

and navy, which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenished. By the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed, of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is the more complete, and gratifying, when it is recollected, that the direct tax and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been derived almost wholly from other sources.

The receipts into the Treasury, from every source, to the 30th of September last, have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and seven dollars, sixty-six cents, whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy-four thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars, seventy-two cents, leaving in the Treasury, on that day, a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted to the Treasury.

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorized to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital, seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum.

It is proper to add, that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty-two million, nine hundred and ninety-six thousand, five hundred and forty-five dollars. In bringing this subject to view, I consider it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it may not be advisable, to extend to the purchasers of these lands, in consideration of the unfavorable change which has occurred since the sales, a reasonable indulgence. It is known, that the purchases were made, when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instalments are becoming due, at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be devised, by the wisdom of Congress, compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to these purchasers.

Considerable progress has been made, during the present season, in examining the coast, and its various bays, and other inlets; in the collection of materials, and in the construction of fortifications, for the defence of the Union, at several of the positions, at which it has been decided to erect such works. At Mobile Point, and Dauphin Island, and at the Rigolets, leading to Lake Pontchartrain, materials, to a considerable amount, have been collected, and all the necessary preparations made, for the commencement of the works. At Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of James river, and at the Rip Rap, on the opposite shore, in the Chesapeake Bay, materials, to a vast amount, have been collected, and at the Old Point some progress has been made in the construction of the fortification, which is on a very extensive scale. The work at Fort Washington, on this river, will be completed early in the next spring; and that on the Pea Patch, in the Delaware, in the course of the next season. Fort Diamond, at the Narrows, in the harbor of New-York, will be finished this year. The works at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and Niagara, have been, in part, repaired; and the coast of North Carolina, extending south to Cape Fear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston. Great exertions have been made to push forward these works, with the utmost despatch possible; but, when their extent is considered, with the important purposes for which they are intended—the defence of the whole coast, and, in consequence, of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages—it will be manifest, that a well-digested plan, founded on military principles, connecting the whole together, combining security with economy, could not be prepared without repeated examinations of the most exposed and difficult parts, and that it would also take considerable time to collect the materials at the several points where they would be required. From all the light that has been shed on this subject, I am satisfied, that every favorable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking, will be verified, and that, when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete, protection to our Atlantic frontiers, in the event of another war; a protection, sufficient to counterbalance, in a single campaign, with an enemy powerful at sea, the expense of all these works, without taking into the estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citizens, the protection of our towns, and other property, or the tendency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been maintained at Belle Point, on the Arkansas at Council Bluff, on the Missouri at St. Peter's, on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay, on the Upper Lakes. Commodious barracks have already been erected

at most of these posts, with such works as were necessary for their defence. Progress has also been made in opening communications between them, and in raising supplies at each, for the support of the troops by their own labor, particularly these most remote.

With the Indians peace has been preserved and a progress made in carrying into effect the act of Congress, making appropriation for the civilization, with the prospect of favorable results.—As connected equally with both these objects our trade with those tribes is thought to merit the attention of Congress. In their original state, game is their sustenance, and war their occupation; and, if they find no employment from civilized powers, they destroy each other. Left to themselves, their extermination is inevitable. By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually, as the game retires draw them to us. By maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquire a more thorough and direct control over them, without which it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a judicious civil administration over them, to be provided for by law, we shall, it is presumed, be enabled, not only to protect our own settlements, from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the several tribes, but accomplish, also the great purpose of their civilization.

Considerable progress has also been made in the construction of ships of war, some of which have been launched in the course of the present year.

Our peace with the powers on the coast of Barbary has been preserved, but we owe it altogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels for the protection of our commerce in the Indian sea, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast. The interests which we have depending in those quarters, which have been much improved of late, are of great extent, and of high importance to the nation, as well as to the parties concerned, and would undoubtedly suffer, if such protection was not extended to them. In execution of the law of the last session, for the suppression of the slave trade, some of our public ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made of vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, Nov. 14, 1820.

