy</td>
<td>154. Bill to change time of holding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breckinridge, petition</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullitt, bill to change time of holding</td>
<td>362, 381, 452, 465, 540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell, bill for benefit clerk of—(see Clerks.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian, bill to increase powers of</td>
<td>155, 248, 293, 498, 499, 521, 532, 539, 547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleming, bill to repeal act authorizing it to subscribe stock in turnpike road</td>
<td>126, 257, 309, 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallatin, bill to regulate</td>
<td>32, 46, 78, 96, 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, bill allowing further time to sell vacant lands</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenup, act authorizing the recording of certain deeds in</td>
<td>141, 149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin, bill concerning proceedings of</td>
<td>32, 201, 242, 326, 338, 401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison, bill for benefit of</td>
<td>430, 497, 516, 542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry, act authorizing it to lay an additional levy</td>
<td>492, 466, 515, 542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion, act authorizing it to enlarge public square</td>
<td>277, 297, 310, 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer, bill authorizing the re-binding of certain books in</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, bill allowing additional terms to</td>
<td>215, 257, 308, 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson, act concerning clerk of—(see Clerks.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen, bill to add an additional term to</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendleton, bill to authorize it to subscribe stock in Fallmouth Bridge Company—(see Bridges.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry, bill to regulate proceedings of</td>
<td>213, 298, 326, 338, 402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution concerning members of</td>
<td>68, 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott, petition concerning records of</td>
<td>52, 327, 506, 507, 544. Bill authorizing it to levy tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby, bill legalizing proceedings of</td>
<td>208, 341, 427, 464, 541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer, bill allowing additional terms to</td>
<td>382, 452, 465, 540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2—H. R.
INDEX.

County Courts—Trimble, bill to legalize proceedings of, 33. Wayne, bill to change court claims in, 33. Bill to authorize it to open roads, 389.

County Treasurers, act to authorize appointment of, 452, 466, 539. Court of Appeals, act concerning, 362, 388, 419, 462.

Courts of Justice, standing committee on, appointed, 37—discharged, 535. Covington Insurance Company, bill to amend act to incorporate, 30, 54, 100, 101, 120, 143.

and Georgetown turnpike, petitions concerning—[see Roads.]

Cox, Emanuel, petition, 43. Bill for benefit of, 93, 130, 167, 204, 243.

Cox, Isaac and children, act for benefit of, 59, 164.

Craycraft, William, petition, 41. Bill, 42.

Crenshaw, Anderson, petition, 42.

Crow, Warren, late Sheriff of Daviess, bill for benefit of—[see Sheriffs.]

Cumberland College, act to amend charter of—[see Colleges.]

County, petition citizens of for additional Justice Peace—[see Justices Peace.]

Hospital, act to change mode of appointing Trustees to, 93, 139, 169, 234, 287.

Presbyterian church at Elkton, petition, 52, 69.

River, south fork of, bill to improve navigation of—[see rivers.]

Currency, act to protect, 257, 318, 524, 525, 546.

Resolutions concerning, 56, 137, 217, 253, 256, 262, 271, 310, 351.

Cynthiana, town of, petition citizens of—[see Towns.]


Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville Turnpike Company, bill to amend charter of—[see Roads.]

Town of, petition to extend limits of—[see Towns.]

and Harrodsburg, bill to amend act incorporating—[see Towns.]

Davidson, James, elected Treasurer, 242, 243.

Davidson, James W., allowed privileges seat in H. R., 258, 327, 386.

Daviess and Summers, petition, 164.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, report of Commissioners of, 352, 405.

Deinologian Society of Centre College, bill to incorporate, 242, 292, 336, 352, 405.

Delphi, town of, act to establish—[see Towns.]

Derrington, Asa, petition, 83, 149.

Descents and devises, bill to amend law of, 258, 302, 339, 406.

Dillingham, Newland, &c., act for benefit of, 44, 55.

Divorces, bill to amend laws concerning, 161, 257, 308, 349.

Doolin, Rose, &c., petition, 13.

Door keeper elected, 139, 257, 308, 339.

Dower, bill to amend laws in relation to, 62. Resolution concerning, 64, 82.

Dueling, bills to amend act to suppress practice of, 229, 252, 281, 310, 351, 534, 558, 545.

Dunkerson, Robert, petition, 57.
INDEX.

Dunn, Thomas, bill for benefit of, 32
Dye, Elizabeth, petition, 142, 292

Easley, Achilles, petition, 181
Edens, James G., petition, 142. Bill, 265, 327, 328, 337, 401
Edmonson and Butler counties, bill for benefit of jailers of—[see Jailers.]
Education, standing committee on, appointed, 38. Resolutions upon the subject of, 46, 156. Bill to amend act for diffusion of, &c. 67, 82, 164, 234, 279, 529, 547.

Elections, report of committee on, 80
Election Precincts—in Allen county, petition for, 43. Bill, 82, 106, 124, 144

Bourbon county, bill to change, 369, 388, 428, 453
Bracken county, petition for, 211. Bill, 215, 233, 247, 254, 260, 280

Caldwell county, bill to change, 62, 89, 100, 125, 143
Calloway county, petition for, 133
Clinton county, act to change, 406, 421, 515, 542
Franklin county, petition for,

Gallatin county, petition, 133. Bill, 179, 233, 247, 258, 280, 381, 427, 465, 540

Garrard county, bill to change, 61, 70, 106, 125, 144
Grant county, bill to change, 179, 233, 247, 250

Graves county, petition to change, &c., 134. Bill, 179, 369, 464, 427, 541

Green county, act to establish two, 217, 252, 263, 276, 310, 351

Hardin county, petition to change, 254. Bill, 428, 465, 573, 543
Harlan county, act to establish, 334, 419, 462
Knox county, act to establish, 334, 369, 418, 462
Lawrence county, bill to change, 44, 158, 369, 398, 428, 453

Madison county, bill to change, 33, 46, 78, 96, 120
McCraken county, petition for, 211. Bill, 215, 233, 247, 254, 260, 280

Meade county, bill to change, 62, 70, 106, 125, 143
Morgan county, bill to change, 134

Muhlenburg county, bill to establish, 62, 89, 106, 125, 144

Nicholas county, act to change, 66, 140, 167, 204
Pendleton county, bill to regulate, &c. 79, 265, 266, 369, 427, 464, 540
Perry county, bill to change, 53, 70, 106, 125, 144
Rockcastle county, bill to change, 62, 66, 71, 100, 125, 144

Shelby county, petition to change, 177. Bill, 362, 427, 465, 540

Spencer county, bill to change, 164, 173, 257
Whitley county, bill to alter bounds, 53, 71, 106, 125, 144. Bill to change, 53, 71, 106, 125, 144

Elliott, Lydia, petition, 52. Bill 147, 329
Enrollments, committee on, appointed, 40—added to, 141, 325
Estill county, petition citizens to be added to Morgan, petition citizens for an additional Justice Peace—[see Justices] and Marion counties, act for benefit Sheriffs of,—[see Sheriffs.]
Eversall, Abelson’s heirs, bill for benefit of, 44, 64, 100, 125, 144
Executors and administrators, bill concerning duties of, &c., 154, 150, 215
388, 421, 522, 546
resolutions concerning settlements with, 206
Expenditures of Board Internal Improvement, committee on, appointed, 39. Report of committee, 178.—[See Appendix, p. 401.]
Falmouth Bridge Company, bill for the benefit of—(see Bridges.) and Lexington Railroad, bill to incorporate—(see Roads.)
Farmers’ Bank of Somerset, bill concerning—(see Banks.)
Fayette county—act for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.) Act concerning county levy of, 498, 533, 547.
and Scott Circuit Courts, act to regulate—(see Circuit Courts.)
Females, act authorizing permanent provision to be made for, 302, 316, 522, 547
Feme Coverts, act concerning estates of, 327, 328
Ferries—act to amend the laws concerning, 100, 139, 251, 299, 326, 338, 401
on Licking river, bill concerning, 201, 341, 427, 465, 541
on Cumberland river, bill concerning, 201, 341, 427, 465, 541
across Green river, bill to establish, 506, 507
across Ohio, at Paducah, bill to establish, 299, 326, 338, 409
Fines and Forfeitures—in Allen county, petition concerning, 42. Bill 214,
in Adair county, bill to apply, 78, 91, 164, 254, 279
Athens, town of, bill to apply, 257, 305, 340
in Barren county, bill to appropriate, 44, 70, 246, 260, 280
in Clinton county, bill to appropriate, 100, 155, 233, 247, 280
in Clarke county, bill to appropriate, 44, 55, 148
in Gallatin county, bill to appropriate, 70, 246, 260, 280
in Hart county, bill to appropriate, 79
in Hardinsburg, act to appropriate, 217, 252, 292, 310, 351
in Hopkins and McCracken, bill to appropriate, 299
in Muhlenburg county, petition concerning, 142, 168
in Pulaski county, act to appropriate, 257, 318, 339, 406
in Russell county, bill to appropriate, 248, 299
in Todd county, bill to appropriate, 53, 332, 429
in Wayne county, bill to appropriate, 53
bill to appropriate as a Jury Fund—(see Jurors.)
Field, John, petition, 379
Flemingsburg, town of, an act to amend act incorporating—(see Towns.)
Fleming County Court—act to repeal law for subscribing stock in roads—(see County Courts.) Act giving it power to fix price vacant lands—(see Lands.)
INDEX.

