

Insolvent laws, to Messrs. J. D. Jones, Hillman, Oulaw, J. R. McDowell, and Bate-man.

Internal improvements, to Messrs. A. Moore, Turner, Lamon, J. Hill, and Poin-dexter.

Science of medicine, and the establishment of a medical board, to Messrs. Johnston, R. A. Jones, R. Sneed, Beal, and Worth.

Saturday, Nov. 25.—Mr. Brickell, from the balloting committee for a Judge to supply the place of Judge Murphey resigned, reported that Wm. Norwood was duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Hillman, the judiciary committee was instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what amendments and alterations are necessary in the laws regulating conveyances, for the purpose of preventing frauds in such deeds of trust, mortgages, &c.

Monday, Nov. 27.—On motion of Mr. Alston, the judiciary committee was instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what alterations are necessary in the laws prescribing the mode of compensating the attorney-general and solicitors for the state.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, a military committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. Barringer, T. W. Blackledge, Graves, Dulany, and Thomas Barrow.

Mr. A. Moore presented the annual report of the president and directors of the board of public improvements, which was referred to the committee on this subject.

Tuesday, Nov. 28.—A message from the Senate proposed to ballot on Monday next for a Governor for the ensuing year, nominating Gabriel Holmes of Sampson, and Jesse Franklin of Surry.

Mr. Cameron presented a bill making it felony to defraud a bank; and

Mr. J. R. McDowell a bill to repeal an act passed in 1818, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the Treasurer for public lands.

Wednesday, Nov. 22.—A message was received from his excellency the Governor, covering a report of the commissioners appointed to superintend the surveying and sale of the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. The Governor informs the Legislature that Canova's statue of Washington, intended to be placed in our Capitol, is nearly ready for delivery at Leghorn; but we are concerned to hear of a loss which has been sustained in the transmission of money to the American consul at Leghorn. The Governor also states, that W. P. Mangum has resigned his office of Judge of the Superior Court, so that another Judge must be elected to fill this vacancy. The message also contains returns of the election of the Electors throughout the state, for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States. Referred.

Thursday, Nov. 30.—On motion of Mr. Cameron, it was proposed to the Senate to ballot tomorrow morning for a Judge to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Mangum, nominating for the appointment Atlas Jones of Moore, and Hutchins G. Burton of Halifax.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the laws now in force on the subject of imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Dawson presented a bill making the purchase of bills, bonds, or promissory notes, usury. Mr. T. Hampton a bill for the division of Rowan county.

The above bills were referred to select committees.

A message was sent to the senate, proposing to ballot for a Secretary of State, for the three ensuing years, nominating W. Hill for the office.

Mr. Blount presented a bill providing for the manner in which constables shall hereafter make returns of warrants and executions.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: The receipts at the Treasury of North-Carolina for the year commencing with the 1st day of November, 1819, and ending with the 31st October, 1820, embracing sundry payments of arrearages, and the public taxes of every description which became due and payable at the Treasury within that period, together with the dividends declared by our three several banks, on the stock or shares held in them respectively by this state, and the purchase money or proceeds of the vacant and unappropriated lands lately entered and paid for, amount to \$131,624 3/4.

To this sum, the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st day of November, 1819, and thereafter to be accounted for, as reported by the Comptroller to the last General Assembly, being added, to wit: \$146,278 13, an aggregate amount of \$277,902 13 1/4.

From this aggregate sum, disbursements have been made within the period first above mentioned, to the amount of \$121,626 74 1/2, the vouchers for which are in the possession of the Comptroller, and of course are ready for the inspection and examination of the committee of finance.

This expenditure, when taken from the sum total above mentioned, will be found to leave a balance of \$156,275 39 1/2 remaining in the Treasury of this state on the 1st day of Nov. Instant—say on the 1st day of November, 1820, yet to be accounted for.

For a specification of the several items forming or composing the reception above mentioned, the Treasurer would ask leave to refer to the printed statement prepared by the Comptroller for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

The net amount of the dividends declared by the State Bank, on the shares held in it by North-Carolina, as above mentioned, after deducting the interest retained by that corporation, as due to it under the act of 1811, on account of the unpaid shares of the state up to December last, was \$16,643 76; which sum was paid over to the public Treasury by the Bank, in money of the emissions of 1783 and 1785, and was thereupon burnt and destroyed, as the law directs.