IN THE SENATE.
Mr. Burrill submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act entitled "An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," passed at the first session of the Fifteenth Congress, ought to be so altered and amended, that the compensation to the members and delegates aforesaid, shall hereafter be six dollars for each day's attendance, and six dollars for every twenty miles travelled, instead of the compensation now allowed by the said act, and that it be referred to a committee to prepare and report a bill for altering and amending said act accordingly.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Friday, Nov. 17.

The following is a list of the standing and other committees, appointed by Mr. Speaker Taylor, pursuant to the orders of the House:

On Elections—Messrs. Trimble, Tarr, Tucker, S. C. Sloan, Clark, Hooks, Moore, Va.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Anderson, Hendricks, Cooke, Bal. Smith, Stevens, Monell, Brush.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Rhea, Maclay, Brown, Allen, Mass. Linn, Street, Jones, Va.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Forrest, Claggett, Meech, Richmond, Ringgold, Garnet, Earle.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Smith, Md. McLane, Del. Burwell, Shaw, Tracy, Ross, Jones, Ten.

On Post Office—Messrs. Livermore, Culpepper, Russ, Tompkins, Kinsley, Johnson, Gray.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Simkins, Slocumb, Rogers, Cobb, Adams Ford, Montgomery.

On Revision and Unfinished Business. Messrs. Morton, Butler, N. H. Ball.

On Claims—Messrs. Williams, N. C. Rich, McCoy, S. Moore, Hackley, Edwards, Con. Metcalf.

On District of Columbia—Messrs. Kent, Mercer, Neale, Swearingen, Smith, N. J. Meigs, McCullough.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Campbell, Butler, Lou. R. Moore, Eddy, Pitcher, Jackson, Crowell.

On Accounts—Messrs. Smith, N. C. Bateman, Upham.

On Commerce—Messrs. Newton, Tom-

linson, Mallery, Nelson, Mass. Hill, Wendover, Abbott.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Sergeant, Beecher, Robertson, Brevard, Lincoln, Tucker, Va. Plumer.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Baldwin, Allen, N. Y. Little, McLean, Ken. Parker, Mass. Kinsey, Fisher.

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Lowndes, Randolph, Mosely, Nelson, of Va. Dickinson, Reid, Archer, of Md.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. A. Smyth, Van Ranselair, Cocke, Cushman, Buston, R. Moor, Ross.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Barbour, Fuller, Warfield, Case, Hall, of N. C. Dennison, Crawford.

On the Militia—Messrs. Cannon, Gross, of N. Y. Strong, of Vt. Patterson, Sawyer, Overstreet, Hostetter.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Storrs, Crafts, Marchand, Edwards, of N. C. Street, Montgomery, Hendricks.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Bloomfield, Edwards, of N. C. Dewitt, Hibsham, Hazzard, Fay, Alexander.

On the Constitution of Missouri—Messrs. Lowndes, Sergeant, Smith of Md.

CAROLINA CENTINEL.

NEWBERN,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1820.

From St. Domingo.—A letter dated Port au Prince, 17th October, received at Philadelphia, states—"The city is again quiet; the troops are in the north, with President Boyer at their head—every place he has appeared before, has surrendered, and he is pushing on for the Cape, where the people are said only to wait his arrival to cut off the heads of the royal family."

President Boyer, of Hayti, in his proclamation, dated at St. Marc, 16th of October last, addressed to the citizens and soldiers of the "Arti Conita and the North," urges them to peace and good order among themselves. In alluding to the death of Christophe, he says—"God did not permit this proud man should proceed further in his dreadful projects; the iron rod which he delighted in holding over your heads, has finally been broken in his own hands. The sudden spring towards liberty is given to you by St. Marc, which has just now placed itself under the flag of our republic—hasten then to join the republic, and you shall receive your reward."

Captain Smith, of the ship Maria Thearessa, arrived at New-York from Bordeaux, has brought dispatches for government from the American minister at Paris. Capt. Smith informs, that it was understood our Minister in Spain, Mr. Forsyth, was to leave Madrid on the 1st October, on his return to the U. States.

An arrival at Charleston from England, furnishes London dates two days later than our previous advices. The defence for the Queen was progressing. Some of her witnesses had been examined whose testimony went very strongly to the establishment of her innocence. Of other matters of interest, the papers are barren.

The Missouri question has been started in the New-York legislature, in the shape of a resolution instructing the senators & requesting the representatives from that state in Congress to oppose the admission of Missouri into the union, under her present constitution.