Floyd, Matilda A., petition, 95. Bill, 127, 141, 161, 451, 540

Floydsburg, town of, bill concerning—(see Towns.)

Forcible Entry and Detainer, bill to regulate proceedings in, 76

Fowler and Britt, petition, 106, 263

Frankfort City School—a bill for the benefit of, 79, 282, 333, 351, 401

Frankfort and Louisville turnpike company, act concerning—(see Roads.)
Frankfort, town of, act to amend act incorporating—(see Towns.)
Frankfort, South, town of, act to incorporate—(see Towns.)

Franklin Agricultural Society, petition of, 66, 67
Franklin and Crab Orchard road—bills to amend charter of—(see Roads.)

Franklin county—bill for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.) Petition of Board Internal Improvement for, 181. Petition for Election Precincts in—(see Election Precincts.)

Fraudulent Conveyances and Purchases, act to provide against, 158, 252, 328, 359, 420, 515, 542

Frazier, Brice M., act for benefit of, 277, 317, 339, 405

Free Negroes and Mulattoes, bill concerning, 161, 229, 247, 279

Frister, Robert, petition, 78, 135

Froman, Catharine, petition, 176, 263

Gallatin county—bill to regulate County Court of—(see County Courts.)

Bill to authorize sale of public ground and buildings in, 67, 121, 131, 462. Bill for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.) Petition citizens of, for Election Precincts—(see Election Precincts.)

Gallatin and Boone counties, bill to define line between, 30, 54, 75, 85, 96, 120, 302, 317, 339, 405

Gallatin and Trimble counties, petitions citizens of, for new county, 77, 143

Gallatin Circuit and County Courts, act for benefit Clerks of—(see Clerks.)

Gambling, bill to amend laws to suppress, 90

Gardening and Silk Company, Jefferson, act to incorporate, 257, 315, 390, 419, 462

Garrard county—bill to change Election Precinct in—(see Election Precincts.) Bill to add an additional Justice and Constable to—(see Justices and Constables.) Petition to be exempt from paying tolls at certain gates, 167

Garrison, Luther &c., bill for benefit of, 53, 70, 103, 153

Gas and Water Company, act to incorporate in Louisville, 277, 297, 394, 402, 406, 451, 515, 542

Gatton, Samuel heirs, act for benefit of, 506, 507, 529, 547

Geiger, Jacob &c., petition, 181

General Court, bill to extend January term for 1838, 135, 137, 138, 139, 143, 204


Georgetown Lyceum, bill to incorporate, 91, 128, 233, 316, 338, 402

Georgetown and Williamstown turnpike road company, bill to incorporate—(see Roads.)
INDEX.

George, Edward dec'd, resolution concerning, 14
Gill, James L., heirs, act for benefit of, 124, 140, 161, 217, 234, 257
Glasgow, town of, bill to legalize proceedings Trustees of—(see Trustees.)
Goodwin, Thomas, guardian, petition of,
Government, General, and Currency, resolutions concerning—(see Resolutions.)
Governor's Annual Message, 15. Referred, 36, 45, 46, 55
Grain, bill to regulate weight of, 101, 268, 290, 339
Grant county—bill to change Election Precinct in—(see Election Precincts.)
Petition of its citizens to be added to Gallatin, 216, 264
Grant, George and others, bill for, 502, 528, 545
Graves county—act to allow an additional Constable to—(see Constables.)
Petitions concerning Election Precincts in—(see Election Precincts.)
Gray, Joseph, elected Sergeant at Arms, 13
Gray, John's heirs, bill for benefit of, 208, 282, 497, 516, 541
Grayson county, bill to add a Justice of the Peace to—(see Justices Peace.)
Green county—act for the benefit of the Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.) Act for transcribing records of surveyors of—(see Surveyors.) Act to repeal act allowing Chancery term to Circuit Court of—(see Circuit Courts.) Bill allowing County Court of, further time to sell lands—(see County Courts.) Bill to establish an Election Precinct in—(see Election Precincts.)
Green and Hart counties, petition of citizens of, for new county, 229, 262
Green, Elisha, act for benefit of, 337, 338, 499, 518, 540
Green river—bill to remove obstructions to navigation of—(see Rivers.) Bridge Company, bill to incorporate—(see Bridges.)
Green, William, petition, 34. Bill for, 502, 528, 545
Greenup and Lewis counties, bill to define line between, 61, 125, 151, 159, 200
Petition concerning, 351
Greenup county—bill for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.) Act for recording certain deeds in, 141, 149. Bill to repeal road law in—(see Roads.)
Greenup and Lawrence counties, petition for new county, 52, 87. Bill, 91, 92, 172, 249
Remonstrance against, 134
Greenup’sburg Savings Institution, bill to amend act incorporating—(see Savings Institution.)
Greenville, town of, bill to incorporate and act concerning—(see Towns.)
Gregg, John M., petition, 103
Gregory, Godfrey, petition, 463. Bill, 523, 533, 545
Griffin, Squire, act for benefit of, 95, 140, 292, 310, 350
Grisham, Samuel, bill for benefit of, 136, 265, 326, 333, 401
Gross, William, petition, 52
Guardians—act authorizing them to vest their Wards' estate in Bank stock, 302, 316, 522, 547.
INDEX.

Guinea, Robert, petition, 66. Bill, 394, 427, 465, 540
Gwin, Rebecca, act for benefit of, 339, 421, 512, 546

Haddix, Colby, petition, 99
Hammond, William and Theresa, petition, 106, 146
Hampton, Henry W., act for benefit of, 508, 507, 546
Hardin County Court—bills concerning—(see County Courts.)
    bill to allow an additional Justice Peace to—(see Justices Peace)
    bill to incorporate Steam Mill Company, in, 496, 502, 528,
    petition to change Election Precinct in—(see Election Precincts.)

Harding, Wm. D.'s administrators and heirs, petition, 93
Hardin, Martin, petition, 150
Hardin Academy, bill concerning—(see Academies.)
Hardinsburg, town of; act to apply fines &c. in—(see Towns.)
Hardinsburg Fire and Marine Insurance Company, act to incorporate—(see Insurance Companies.)