It may, perhaps, be proper I should here add that of the sum of \$156,275 39 1/2 above mentioned, as being the balance due and payable to the state on the 1st day of the present month—say on the 1st day of November, 1820:

Fifty thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-four cents, are deposited at my credit, as Public Treasurer, in the State Bank of North-Carolina,	50,841 44
Forty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents, are deposited and stand at my credit, in like manner, in the Bank of Newbern, at Raleigh,	48,239 48
Thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents, are deposited in like manner, and stand at my credit as above, in the Bank of Cape-Fear at Fayetteville	13,938 58
Total amount of deposits	113,019 50

And that the remainder of that sum, being forty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars eighty-nine cents and one-fourth of a cent, is in the Treasury office, or public chest; and is formed of worn and redeemed treasury notes—miscellaneous claims or vouchers which have been taken up and paid off since the 1st of November instant, and which, therefore, are not brought into account; and of cash, or bank notes, which are kept there to be at hand and in readiness to meet the ordinary expenditures or disbursements of the day.

In the communication just made, the Treasurer has gone beyond the usual matter of the reports from his office. He takes the liberty of still going one step further. In the late pecuniary disastrous times, when frequent and rapid rise and fall in the price of property, the fluctuations of commerce, the distracted state of the monied concerns generally, and the hazardous speculations into which some have been tempted, have occasioned the ruin of many persons, it has been discovered, in some instances, that those entrusted with the public monies have improperly applied them to private purposes, and have been unable satisfactorily to account when required. A vigilance beyond that of former times seems required by the defalcations of the present; and however painful and humiliating the allusion, the Treasurer cannot but inform the Legislature, that it has reached his ears, that insinuations have been made, that a more strict examination than has been heretofore customary, should be made in his office. He takes the liberty to say, that the mode of checking the Treasury by means of the Comptroller, and of examining the accounts of both by a large and intelligent committee of both houses, has been that which the Legislature thought proper to adopt. If any mode of more strictness was required, the omission was not the act of the Treasurer. But the Treasurer believes that the examination should be such as, while it left no room for error to escape detection, should prevent the rise of unfounded suspicion, and check insinuations too frequently the offspring of malice or private designs; and he admits that the honest doubts of even a single citizen, however obscure or humble his lot, are entitled to attention. With these feelings, and impelled by a sense of duty to his country and to himself, and borne up by the honest pride and consciousness of the correctness of his conduct, with all due respect, he begs leave to suggest to the Legislature, the propriety of directing that the Committee of Finance, after examining the vouchers in the Comptroller's office, shall also count the money in the Treasury, and examine the accounts of the Treasurer with the different banks where deposits of public money have been made, or the certificates of the cashiers of those banks respectively. Such an examination will give the Treasurer the highest satisfaction. It cannot be otherwise than acceptable to the people. A scrutiny into the affairs of the Treasury, and into the Treasurer's management of its accounts, and of the public monies, for the whole or any part of the period of the thirty-three years through which he has enjoyed the favor and confidence of his country, will be to him in the highest degree gratifying; and while he begs leave to invite, nay earnestly to intreat it, he promises every facility in his power to promote the investigation. A report, that he has conducted with fidelity, as became a good and faithful servant, which his conscience tells him he may hope to receive, will be to him more valuable than any boon which the state can bestow; and to his children, more precious than any bequest he can make them.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, much and respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAYWOOD, Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, 23d Nov. 1820.

The Treasurer would consider himself wanting towards others, were he not to embrace this public occasion of saying, that the revenue officers throughout our country, and particularly the sheriffs, without whose co-operation he could have effected little, and through whose aid much has been accomplished, deserve well of the state; and in point of faithfulness and integrity, as accounting officers, have no superiors. J. H.

Foreign Advertis.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
NEW-YORK, NOV. 25.

Arrived, yesterday afternoon, the ship Martha, Capt. Sketchly, in 42 days from Liverpool. The ship experienced the most tremendous hurricanes and foul winds since she left the channel. The day she came out a gale sprung up from the N. W. which drove her to the south of St. Mary's, lat. 30. She had not a single day of fair wind during the whole passage. She is known to be a very fast sailing ship. By this arrival we have received London papers of the 9th, and Liverpool of the 11th Oct. inclusive.