The favorite frigate Constitution is ordered by the Navy Board to be fitted for sea immediately. She has undergone a thorough repair during the summer, and though 22 years old, is now one of the most substantial vessels in the service. Com. HULL to avoid the cold wether is proceeding with the utmost rapidity in the work, which celerity is emulated by the st. men, who crowd to serve in her.—Old Ironsides is the magnet which attracts the attention and zeal of all the honest tars who are out of employment. Boston Intelligencer.

Winter has set in with much severity in the northern states. As early as the 14th inst. the Hudson was frozen over below Albany, and the snow was about nine inches deep.

The defalcation of Arthur W. Magill, mentioned in the last Mirror, is considerably greater than it was at that time supposed to be. The deficiency is already found to amount to near \$60,000, and in addition to the sum now wanting in the vault, it is ascertained that two individuals have long been in the habit of overdrawing sums to a very large amount, the interest on which, would make no mean item on the books of the mother bank. Connecticut Mirror.

WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 18.
Public Lands.—An interesting document was yesterday transmitted, by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate, in pursuance of a resolution of that house at the last session, containing a body of

information on the subject of the lands of the U. States purchased from the Indians; the quantity sold; for how much sold, &c. &c. The sums which have been paid, and remain to be paid, under Treaties made with the Indian tribes, to indemnify them for cessions of lands to the United States, is 2,542,916 dollars. The expense of surveying the Public Lands, from 4th March, 1789, to 31st December, 1819, has been 4,243,632 dollars. The whole quantity of land which has been sold by the United States, as well before as since the opening of the Land Offices, up to 30th Sept. 1819, is 20,138,482 acres; and the amount for which it has been sold is 45,098,696 dollars. Of this amount, 22,229,180 dollars had been paid, and 22,000,657 remain to be paid, at the close of Sept. 1819. The quantity of lands surveyed in the several Land Office Districts is 72,805,092 acres, whereof 13,601,930 acres have been sold, leaving 54,203,162 acres unsold. The quantity surveyed for military bounty lands, is 12,315,360 acres. The whole quantity of land purchased from the Indians by the various treaties and cessions is estimated at 191,978,536 acres!

Let these sums and quantities be read aloud, and the reader will be startled at their sonorous magnitude. Nat. Int.

From the National Gazette.

With the mass of the inhabitants of Great Britain, Royalty must, ere now, have lost all its intrinsic influence. It is trampled under foot not only in newspaper articles and shop-window caricatures, but in Parliamentary speeches, and in-out of door harrangues, by members of Parliament. At a great meeting in London, in which several of them took a part, a discourse was pronounced by Mr. Pearson, from which the following paragraph is an extract.

"The clergy are ready to join with the lawyers in declaring that 'the King can do no wrong. Does he then hold his existence by a tenure different from that which pertains to the rest of humanity? 'The King can do no wrong.'—Strike then from the decalogue.—'Thou shalt not commit adultery.' The King can do no wrong—'Fear then from Holy Writ the leaf on which it is written 'Man shall cleave unto his wife and the twain shall be of one flesh.' The King can do no wrong? Proud Royalty doff thy tiara and produce thy patent of exemption from the law that 'man is prone to evil as the sparks fly upward, and his heart deceitful above all things and desperately wicked?' The King can do wrong!—why then did not the first Charles carry his head to the grave? 'The King can do wrong!—why then does not a descendant of our second James now sit upon the throne?'"

The Queen of England vs. The Holy Alliance.

Extract from her Majesty's Answer to the Coventry Address.

"My heart vibrates, with joy when I reflect that tyranny itself is on the point of expiring in almost every part of the European world. The Holy Alliance though made for the purpose can hardly keep it alive. Its extinction is decreed, and some member of the selfish faction (the Ministry) may have leisure to write its epitaph."

FOR THE CAROLINA CENTINEL.

To a' whom it may concern,
A' ye who in this frosty weather,
Are a' ways cutting cloth and leather,
So smooth and nice,
Attend, and hear ye a' together,
Our good advice.

Don't make your shoes of stuff that's rotten,
And tears like coarsest India cotton;
Ye may rely,
Such tricks will not soon be forgotten,
By those who buy.