Hardy, John, petition, 42. Bill, 123, 151, 200
Hardy, Isham, act for benefit of, 263
Hardy, James G., petition,
    Harlan county—bill to reduce number Justices in, 44, 64, 86. Act to establish precinct in—(see Election Precincts.) Act to exempt citizens of from toll on Wilderness road, 258, 297, 310, 350. Petition citizens of to be added to the county of Knox, 158. Bill, 253, 301, 309, 340.
    Harlan Museum, bill to incorporate, 154, 285, 339, 401
    Harrison county, petition citizens of, 150
    Harrison, Robert's heirs, act for benefit of, 277, 317, 522, 546
    Harrodsburg and Danville, bill to incorporate—(see Towns.)
    Hart county—bill to apply fines &c. in—(see Fines and Forfeitures)
    bill for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.)
    Hart and Green counties, petition citizens of for new county, 229, 262
    Hartford Bridge Company, bill to amend charter—(see Bridges)
    Hawthorn, Susanna, petition, 42. Bill, 82, 103, 152, 200
    Hays, Mary, petition, 67, 241
    Hays, D. S. bill for benefit of, 341, 351, 427, 465, 540
    Hayne, Robert Y. Jr., allowed privileged seat in H. R., 120
    Hayne, Robert Y. Sr., communication from, on subject Charleston Railroad, 217
    Haydon, Simeon, bill for benefit of, 266, 270, 326, 338, 401
    Headright certificates, act for benefit of holders of, 258, 317, 390, 462
    Headly James' heirs, act for benefit of, 217, 252, 391, 420, 516, 543
    Hahn, John L., nominated as Speaker, 5
    Helm, Thomas J., elected Clerk House of Representatives, 13
    Helton, James, bill for benefit of, 290, 382
    Henderson county, bill for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.)
    Henderson, Daviess and Hopkins counties, petition citizens of for new county, 57.
INDEX.

Henry county—bill for benefit of Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.) Act to authorize County Court of to lay additional levy—(see County Courts.)

Herndon, John C., chosen Assistant Clerk House of Representatives, 31

Herndon, Joel, Sheriff of Owen, act for benefit of—(see Sheriffs.)

Hern, Elizabeth, act for benefit of, 277, 297, 442, 515, 542

Hiatt, Amanda, petition, 181. Bill, 459

Hickman county, act in relation to Notary Public in—(see Notary Public) and McCracken counties, act to define line between, 302, 317, 499, 518, 543

Hill, Rebecca, petition, 42, 82, 87

Hitchcock, John, bill for his benefit, 155, 215, 254, 260, 281

Hodgenville, act to amend act authorizing the building of Church in, 288

Hodges, A. G., elected Public Printer, 242


Holbrook, Ambrose, act for benefit of, 521, 523

Holman, William B., nominated and elected Door Keeper H. R., 13

Holman, Reuben, bill for benefit of, 44, 142, 265, 336, 352, 400

Holsclaw, Joshua and Margaret, petition &c., 379. Bill, 450, 528

Hopkins county—bill allowing additional Justice Peace to—(see Justices Peace.) Remonstrance of citizens of, against new county, 142.

Hopkinsville, and Clarksville turnpike road company, bill to incorporate—(see Roads.)

Hospital, Cumberland, act to change mode of appointing Trustees to, 83, 139, 169, 234

Huhspesth, William, petition, 40, 69

Humphreys, Benjamin, petition, 176, 263

Hundley, Rose, act to change name of, 506, 507, 516

Hunter, James, petition, 177, 212

Hunter, William &c., petition, 262, 498

Huston, John P., petition, 177

Hutcheson, Josiah's heirs, bill for benefit of, 61, 70, 87, 103, 152, 200

Indian Chiefs, resolution in relation to, 268

Indian Tribes, resolution for subscribing for History of—(see Resolutions.)

Internal Improvements, bill to amend law concerning, 32

Internal Improvement, Board of, annual report, 40—(see Appendix page 17.) for Shelby county, annual report of, 50

for Franklin county, petition, 181

for State, bill to abolish, 56

resolution concerning, 212. Response to, 224.

bill to authorize it to borrow money, 136.

bill to amend act establishing, 147.
INDEX.

Internal Improvement Bonds, resolution concerning, 207. Response to, 227
bill further to provide for, 341, 420, 421, 430, 431,
456, 457, 521, 546
resolution concerning debts due Banks by Board of,
285
response of President Board, to resolutions,
224
of Banks, to resolutions, 320
concerning works of,
85, 212
report of committee on expenditures of Board of,
178—(see Appendix page 401.)
standing committee on, appointed,
38
Interest on Bonds for money loaned, bill concerning,
289
Insurance Companies—bills to amend charter, 30, 54, 100, 101, 120, 146,
380, 502, 521, 544
Hardinsburg, act to incorporate, 257, 318, 390, 419
Louisville Marine and Fire, act to amend charter,
337, 383, 522, 546
Iron Manufacturing Company, Big Sandy, bill to incorporate,
253
Iron and Coal Trade—committee on, added to, 425. Committee report of,
on, 466. Resolutions concerning, 436, 501, 529, 545
Irwin, James W., released from taking oath against duelling,
31
Isaac, a man of color, petition,
103, 247
Islands in Mississippi and Ohio rivers, report of commissioners appointed to
sell them, 49.

Jailers—of Allen county, act for benefit of, 506, 546
of Butler and Edmondson counties, bill for benefit of, 33, 70, 106,
125, 144
of Graves county, petition,
142
of Henry county, bill for benefit of,
248, 299, 338, 401
of Jefferson county, petition,
388
of Lewis county, bill for benefit of,
380, 523, 529, 545
of McCracken county, act for benefit of,
217, 252, 390, 419, 462
of Union county, petition,
31, 498
Jamison, George B., petition,
41, 69
Johnson, Thomas A's. widow and heirs, bill for benefit of, 44, 54, 100, 125,
144
Petition citizens of, to be added to Oldham, 95, 133, 325
Remonstrances against,
176, 299
Remonstrances against extension limits of Louisville, 141,
325

Pond Draining Company, bill to incorporate, 154, 382, 461, 463,
545
Gardening and Silk Company, act to incorporate, 257, 318, 390,
419, 462

Jeffersontown, petition citizens of—(see Towns.)
Johnson, Thomas A's. widow and heirs, bill for benefit of, 44, 54, 100, 125,
144
Jones, David, bill concerning, 44, 65, 90, 125, 144. Petition for change of
venue, 463. Bill, 513, 517, 528, 545.
Jones, John, late Sheriff of Jefferson, petition—(see Sheriffs.)
INDEX.

Jones, Matilda, petition, 230, 442

Journals of Conventions 1792 and 1799, manuscripts of, resolution concerning—(see Resolutions.)

Judges Court of Appeals and Circuit &c., bill to reduce salaries of, 34, 56, 129, 267, 302, 311, 362, 389

Judicial Districts—9th and 12th, bill concerning courts in, 33, 242, 277, 309, 339

11th, bill to change time holding courts in, 150, 299, 326, 327, 498, 516, 542. Bill to add Clinton county to, 201.

15th, act concerning courts in, 337, 384, 466, 529, 540

act to regulate, 452, 512, 528, 547

Jurors—bill concerning,
act to apply fines and forfeitures to payment of, 61, 70, 334, 383, 509, 517, 518, 543
act to alter the mode of selecting,
bill to amend law providing for compensation of, 78

Justice, Peyton &c., petition, 142. Bill, 298, 336, 351, 400

Justices of the Peace—bill to regulate proceedings before,

bill to increase jurisdiction of,

bill to allow changes of venue in cases before, 61
in Adair, bill to add one to, 64, 86, 96, 120
in Barren, bill to add one to, 53, 70, 106, 125, 144
in Bell, bill to add one to, 288, 361, 427, 464, 541
in Calhoun, bill to add one to, 156, 259, 290
in Caldwell, petition to add one to, 31. Bill 54, 78, 96
in Casey, bill to add one to, 136, 155, 233, 247, 279
in Christian, bill to add one to, 99, 265, 282, 308, 341
in Clinton, bill to add one to, 101, 128, 141, 151, 199
in Cumberland, bill to add one to, 134, 155, 255, 260, 580
in Estill, petition for,

in Floyd, act to add one to, 277, 317, 391, 420, 465, 542

in Garrard, bill to add one to, 161, 254, 260, 280
in Grayson, bill to add one to, 513, 529, 545
in Hardin, bill to add one to, 156, 156, 254, 260, 281
in Harlan, bill to reduce number of, 44, 64, 86, 95, 120
in Hopkins, bill to add addition one to, 214, 270, 308, 309, 340
in Knox, bill to add one to, 282, 308, 309, 341
in Logan, petition for additional one 43. Bill, 64, 86, 95, 120
in Madison, bill for additional one, 260, 280
in Morgan, bill for additional one, 215, 254, 260, 280
in Muhlenburg, petition for additional one 43. Bill, 64, 100, 139, 151, 200
in Oldham, bill for additional one, 155, 254, 260
in Owen, bill for additional one, 64, 86, 95, 120, 133, 156, 254, 260, 281
in Rockcastle, petition for additional one 43. Bill, 54, 66, 84, 95, 121, 167, 201
INDEX. 17