The trial of the Queen was rapidly progressing—the mass of testimony would fill a folio volume. Many respectable witnesses have been examined in her behalf. The testimony, however, is general, merely in relation to her conduct while abroad, which in all cases, is at variance with the Italian witnesses.

The editor of the London Traveller expresses his opinion on the bill of pains and penalties, as follows:

"The anxiety as to the final fate of the bill having been put an end to, other questions arise. Those who are opposed to the constitution altogether, express their fears that the bill will be too infamous to pass the House of Lords, and that the aristocracy will not be degraded. The friends of the aristocracy congratulate themselves that the overwhelming power of the evidence in favor of the Queen is likely to break down the petty trammels of ministerial influence, and to protect the House of Lords from the result of direct opposition to the people."

The Times, of Oct. 9th, says—"Confidently as we anticipated the triumph of the Queen, we could hardly have expected to bring matters to so glorious a crisis as they have now arrived. Her enemies are now at last beginning to look to themselves, and their own security."

The Courier of the same date says:—"We have not space to-day to resume our observations upon the evidence adduced in behalf of the Queen, and to show the increasing similarity between many parts of that evidence and the testimony of the Italian witnesses. We shall also be able to shew, by fair and necessary inference, that many facts which have been deposed to, corroborate what has been proved in support of the bill."

A passenger by the Martha informs us, (says the National Advocate,) that the public mind in England was never, at any former period, so agitated as it has been since the proceedings against the Queen commenced. Some apprehensions were entertained that a majority of the peers were disposed to decide against her, which had increased the public ferment, and considerably alarmed those of their lordships who are favorable to her cause, as to the result. The same gentleman states, that an officer in the army had been cashiered at Birmingham, for toasting the queen's health; and that this had so exasperated the people, that they had formed the resolution of chairing the officer through the streets.

Lord Holland, in the House of Lords, appears to have called the attention of their lordships to the political situation of the continent of Europe, which he observes, had assumed a warlike and threatening aspect, dangerous to the liberties of those countries that had lately asserted their national rights. He concluded by requesting ministers to state, if they had any official communication with the Austrian government on the subject, and what was its import. In reply, Lord Liverpool said that it was no part of the policy of the British government at this time and under present circumstances, to interfere with the internal government of other states, and that no engagements to that effect existed. This he stated with the reservation, that he would not fetter the discretion of the government, by saying what course might hereafter be pursued. No new letters of credence had been forwarded to the British minister at Naples—and it appears, by an extract we have given, that the ministers from the new Neapolitan government, were not to be accredited in England or France.

Addresses continue to be presented to the Queen. A numerous meeting of the Catholic body was held in London, the 4th Oct. at which an address to her majesty was unanimously voted; thus affording a complete refutation of the insinuation, that the Catholics in general were disposed to compromise their loyalty to the Queen, in order to obtain a recognition of their natural rights.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

"M. Coppola, the new Neapolitan Charge d'Affaires, who arrived in this country about 3 weeks ago, is not acknowledged by our Government, and our Ministers will not receive the new Neapolitan Ambassador, who is hourly expected!" To the above information we can add, from our own resources, that the new Neapolitan Ambassador to the French Court will not be received! Thus, then, it appears that the five principal powers of Europe act in concert to check the progress of Military Revolutions.—Sun.

OCTOBER 9.

The embargo laid on in Portugal had for its object, say the papers from that quarter, to detain three frigates which were on the eve of sailing with treasure for the Brazils. Silveira, Count Amarante, had fled alone to Galicia.

ITALY, SEPT. 15.

The Royal Family of Naples, are said to have some apprehension respecting their fate, and to have requested the Court of London to send, at all events, a squadron to cruise in the Gulf of Naples.

CARLSRUHE, SEPT. 16.

Mr. Brougham, brother to the counsel of the Queen of England, has made a fruitless attempt to induce the Grand Duke's Chamberlain, Baron Von Ende, and the innkeeper, Kroglinger, to go to London, where he hoped their depositions would weaken the testimony of Barbara Krantz, which is so formidable to the Queen. These two persons have, however, not refused to declare in writing, what they know of the stay of the Queen at Carlsruhe.