An' ye, who're a' ways cutting cloth,
If e'er to cabbage nithing loth,
Ye may ha' been,
We now beseech ye a' in troth,
Ne'er do't again;—

An' if ye will, ah, do not stand
To let your conscience guide your hand,
To seize the garbage;
For weel ye know there's no command,—
"Ye shall not cabbage."

Another thing we now will state—
We think your prices a' too great,
For these "hard times";
Ye'd better lover put their rate,
At some few dimes.

Now think ye not that we were willing,
In wantonness to wound your feeling;
We were inclin'd,
(Nor deem we this there's any ill ia)
To speak our mind:—

An' therefore, in this wintry weather,
A' ye who're cutting cloth and leather
Of various price,
Freely we've given ye a' together,
Our good advice.

DAVIE, & Co.
November, 1820.

Bishop McKENDREE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, arrived in town on the 22d inst. and is expected to preach to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

It is expected also, that he will preach on Tuesday the twenty-eighth of November, in Trenton, Jones county. On Thursday, the thirtieth of November, at New-River Meeting House, Onslow county. On Sunday, the third of December, at Shepard's Meeting House, Onslow county. On Tuesday, the fifth, at Topsail Meeting House, New Hanover county;—And on Sunday, the tenth, at Wilmington.—November 25.

The Rev. Mr. KEARNEY, Catholic Priest, from Norfolk, will preach to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Gaston's dwelling house, where mass will be said every morning during his stay, at 8 o'clock.

November 25.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Monday last, Mr. JOHN R. GOOD, of this town, to Miss MARGARET ELLIS, daughter of Mr. Michael Ellis, of this County.

In Jones County, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Lewis Skidmore, Mr. JAMES STANTON, to Miss NANCY FOY, daughter of Enoch Foy, Esq. of said County.

DIED,

At Kinston, Lenoir County, on Wednesday the 15th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH COBB, in the 68th year of her age.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

Schrs. Rapid, Sparr-w, Guadalupe; Fanny, Chadwick, do. Six Sisters, Wick-er, Bermuda.

CLEARED.

Schrs. Enterprise, Eldridge, Bermuda; Collector, Dixon, do. Maine, Emery, do. Carrier, Mayo, do.

Captain Wicker, of the Schr. Six Sisters, left at St. Georges, Ber. on the 12th Nov. Brig Visitor, of Bath, to sail in 15 days; Brig Harmony, Capt. G. Blare, next day, for Turks Island; Schr. Ranger, George Sears, two days, for do.

Capt. Sparrow, of the schr. Rapid, left at Point Petre, (Guad.) on the 17th Oct. Ships Francis & Sarah, Rich, of Bath; Rolla, Jas. Morrison, of Newburyport, to sail in a few days; Brigs Washington, Bartlett, Newburyport, in 19 days; William & Thomas, Frost, Portsmouth, N. H. taking in cargo; Lydia, Dennis, Newburyport, in 10 days; Brutus, Sawyer, Kennebunk; Schrs. Hope, Child, Newbern; Fanny, Chadwick, do; Caroline, Hunnings, Elizabeth City, 5 or 6 days; Morning Star, Brackett, Boston, uncertain.

PRICES CURRENT, the same as last week.

Public House.

WILLIAM MITCHELL,

INFORMS the Public, that he has opened at his dwelling on the corner of Pollok and Middle-Streets, and directly opposite the Episcopal Church, a

House of Entertainment,

where travellers and others will receive every attention calculated to render their stay with him agreeable. From his former experience in this line, and being provided with every necessary convenience, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

Newbern, November 25—140tf.

Great Bargain.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, at HALF the PRIME COST, the whole or any part of his stock of

CONFECTIONARY,

Jewelry, &c.

Merchants and others are hereby forwarned from trusting any person on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts contracted in my name after this date, except those contracted by myself.

Mich'l Mermejean.

Newbern, Nov. 25, 1820.

The Subscriber

HEREBY forwarns all persons from hunting, either with Dog or Gun, on his Land, about four miles from Newbern, on Trent Road, as he is determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

Charles Carter.

Craven County, Nov. 25, 1820.—150