Justices of the Peace—in Russell, bill for additional one, 53, 64, 86, 96, 361, 427, 464, 541
in Scott, bill for additional one, 282, 308, 309, 311
in Spencer, act to reduce number, 141, 149, 212, 246, 287
in Union, bill to add one to, 319, 338, 352, 406
in Wayne, bill to add one to, 53, 56, 58, 100, 125, 146, 143, 167, 205
in Whitley, bill to add one to, 68, 128, 141, 143, 233, 246, 260, 280, 282, 308, 309, 311

Kelly, Edward's administrator, petition, 210
Kendrick, James Q., act for benefit of, 141, 149, 167, 205
Kentucky, Bank of, and Branches, annual report, 184. Same referred, 295
old Bank of, annual report, 182. Bill concerning, 248, 253, 301, 309, 340
Kentucky Bridge Company, act to incorporate, 45, 82, 148, 506, 507, 544
Historical Society, act to incorporate, 398, 450, 497, 544
Association for improving Breeds of Stock, petition, 209. Bill, 288, 326, 339, 402

Keysburg, town of, bill to amend act incorporating—(see Towns) 52, 205
Key, Martha A., petition, 66, 263
Kimes, Mary, petition, 70, 158, 167, 200
King, Samuel and Major, petition, 31. Bill, 462, 466, 525, 531, 547
Knott and Douglass, act for benefit of, 79, 138, 161
Knox county—act exempting citizens of, from paying tolls on Wilderness road, 258, 297, 310, 350. Act to establish an Election Precinct in—(see Election Precincts) 62, 92, 147
Knox and Whitley counties, act to define line between, 62, 92, 147

Lands—North and East of Tennessee river, bill to amend laws concerning, 53, 209, 391
West of Tennessee river, petition concerning, 463. Bill to authorize entry of fractional quarter sections, 79, 138, 161
Forfeited, bill to guard occupants of, resolutions concerning, 64, 84
Lands, Vacant, in Bath, bill concerning, resolutions concerning, 78, 91, 103, 152, 199
in Hardin, bill concerning, 281
in Clinton, bill appropriating, 213, 298, 352, 400
in Fleming, act concerning, 308, 318, 339, 405
in Monroe, bill concerning, 180, 202, 246, 260, 280
in Perry, bill regulating sale of, 213, 298
Non-resident's, bill to tax, for improving roads in Butler &c., 213
Occupants of, in Owen, petition concerning, 428
Surveys of, act authorizing Register to receive for a certain period, 208, 278, 298, 317, 326, 338, 390, 402, 419
bill to provide for condemnation of certain, for use of the Commonwealth, 450, 501, 529, 544
Langdon, William F., petition, 142. Bill, 148, 301
INDEX.

Langborne, Eliza B. &c., act for benefit of, 217, 252, 362, 388, 419, 462
Langston, R's heirs &c., petition 57. Bill, 352, 306
Lashbrook, Nancy Ann, petition &c., 57, 141. Bill, 168, 277, 309, 340
Laudean, Susannah, petition, 254. Bill, 523, 528
Laughlin, Thomas, bill for benefit of, 62
Laurel county, bill for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.)
Lawrence county—bill to change Election Precincts in and petition for same—(see Election precincts.) Petition citizens of, 158.
Lawrence and Greenup counties, petition citizens for new county 52, 57. Bill, 91, 92, 172, 249
Lawrence, John, act to change name of, 465, 540
Lawton, John W. &c., bill for benefit of; 67, 156, 246, 260, 280
Layman, John M. petition, 229. Bill, 253, 266, 309, 339
Lebanon Circulating Library, bill to incorporate, 289
Lee, Stephen and securities, an act for benefit of; 278, 317, 499, 518, 543
Letcher Robert P., nominated as Speaker, 5. Elected, 13
Lewis, Absalom's heirs bill for benefit of, 44
Lewis, Academy, act to incorporate—(see Academies.)
Lewis, Leroy and John H., petition, 204, 263
Lewis and Greenup counties—bill to define line between, 61, 128, 151, 159, 200, 261. Bill to amend and explain bill to define line between, 288.
Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, act to amend charter—(see Railroads.)
Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville turnpike, bill to amend charter—(see Roads.)
Librarian, State—annual report of, 30—(see Appendix page 337.) Elected, 242
Licking river, resolution concerning—(see Rivers.)
Limitation of Actions, bill to amend laws concerning, 76, 149, 328, 500, 533, 534, 545
Lincoln county, bill to add it to the 9th Judicial District—(see Judicial Districts.)
Liquors, act to prevent sale of, at or near places of religions worship, 141, 149, 161
Liter, Caroline, petition, 133, 205
Little river, bill to improve navigation of—(see Rivers.)
Little Barren river, act to repeal law declaring it navigable—(see Rivers.)
Livingston county, bill for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.)
Logan county, bill for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.)
Lottery Tickets, petition concerning, 133
Louisville, Bank of, report, 41—(see Appendix page 325.)
Louisville, City of—act to amend charter of, 33, 93, 100, 180, 202, 211, 234, 237
petition citizens of, concerning LotteryTickets, 133
INDEX.

Louisville, City of—petition citizens of, for amendment to charter, 167
concerning Militia—(see Militia.)

Chancery and City Courts, bill for benefit Clerks of—(see Clerks.)
Court, bill to amend act establishing, 289
bill allowing changes venue from, to Jefferson Circuit, 341, 398, 420, 425, 452, 545.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, act to incorporate, 389, 420, 521, 546

Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, report of, 55—(see Appendix page 193.) Petitions concerning, 55, 103.

and Portand Canal Company, annual report—(see Appendix page 390.)

and Elizabethtown turnpike, bill to amend charter of—(see Roads.)

Gas and Water Company, act to incorporate, 277, 297, 394, 402, 406, 451, 515, 542

Medical Society, act to incorporate, 389, 420, 521, 546
Manufacturing Company, act to incorporate, 302, 316, 496, 518, 543

Marine and Fire Insurance Company, act to amend charter—(see Insurance Companies)
Mechanics’ Savings Institution, act to amend charter—(see Savings Institutions)

and Nashville Turnpike Company, act concerning, 64

Police Court, act to amend act establishing, 217, 252, 310, 351
Savings Institution, act to amend charter—(see Savings Institutions)

Turnpike Company, act to amend charter—(see Roads.)

Lovelace, Andrew C., petition, 210, 292
Lowry, John P., late Sheriff Jessamine, bill for benefit of—(see Sheriffs.)

Luckey, John and wife, bill for benefit of, 462, 498, 501, 518, 543

Lunatic Asylum, annual report Trustees of, 235. Resolution for appointing committee to visit, 124, 127, 131, 167, 205.

Lytle, Robert, petition, 254. Bill, 502, 529, 544

Madison county—bill to change an Election Precinct in—(see Election Precincts)

Madison Troop of Cavalry, bill for benefit of, 289, 341, 428, 444, 481, 507, 544
Mahan, William C., bill for benefit of, 380, 502, 529, 545

March, George W. &c., petition, 258. Bill, 327, 529, 544
Marion county—petition for an additional Constable—(see Constables.)
Act for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.) Act for benefit Surveyor of—(see Surveyors.) Act to authorize County Court of, to enlarge public square—(see County Courts.)

Martin, John D., bill for benefit of, 33, 70, 104, 234, 379
Martz, Michael, bill for, 202, 257, 308, 340
Mason county—bill to allow an additional Constable to—(see Constables.) Bill concerning roads in—(see Roads.) Petition of Commissioners of tax in—(see Commissioners of Tax.)

Mathews, Jemima, act for benefit of, 277, 317, 384, 499, 518, 543

Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Company, annual report—(see Appendix page 379.)