TRIESTE, SEPT. 17.

A Greek vessel, which arrived here yesterday from Corfu, announces that the squadron of Ali Pacha surrendered to that of the Porte on the first attack, by the treachery of the Greek crews. Two sons of Ali Pacha, who were on board, were put in irons and sent to Constantinople. Ali Pacha had been abandoned by most of his followers, and the Turks had entered Janina.

It is said that he has retired with about 200 men into the castle of Janina, from which it will be difficult for him to escape. It is said that the treasures amassed in that fortress, which is very strong, amount to 23,000,000 of dollars, the fruit of his robberies and pillages during 40 years. The Greeks generally rejoice at the fall of their tyrants.

NAPLES, SEPT. 21.

There is no intelligence from Sicily for the last eight days. Gen. Florestan Pepe had marched on the 8th inst. against Palermo. It is surprising that we have no news of his operations. It is only known that the Palermitans were maintaining themselves on the 7th at Ficarra, in the valley of Messina, and at Bronte, in the valley of Catania or Noto. Thus they were masters of Mount Etna and its defiles. The town of Patti was much attached to their cause. It is near Melazzo where Gen. Pepe landed. The only advantage that is spoken of is the defeat of 1,500 men, with 4 pieces of cannon, near Calata Nissetta, by the detachment of Col. Costa. The engagement was very brisk, and the Palermitans left 150 dead on the field of battle, with all their artillery.

There is a report that a new deputation has arrived at Palermo, with the offer of uniting Sicily to Naples, on condition of having a greater number of deputies in the united Parliament.

The government here is deliberating about confiscating the estates of the Sicilian lords who have taken up arms.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

A St. Thomas paper of the 27th ult. contains the following extract of a letter from Cape Henry, which supplies the information, hitherto wanted, of the cause and manner of Christophe's death, and the subsequent occurrences in his own dominions:

"Cape Henry, 15th Oct. 1820.

"There have been some very important changes in this government since I last wrote you; about two months ago the King was suddenly attacked with a severe fit of apoplexy, and it was thought he never would completely recover. During his life time you have often heard of his tyranny and cruelties, which of late have been more excessive; on the 30th of September he put in irons the colonel of the 8th regiment; his men, who were much attached to him, instantly revolted and took possession of the town of St. Marks; the King immediately sent a force against it, but they were repulsed. As soon as the news reached this, the garrison revolted also, and declared themselves free, and, by the 4th inst. the whole country was in arms to depose the King and do away with royalty altogether; on the 8th the King assembled his Body Guards, offered them money and also the pillage of the Cape, but they refused to take up their arms. Finding himself totally deserted, he retired to his room and shot himself through the heart. The Queen and his family had him immediately carried up to the Citadel, where he was buried under one of the bastions in statu quo, as he was so detested, that they could not get any person even to make a coffin for him; his body was hardly out of the Palace at Sans Souci before the soldiers entered, and in two hours time they pillaged to the amount of one million of dollars in plate, jewels, and money. The prisons have all been thrown open, and to the number of nearly 4000 poor devils have been set at liberty; it is too shocking to relate to you the miserable appearance of some of these poor wretches, many of whom have had their backs broken by bastinading, and will be cripples for life. His crimes and cruelties will now be known, and will astonish the world—the Dey of Algiers has not been near so bad. It is said that one of his last orders was to murder all the whites and mulattoes, as he attributed the commotions entirely to them; they are now about forming the new constitution, which is to be something like the liberty they enjoyed under Toussaint Louverture: it is expected general Romaine will be President, a very good man and very popular. The soldiers are all to have double pay, and are to be allowed to come and go when they please; there are about 40 millions of dollars in the Citadel, and a good deal of it to be put in circulation. From every point we can receive it—it must benefit commerce, and I am of opinion that twice the imports and exports will be seen in less than one year; consider that there have been for the last 15 years not less than 12,000 people in garrisons and public works, who will now be allowed to work for themselves, and there is no country in the world that holds out greater encouragement to cultivation. The Queen, Prince, and Princesses are in town; they did not save more than was on their backs—there are also several of the Chiefs here that stuck by the King: some of them have but a poor chance to