Mayo, Henry B., bill for benefit of 380

McCraney and Hickman counties, act to define line between, 302, 217, 499, 518, 543

McCulley, James N. and wife, petition, 388. Bill, 450, 486, 500, 515, 542

McGuire, Joseph, act for the benefit of, 217, 232, 362, 419, 462

McHenry, M. D., response to memorial of Turnham, 276, 315

McKinley, Wm.'s, heirs, by their Guardian petition, 43

McRaney, Fleming and Tomb, petition, 95. Bill, 209, 247, 290, 427, 444, 465, 540

McWorthy, Elias' administrator, petition, 329. Bill, 381, 452, 465, 541

Meade county—bill to change an Election Precinct in—(see Election Precincts.)

Mechanics of Paducah, petition, 57. Bill, 82, 104, 159, 200

Maysville, bill for benefit of, 257, 318

Medical Society of Louisville, act to incorporate, 389, 420, 531, 546

Members of House of Representatives qualified, 3

Menix, James, petition, 323. Bill, 450, 506

Mercer and Lincoln counties, petitions for new county, 66, 80, 103, 211

Meredith, William L., petition 42. Bill, 261

Message, annual, of Governor, 15. Same referred, 36, 45, 46, 55. Message of Governor with sundry documents, 63—(see Appendix page 351.)

Methodist Episcopal Church, Louisville, act for benefit of, 337, 402

Middletown, petition citizens of—(see Towns.)

Military Affairs, standing committee on, appointed, 38

Military Affairs, standing committee on, appointed, 38


Milk Sickness, bill offering further reward for discovery of cause of, 461, 466, 522, 546
INDEX.

Millers, bill to amend laws in relation to duties of,—(see Jailers.)

Mitchell, Thomas, Jailer of Lewis, bill for benefit of,—(see Jailers.)

Money, general appropriation bill of,—(see Road.)

Montgomery, John, petition,—(see Roads.)

Montgomery county,—bill for benefit Sheriff of,—(see Sheriff.)

Bill to allow additional terms to County Court of,—(see County Courts.)

Bill to authorize County Court of, to subscribe stock in road,—(see Roads.)

Monroe county, bill concerning vacant lands in,—(see Lands.)

Morehead, James T., nominated as Speaker,—(see Roads.)

Morgan county,—bill concerning vacant lands in,—(see Roads.)

Monroe county,—act to allow an additional Constable to,—(see Constables.)

Bill to change an Election Precinct in,—(see Election Precincts.)

Morris, George Jr., act for benefit of,—(see Roads.)

Morris, Richard's heirs, petition, 95. Bill,—(see Roads.)

Mortgages and Deeds of Trust, resolution concerning,—(see Roads.)

Motley, Moranda S. E., petition,—(see Roads.)

Mount Carmel, Town of, bill to incorporate,—(see Towns.)

Muddy river,—bill making an appropriation to,—(see Rivers.)

Resolution concerning,—(see Rivers.)

Muhlenburg county,—petition for an additional Justice,—(see Justices Peace.)

Petition for an Election Precinct,—(see Election Precincts.)

Petition concerning roads in,—(see Roads.)

Petition concerning Fines &c., in,—(see Fines and Forfeitures.)

Muldrow's Hill,—act to close old road over,—(see Roads.)

Report of commissioners, for constructing Turnpike over,—(see Appendix page 377.)

Munford, William F., petition,—(see Roads.)

Munfordville, town of, bill to extend limits,—(see Towns.)

Murphy, Charles, bill for benefit of,—(see Roads.)

Museum, Harlan, bill to incorporate,—(see Roads.)

Myers and Shannon's, heirs, bill for benefit of,—(see Roads.)

National Salute, resolution for firing on 8th January,—(see Roads.)

Negroes, Free and Mulattoes, bill concerning,—(see Roads.)

Neighbours, Abraham, petition,—(see Roads.)

Nelson county, bill concerning roads in,—(see Roads.)

Newport, town of, bill concerning and act concerning,—(see Towns.)

Newton, James, petition,—(see Roads.)

Newton, John, petition,—(see Roads.)

Nicholas, Samuel S., released from taking duelling oath,—(see Roads.)

Nicholas county,—act to change precinct in,—(see Election Precincts.)

Act for benefit Sheriff of,—(see Sheriff.)

Nolynn river,—bill to improve navigation of,—(see Rivers.)

Resolution concerning,—(see Rivers.)

Non-residents and Absent Defendants, act to amend law as to proceedings against,—(see Roads.)

Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, report, 193. Same referred, 205.
INDEX.

Notary Public—bill to define duties of, in Hickman, act concerning, 380

Oak Grove, town of, bill to incorporate—(see Towns.)

Oakland Turnpike Road Company, bill to amend charter of—(see Roads.)

Occupants of land, petition citizens of Owen county, concerning, 428, 524

Odd Fellows, Independent order of, act to incorporate Grand Lodge of, 288, 317, 522, 546

Officers, Public, resolution fixing a day for Election of, 173, 230, 232, 234

Offices, Public, Message of Governor in relation to, 399. Act to secure from loss by Fire, 498, 499, 508.

Oldham county, petitions and bill concerning county seat of, 123, 150, 256, 327, 388, 406, 442, 456, 501, 506, 544

Oldham, Edward and Mary, act for benefit of, 154, 173, 179, 205, 246, 287

Oliver, Thomas J., petition, 52. Bill for,

Orr, William &c., act for benefit of, 217, 252, 362, 388, 419, 462

Owen county—bill to add an additional term to County Court of—see County Courts. Bill and petition for additional Justices Peace—(see Justices Peace.) Petition of citizens of, concerning occupants of Lands, 428, 524.

Owingsville, town of, bill to legalize proceedings of Trustees of—(see Towns.)

Paducah, town of, bill to incorporate—(see Towns.) Bill for benefit Mechanics' of, 82, 104, 159, 290.

Palmeter, William, petition 66. Bill,

Paris Railroad Company, bill to amend charter of—(see Roads.)

Parker, William B., late Sheriff Lewis, act for benefit of—(see Sheriffs.)

Payne, Henry, Jailer of Union county, petition—(see Jailers.)

Pebworth, Stephen R., petition, 134. Remonstrance of his wife,

Pendleton county—bill to regulate Election Precincts in—(see Election Precincts.) Petition citizens of, to change Election Precinct—(see Election Precincts.)


Penn, Isabella, petition,

Perry county—bill to change an Election Precinct in—(see Election Precincts.) Bill to regulate sale vacant lands in, 213, 298.

Perryville and Maxville Turnpike Road Company, bill to incorporate—(see Roads.)

Perciful, Samuel and Betsy, petition,

Petition and Summons, bill to change time of returning process in, 288, 382

Pilots at Falls Ohio, act for benefit of, 337, 352, 370, 406

Pitchford, John &c., petition,

Pitts, James G., bill for benefit of, 90, 168, 327, 325, 337, 401

Police Court, Louisville, act to amend act, establishing, 217, 252, 251, 310, 351
**INDEX.**

Pond river and Trade Water, bill for expending money appropriated to—
(see Rivers.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Porter, Joseph, petition</td>
<td>133, 263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portman, John’s heirs, bill for benefit of</td>
<td>135, 327, 369, 423, 453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poulson, Albert, petition, 42. Bill</td>
<td>64, 86, 96, 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powell, Edmund H., petition</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powell, Lucy, petition</td>
<td>328, 442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian Church, Louisville, petition, 210. Bill, 270, 327, 328, 337, 402</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo Spring in Lincoln, petition</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President, United States, resolutions in relation to</td>
<td>137, 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, Mary R., petition 43. Bill for</td>
<td>155, 329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privileges and Elections, standing committee of, appointed, 37. Report of</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositions and Grievances, standing committee of, appointed,</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property—bill to amend law for trial, right of, 67. Bill to alter mode of listing, for taxation, 33, 65, 69, 71, 205, 232, 279. Bill making it felony to take after levied on by execution, 78, 127.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Officers, resolution for election of,</td>
<td>173, 230, 232, 234, 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Offices, Message Governor concerning, 399. Act to secure against loss by Fire, 498, 508.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Printer, elected</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulaski county—act for benefit of Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.) Act to apply fines &amp;c.—(see Fines and Forfeitures.) Petition citizens of against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ransdell, John H., allowed privilege seat in House Representatives</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rardon, Thomas, petition</td>
<td>158, 292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raywick, town of, bill to incorporate—(see Towns.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read, Lucy C., petition, 286. Bill</td>
<td>382, 452, 465, 541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recess General Assembly, resolution for</td>
<td>100, 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reeder, James, petition</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion, standing committee on, appointed</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rulous worship, bill to protect persons engaged in</td>
<td>33, 57, 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent, bill to amend laws for distraining for, 67, 89, 282, 336, 387, 451, 464, 524</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replevin, Writ of, act concerning</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolutions, Joint—concerning Geological Survey of the State, 56, 583, 534, 547. Concerning the Currency &amp;c., 56, 61, 137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.


Reynolds, William, petition, 242, 399
Rice, Rezin R., petition, 167
Richards, Elzaphin's administrator, petition, 31. Bill, 64, 96, 302, 328, 337, 401
Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road Company, bill to amend charter— (see Roads.)
INDEX.

Ringo, Burtis, Sheriff of Fleming, act for benefit of—(see Sheriffs.)
Rivers—Big Barren, bill to provide for improving, 341, 439, 497, 516, 541.
Roads—in Campbell county, bill to amend law, 53, 202, 427, 544
in Bath county, bill to repeal law concerning, 62, 70, 123, 152, 200
in Bracken county, bill to amend law concerning, 288, 456, 517, 544
in Boone county, petition citizens concerning, 133. Bill, 202, 427, 544
in Greenup county, bill to repeal law concerning &c., 201, 215, 277, 309, 339
in Logan county, bill for improving, 380, 393, 461, 496, 541
in Mason county, bill to amend law concerning, 214, 277, 297, 383, 420, 515, 542
in Muhlenburg county, bill to improve; 380, 430, 525
in Nelson county, bill concerning,
over Muldrow's Hill, act for closing up,
in Pendleton county, bill to change mode of working,
Public and Private passways, act to amend law allowing gates across, 277, 317.
in Simpson county, bill to improve,
in Union county, bill to change mode of improving, 289
Railroads—Falmouth and Lexington, bill to incorporate, 33, 96, 170, 282, 336, 351, 401
Green River and Ohio, bill concerning, 464, 466. Report of—(see Appendix page 352.)
Paris, bill to amend charter,
Roads, State—from Big Sandy Road to Louisa, bill to establish, 61 from Columbia, through Jamestown, &c. to State line, bill to improve, 68, 128, 282, 336, 380, 442, 456, 500, 516, 541.
from Ford's ferry to Centreville, bill to establish, 126, 156, 277, 309, 340
from Frankfort to Bloomfield,
from Frankfort to Milton,
from Glasgow to Burksville, bill for survey of,
INDEX.

Roads, State—from Hartford to Russellville, a bill to establish, 78, 209
from Hopkinsville to Morgantown, a bill to establish, 79, 101, 158, 316, 338, 400
from Liberty, in Casey, to Jamestown, a bill to establish, 289
from Litchfield to Munfordsville, a bill to establish, 214, 299
from Mouth Salt River to Shawneetown, bill to amend act establishing, 79, 92, 157, 167, 200.
from Mouth Salt River to Bowling Green, bill to establish, 399
from Mount Sterling to Virginia line, bill to improve, 523
from Perryville to Bloomfield, bill to establish, 178, 202, 257, 308, 340
from Paducah to Island No. 1, in Mississippi River, bill to establish, 508.
from Sanders' old mill to Warsaw, bill to establish, 79, 91, 131, 152, 200.
from Sanders' old mill to Ghent, act for reviewing, 337, 383
from Shelbyville to Harmony Landing, bill to establish, 52, 64, 81, 131, 159, 200
from Spotts' Falls to Bowling Green, bill to establish, 62, 91, 292, 452, 463, 543
from Sounding Gap to Leatherwood Salt works, bill to establish, 380.
through Grayson county to Bowling Green, bill to establish, 502, 521, 543.
from Whitley county to Falls Cumberland, bill to establish, 209, 300, 350, 351, 401.
from Warsaw to Poplar Grove Meeting House, in Owen, a bill to establish, 154, 381, 498, 516, 541.
from Williamstown to Warsaw, bill to establish, 506, 507, 546

Roads, Turnpike—Augusta, Cynthiana and Georgetown, bill concerning, 94, 382, 461, 496, 541
Bank Lick, bill to incorporate, 147, 207
Bardstown and Louisville, act concerning, 217, 252, 393, 420, 465, 506, 507, 542, 546
Covington and Georgetown, petitions concerning, 211
Danville, Lancaster and Nicholasville, bill to amend charter, 44, 156, 292, 298, 316, 547
Frankfort and Louisville, act concerning, 217, 252, 393, 420, 465, 506, 507, 542, 546
Georgetown and Paris, petition, 463
Georgetown and Williamstown, bill to incorporate, 214, 486
Glasgow and Scottsville, bill concerning, 154, 214, 257, 309, 340
INDEX.

Roads, Turnpike—Goose creek, bill to revive, 381, 461, 463, 545
Henderson, Madisonville and Hopkinsville, act to amend charter, 389, 420, 516, 543.
Hopkinsville and Clarkesville, to incorporate, 62, 128, 148, 506, 544
Canton, bill to incorporate, 201
Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville, bill to amend charter, 62, 70, 124, 152, 199. Report of—(see Appendix page 371.)
Logan, Todd and Christian, bill to incorporate, 502, 513, 521, 544
Louisville and Nashville, bill concerning, 64, 124, 151, 200. Report of President and Directors—(see Appendix page 368.)
Louisville and Elizabethtown, bill to amend charter, 44, 64, 124, 131, 139, 151, 199
Louisville, bill to amend charter, 355, 256
Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington, annual report—(see Appendix page 379.)
Mountsterling and Maysville, bill concerning, 451, 456, 517, 544
Oakland, bill to amend charter, 90, 128, 158, 167, 201
Perryville and Maxville, bill to incorporate, 289, 382, 526
Resolutions concerning, 138.
Richmond and Lexington, bill to amend charter, 33, 46, 86. Report—(see Appendix page 376.)
Russellville and Clarkesville, bill to amend charter, 68, 261, 392, 498, 516, 542
Salt river and Cumberland river, bill to incorporate, 287
Springfield and Bardstown Turnpike, annual report—(see Appendix page 376.)
Taylorsville and Harrodsburg, bill to amend charter, 277, 317, 392, 419, 462
Versailles and Anderson, bill to amend charter, 257, 297, 392, 419, 462
Wilderness, bill to regulate, 62, 83, 169, 277, 297, 390, 340
Whitley, bill to amend law establishing, 209, 350, 386, 428, 453

Roak, James, petition, 43, 152
Robbins, John's heirs &c., act for benefit of, 141, 149, 212, 229, 287
Roberts, John, act for benefit of, 506, 507, 546
Roberts, Benson, petition, 333
Robertson, George A., elected State Librarian, 242
Robson, John S., nominated as Doorkeeper House of Representatives, 13
Rockcastle county—petition citizens of, bill to add Justice Peace to—(see Justices of Peace.)
INDEX.

Rockcastle county—bill to change Election Precinct in—(see Election Precincts.)

Rodin, James R., act for benefit of, 258, 317, 501, 518, 543

Rogerson, William, petition, 286

Rough creek Manufacturing Company, bill to incorporate, 345

Rowan, John &c., petition, 398


Rowe, Catharine, petition, 95. Bill, 297, 336, 352, 401

Rucker, Jeremiah, petition, 42. Bill, 89, 106, 211

Rumian and Barnes, petition, 66, 168


Russell, William H., petition, 32. Bill, 70, 104, 125, 144

Russell county—bill to add Justice Peace to—(see Justices Peace.) Bill to apply fines &c. in—(see Fines and Forfeitures.)

Russell, Charles C., bill for benefit of, 67, 156, 946, 260, 280

Russellville and Clarksville Turnpike Road Company, bill to amend charter—(see Roads.)

Russell Circuit Court, bill allowing additional week to terms of—(see Circuit Courts.)

Rust, Louisa A., petition, 57. Bill, 298, 336, 352, 401

Ryon, Moses, bill for benefit of, 288, 361, 427, 464, 541

Salaries of Judges Court of Appeals and Circuit Courts, bill to reduce, 34, 56, 129, 267, 302, 311, 362, 389

Saloma, town of, in Green county, bill to incorporate—(see Towns.)

Samuel, H. H., petition, 181, 263

Savings Institutions—Greenupsburg, bill to amend charter, 154, 327, 369, 428, 453

Louisville, act to amend charter, 233, 252, 281, 310, 351

Mechanics', of Louisville, act to amend charter, 337, 353, 522, 546

Schools, Common, bill to establish general system of, 44, 129, 157, 256, 261, 267, 374, 506, 507, 544

Scott county—petition concerning records in Circuit and County Courts of—(see Circuit and County Courts.) Bill to amend act authorizing County Court to levy a tax, 79, 128, 246.

Seminaries—Brownsville, bill for benefit of, 133, 147, 277, 302, 310, 341

Caldwell, act to change name of, 124, 140, 169, 234, 287

Clay, in Bourbon, petition friends of, 319. Bill, 502, 528, 544

McCracken, bill to apportion lands, 382, 461, 545

Sergeant-at-Arms, House Representatives elected, 13

Shacklett, Daniel S., bill for benefit of, 155, 298, 329

Sharp, James G., act for benefit of his children, 277, 317, 339, 405

Sharpsburg, petition Trustees of—(see Towns.)

Shannon, Wm's heirs &c., bill for the benefit of, 136

Shannon, William &c., petition, 319. Bill, 502, 528, 545

Shearer, Jacob, petition,
INDEX.

Shelton, John J's administrator, petition, 32. Bill, 88, 151, 159, 200
Shelby county — Board Internal Improvement for, annual report of, 50 — (see Appendix page 377. Bill to change terms of Circuit Court of — (see Circuit Courts.) Act to add an additional Constable to — (see Constables.) Bill to legalize proceedings of County Court of — (see County Courts.) Petition citizens of for changing an Election Precinct in — (see Election Precincts.)

Shelby College, bill to amend act incorporating — (see Colleges.)
Shelbyville, town of, bill to change street in — (see Towns.)
Shepherd, Hannah, petition, 210, 292
Shepherd, Edwin C., petition, 319
Shepherdsville, town of, bill to appropriate Fines &c. in — (see Fines and Forfeitures.)

Sheriffs — Adair county, petition, 31. Bill, 46, 78, 95, 96, 100, 120, 125, 151
Allen county, bill for the benefit of, 172, 209, 241, 247, 250
Anderson and Franklin, bill for the benefit of, 147, 215, 248, 260, 280
Bath county, bill for benefit of, 213, 270, 326, 338, 401
Barren county, act for benefit of, 462, 540
Bracken county, bill for benefit of, 201, 214, 247, 260, 280
Campbell county, act allowing further time to return delinquent list, 277, 317.
Calloway county, bill for benefit of, 32, 70, 124, 152, 200
Caldwell county, petition, 158. Bill for benefit of, 242, 248, 260, 280
Clarke county, bill for benefit of, 253, 336, 352, 370, 402
Christian county, bill for benefit of, 32, 46, 78, 96, 120
Clay county, act for benefit of, 253, 318, 443, 515, 542
Daviess county, bill for benefit of, 154, 215, 266, 309, 340
Fayette county, act for benefit of, 141, 149, 172, 234, 257
Fleming county, act for benefit of, 337, 383, 443, 516, 543
Gallatin county, bill for benefit of, 147, 241
Greenup county, bill for benefit of, 136, 138, 173, 246, 260, 280
Green county, act for benefit of, 100, 119, 131, 149, 172, 234, 257
Hart county, bill for benefit of, 288
Henderson county, bill for benefit of, 61, 134, 126, 152, 199
Jefferson county, petition, 328. Bill for benefit of, 450, 506, 516, 542
Jessamine county, bill for benefit of, 136, 156, 164, 336, 352, 352
Laurel county, bill for benefit of, 33, 54, 71, 123, 151, 200
Lewis county, bill for benefit of, 93, 130, 155, 172, 215, 234, 247, 260, 280, 287
Livingston, Gallatin and Ohio, bill for benefit of, 136, 156, 241, 326, 338, 402
Logan county, bill for benefit of, 33, 64, 71, 95, 125, 144
Marion and Estill, act for benefit of, 126, 139, 148, 164, 234, 287
Montgomery county, bill for benefit of, 90, 130, 173, 246, 260, 280
INDEX.

Sheriffs—Nicholas county, act for benefit of, 30, 139, 167, 204
Owen county, act for benefit of, 217, 228, 246, 267
Union county, petition, 31. Bill, 54, 124, 216, 152, 199
Wayne county, bill for benefit of, 180, 203, 233, 247, 270
Act allowing them further time to return their Delinquent Lists and Jury Fees, 258, 317, 443, 464, 575, 54a.
Shirley, Harriet &c., petition, 188. Bill, 235, 326, 388, 408
Silk Manufacturing Company of Kentucky, act to incorporate, 93, 139, 179, 204, 234, 287
Simmons, William M., petition, 133. Bill, 215, 270, 427, 444, 463, 540
Simrall, James' heirs, bill for benefit of, 289
Singleton, Hannah, petition, 134, 263
Slater, John, (man of colour) petition, 43. Bill, 70, 106, 116, 542
Sinking Fund—resolution for appointing committee on, 36. Appointed, 39.
Bill to amend act establishing, 271, Bill concerning, 47, 254, 256. Bill to apply proceeds sale of water power to, 258. Bill to increase resources of, 332, 461, 496, 541. Resolution concerning, 353. Report of committee on, 444.
Slaughter, John H., bill for benefit of, 380, 502, 529, 545
Slack, Jacob A., act for benefit of, 308, 318, 499, 516, 543
Slaves—act to increase pay for taking up, 308, 318, 390, 419, 462. Act to prohibit them from going on Mail Stages &c., 258, 317, 390, 419.
Smith, P. A., allowed use Representatives Hall for holding Concert, 39
Smith, Joseph and Ann, petition, 42
Smith, Amos, petition, 58, 168
Smith, Elias W., bill for benefit of, 341, 534
Smith, William T's. heirs, bill for benefit of, 126, 209, 398, 428, 453
Smith, James, petition, 142
Smith, William M. and others, act for benefit of, 237, 383, 499, 518, 543
Smith, Thomas' executor, petition, 259
Smith, Presley, act for, 258, 318, 390, 419, 462
Smithland, town of, bill to increase powers Trustees of—(see Towns.)
Snodgrass, Isaac's heirs, bill for, 289
Soph, Mary Elizabeth, bill for benefit of, 129, 151, 159, 200
Speaker—nominations for, and election of, 5 to 13. Resolution of thanks to, 549.
Spencer county—act to reduce number Justices Peace in—(see Justices Peace.) Act to change an Election Precinct—(see Election Precincts.) Bill to allow additional terms to County Court of—(see County Courts.)
Spencer, Joseph's heirs, act for, 526, 529, 547
Springer, Charles, petition, 388
Springer, John, act for benefit of, 258, 297, 499, 518, 543
INDEX.

Stanford, town of, petition citizens of—(see Towns.) 210
Steele, William's heirs, act for, 277, 281, 285, 337, 406
Steeple, Mary, petition, 42, 129. Bill for, 152, 350, 401
Stewart, Joana, petition, 89, 229, 241, 247, 279
Stewarts, act for, 52, 57
Stine, husband of, petition, 52, 57
Stokes, petition, 337, 442
Strange, Walter, petition, 66, 143
Sugg, Wiley, act for benefit of, 278, 297, 443, 516, 543
Suits—act to provide against vexatious, and to authorize on small notes in Circuit Courts, 462, 466, 539.

Marion county, bill for benefit of, 136, 156, 233, 247, 280

Tadlock, Andrew, petition, 425, 498
Taverns and Tipling houses, bill to regulate, in Adair county, bill to regulate granting licence to, 381, 443
Taylorsville, town of, petition citizens of—(see Towns.) and Harrodsburg Turnpike, to amend charter of—(see Roads.)
Taylor, Edmund H., act for benefit of, 389, 420, 522, 546
Taylor, James P., deceased, act for benefit estate of, 399, 502, 529, 544
Taxation—bill to repeal law to equalize, 32. Bill to alter mode of listing property for, 33, 65, 69, 71, 205, 232, 247, 279. Bill to amend law to equalize, 90, 96.
Taxes—bill to reduce pay of commissions of, 62. Bill better to secure collection of, 135, 329, 336, 387, 428, 453. Bill collected by Clerks, act concerning—(see Clerks.)
Temperance, petition of Society in Todd county, 276, 442
Texas—resolutions concerning admission of, into Union, 47, 56. Communication from Rhode Island, on subject of, 144
Threlkeld, Henry and wife, petition &c., 93, 292, 320. Bill, 450
Tobacco Inspection Law, bill to amend, 289, 361, 497
Todds county—bill to apply Fines &c. in—(see Fines and Forfeitures.) Petition Temperance Society of, 276, 442
Tootle, Richard, bill for benefit of, 380, 425, 500
Townes, Paschal G., petition, 329
INDEX.

Towns—Albany, bill to incorporate, 101, 215, 262, 309, 340
Barbourville, bill for electing Trustees of, 154
Ballardsville, bill to incorporate, 201, 215, 262, 309, 340
Bedford, petition citizens of, 233. Bill, 341, 427, 496, 541
Bryantsville, petition citizens of, 133
Canton, petition citizens of, 216, 325
Danville, petition citizens to extend limits, 425. Bill, 514, 528, 545
Delphi, act to establish, 452, 466, 529, 547
Flemingsburg, bill to amend act incorporating, 154
Frankfort, act to amend act incorporating, 217, 252, 255, 443, 462, 515, 542
Floydsburg, bill concerning, 53, 91, 131, 152, 200
Glasgow, bill to legalize proceedings Trustees of, 79, 215, 257, 308, 349
Greenville, bill to incorporate, 289, 406, 443
Hardinsburg, act to appropriate fines &c. in—(see Fines and Forfeitures.)
Harrodsburg and Danville, act to amend act incorporating, 289, 335, 427, 465, 541
Jeffersontown, petition citizens of, 123. Bill, 128, 151, 159, 299
Keysburg, petition citizens of, 43. Bill, 154, 215, 229, 247, 298
Middletown, petition citizens of, 204. Bill, 299, 326, 338, 401
Mount Carmel, bill to amend act incorporating, 79, 253, 286, 309, 340
Munfordsville, petition and bills concerning, 44, 91, 233, 248, 260, 280, 398, 399, 402, 523, 533, 544, 545
Newport, act concerning, 258, 298, 317, 321, 452, 465, 543
Oak Grove, bill to incorporate, 201, 326, 338, 401
Owingsville, bill to legalize acts Trustees of, 213, 270, 326, 338, 401
Paducah, bill to incorporate, 61, 242, 337, 388, 420, 496, 541. extend limits of, 286, 309, 340
Raywick, bill to incorporate, 155, 215, 262, 316, 337, 401
Salome, bill to incorporate, 67, 91, 103, 159, 200
Sharpsburg, petition Trustees of, 286, 362, 427, 464, 541
Sheboyngen, bill to change street in, 107, 128, 151, 316, 338, 400
Smithland, bill to increase powers Trustees of, 259
South Frankfort, bill to extend powers Trustees of, 147, 299, 391, 452, 544
Stanford, petition citizens of, 451
Steamport, bill to amend act incorporating, 79, 91, 104, 152, 200
INDEX.

Towns—Saffolke, bill to incorporate, 201
Taylorsville, petition citizens of, 258. Bill, 486, 498, 517, 544
Union, petition to incorporate, 229, 287
Warsaw, petition to incorporate, 150
West Point, petition to incorporate, 167. Remonstrance, 229,
West Point, petition to incorporate, 167.

Willisburg, bill to establish, 263, 270, 308, 338, 400
Winchester, acts for purchasing Fire Engine and concerning Fire
Bill to extend jurisdiction Trustees of, 62
Trade Water and Pond rivers—bill for expending appropriations to—(see
Rivers.)

Trammel's Fork of Drake's creek—petition concerning, 77. Bill 299. Re­
monstrance concerning, 329.

Transylvania, University—committee appointed to visit, 124, 137, 131, 167,

Traub, Eliza B., act for the benefit of, 277, 317, 422, 451, 516, 543
Treasurer—annual report of, 41—(see Appendix page 14.) Elected, 242.
Trespass, Action of, act to regulate, 389, 420
Trimble county—bill to legalize proceedings of County Court of, 33. Bill
to apply Fines and Forfeitures in, 33, 54. Bill to amend act establishing, 96, 151, 159, 200. Bill to change Election Precinct in—(see Election Precincts.)
and Gallatin, petition citizens of, for new county, 77.
Trimble, Henry, petition, 42. Bill, 127, 277, 316, 338, 400
Turnham, Josephus, memorial, 216, 241, 315. Response of McHenry to
same, 276, 315.

Underwood, Joseph R., petition, 57
Union county—bill to change mode of improving roads in—(see Roads.)
Bill to change Constable District in—(see Constables.)
Union Literary Society of Boone county, to incorporate, 217, 241, 247,
252, 262, 326, 352, 405
Union, town of, act to incorporate—(see Towns.)

Vanmeter, Washington, petition, 42, 143
Venue, in cases before Justices of the Peace, bill to allow changes of, 61, 82
Versailles and Anderson Turnpike Road Company, to amend charter—(see
Roads.)

Vickory, George's administrator, petition, 134
Voters, qualified, in Kentucky, bill to ascertain number of, 154

Walker, Eleanor, petition, 77
Wallace, Wm. M., allowed privilege seat in House of Representatives, 137
Wallingford, Mark, petition, 57, 143
Warner, Henry, petition, 398
Warren county, petition citizens of, 213, 265, 333, 352, 400
Warfield, Lloyd, bill for, 52, 69
Warsaw, town of, petition citizens—(see Towns.)
Warsaw Patriot, petition editor of, 379, 381
War, John, (man of colour) petition,
Washington county—act for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.) Bill allowing additional Constable—(see Constables.)
Waters, John; petition,
Wayne county—bill to change Court of Claims in, 33, 78, 96, 120. Bill to add additional Justice of the Peace—(see Justices of the Peace.) Bill for benefit Sheriff of—(see Sheriffs.) Act to regulate county levy of, 78.
Bill to suppress wearing of, 76, 500, 508.
West Point, town of—petition for incorporating, 167. Remonstrance against, 229.
Whitley and Knox counties, bill to define line of, 62, 92, 147
Whitley county, bill to allow additional Justices to—(see Justices.)
Whitley County Court, bill authorizing it to open road to the Falls of Cumberland—(see Roads.)
Whitley Turnpike, bill to amend law establishing—(see Roads.)
Whitaker, Mark, act for benefit of, 452, 466, 522, 547
White, John, petition, 103
Wickersham, Ambrose, petition,
Wilderness Turnpike Road, bill to regulate—(see Roads.)
Willis, William’s heirs, act for benefit of, 257, 318, 522, 547
Willisburg, town of, bill to establish—(see Towns.)
Wills—bill to amend laws, concerning, 150, 215, 388, 421, 522, 546
Wilson, William petition,
Wilson, Otho, bill for benefit of,
Winchester town of, acts concerning Fire Engine &c.—(see Towns.)
Wing, Barnabas, bill for benefit of, 394, 452, 465, 540
Winn, William W. and others, bill for, 208
Winn, Watkins W. and others, bill for benefit of, 394, 461, 496, 541
Winter, Elisha L., bill for benefit of, 90, 128, 153, 233, 248, 260, 281
Witnesses, resolution concerning, 127
Witnesses, resolution concerning, 248
Woolfolk, Austin’s heirs, bill for benefit of, 258, 318, 499, 518, 543
Woolridge, Lawson, act for the benefit of, 32, 64, 65, 100, 125, 144
Woolf Scalps, bill to raise price of, 337, 383, 419
Womack, Jesse, act for benefit of,
Writs of Error and Appeals, act to amend law concerning, 106, 139, 252, 281, 301, 463, 505, 518, 543