

- 5 In favor of John Balmore.
- 6 Authorising the committee of Finance to burn such Treasury Notes as are unfit for circulation.
- 7 In favor of George Watson and William Kannon.
- 8 In favor of Bridger I. Montgomery.
- 9 In favor of John Coulter.
- 10 In favor of Wm. Carson.
- 11 Authorising the committee of Finance to employ a clerk.
- 12 In favor of John Brown.
- 13 In favor of Thomas Bell.
- 14 In favor of the legal Representatives of the late Chief Justice Taylor.
- 15 Authorising a loan of arms to Daniel H. Bingham.
- 16 In favor of the securities of James Eastwood, former sheriff of Greene.
- 17 In favor of John Cammell.
- 18 Concerning the Literary Fund, [Authorises the Treasurer to enter on the books of the Literary Fund a certain sum due from the estate of John Haywood.
- 19 Directing the Governor to transmit to our members of Congress copies of the resolution on the subject of re-opening Roanoke Inlet.
- 20 Instructing the Public Treasurer relative to the 500 dollars returned by D. L. Swain.
- 21 In favor of Mrs. E. E. A. Haywood.
- 22 Appointing Wm. R. Hill Librarian.
- 23 In favor of James Rainey, of Orange.
- 24 In favor of Hugh Black.
- 25 In favor of David Smith.
- 26 In favor of William Robards.
- 27 Directing Wm. Robards, late Treasurer, to be credited for the amount of Treasury Notes burnt.
- 28 In favor of Daniel Southerland.
- 29 In favor of William Gardner.
- 30 In favor of Johnathan Coward.
- 31 Directing a copy of the State documents to be deposited in the Executive office, &c.
- 32 In favor of John M'Rea. [Requires that the Public Treasurer shall not bring suit on his bonds before December next, unless the safety of the debts should otherwise require.
- 33 In favor of David Rogers.
- 34 In favor of Thomas K. Morrissey.
- 35 Relating to the claim of the State against the United States. [Requests our Members of Congress to urge a speedy payment of said claim.
- 36 In favor of David Graybeal.
- 37 Authorising repairs to the Government House and Capitol.
- 38 Authorising the public Treasurer to draw upon any of the public funds, provided the charges of Government require the same.
- 39 For the publication of certain documents. [Directs the Governor to have published in pamphlet form the documents relative to the Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg and others in this State.
- 40 In favor of the door keepers.
- 41 Directing the Comptroller to balance the accounts of William Robards, late Public Treasurer.
- 42 Directing the State Librarian to purchase three copies of the Journal and Debates of the Federal Convention and State Conventions, and to continue the subscription for the North American Review.
- 43 In favor of Ichabod Wetmore.
- 44 In favor of Richard Roberts.
- 45 In favor of John B. Muse and Richard Roberts.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

We give abstracts of such of the reports from the several Departments of the Executive, as we have received.

[Albany Dai. Adv.]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The secretary of War reports that, the army has been engaged at the different posts along the frontier, and has succeeded in preserving quiet—that fears have been entertained of ruptures with some of the north-west tribes of Indians, but the presence of a military force and the discretion of the government's agents have prevented it—that some disturbances have occurred on the south western frontier from marauding parties, and that to prevent their recurrence in future it is necessary to employ a detachment of mounted troops to traverse the country at irregular intervals.

That the number of desertions from the army is as great as heretofore, amounting, in the past year, to more than one thousand—that various "theories" have been suggested to arrest the evil, none of which have succeeded—the abolition of the punishment of death has had no salutary effect—suggests the expediency of holding out a reward, in addition to their pay, at the end of their service, as a collateral inducement to the fidelity of the troops.

That the whiskey part of the soldiers' rations has recently been taken away—and that, though sufficient time has not yet been afforded to test the "theory" little confidence is reposed in the attempt.

That the Military Academy at West Point is connected with the army—that the benefits produced and in prospect from this institution render important that it should be maintained on its present

plan—that the education of 250 young gentlemen, from every state in the union cannot fail of being generally advantageous, especially, as being of a military character, its benefits through every section of the country, cannot but prove of a highly salutary character, in time of war—that the information acquired there is carried to the several states, the young men become officers of the militia, and thus in time something of uniformity may be expected in the discipline of the militia.

That there are 87 supernumerary brevet lieutenants who cannot be provided for in the army—that in June next 33 more will be added—that the law prohibits more than 106 brevet appointments—and that, of course, after 1831, few of the cadets will be entitled to a brevet commission—that some other rule of appointment is therefore expedient—that the excess of graduates from West Point, over the promotions in the army and which is annually increasing, has already placed 67 in waiting for vacancies, and that the next year the number will be greater.

That in the Engineer Department, important operations to the internal improvement of the country, have been in successful progress—that the advantage to commerce has been felt from the improvements in the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio—that the subject merits the attention of government—that those rivers pass through an immense and fertile portion of country, whose productions contribute to our commercial interests—that at small expense the Ohio may be cleared from bars and shoals—that inconsiderable expense would give security to a commerce now carried on at much hazard—that the imports to the west are mainly, and the exports entirely along these rivers—that for six months in the year the Ohio is unnavigable, but the obstructions might be removed at a small expense—and that the success of the experiment, of removing a very difficult obstruction at Grand Chain proves the practicability of improving other places, and that the expense will be inconsiderable.

That the Breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware is rapidly progressing—it has risen above the water, and its importance to commerce has been proved.—During the violent gale of September, several vessels under the protection of the work were preserved, while fifteen other vessels in view, but out of its protection, were driven on shore.

The Ordnance Department is progressing as rapidly as its means will admit, in arming the militia, and garnishing the fortresses with guns and carriages—and that a larger appropriation, than the present annual one of \$100,000 is desirable, to provide armament by the time the fortifications along the coast are completed.

In relation to Indian affairs, the Secretary says that a new era has arisen within a few years and suggest the unconstitutionality of the law of 1820, which prohibits any one to settle upon the Indian lands, or enter the Indian lands, or enter the Indian territory, and directs the President to employ military force for its execution. The reasoning of the Secretary is founded upon the assumption that the Indian lands belong to the states, whose boundaries include them, and the Indians are subject to the laws of those states.—As the states have never surrendered to Congress the right of controlling their own citizens, the act of 1802 must, of course, be unconstitutional. It is also intimated that the treaties with the Indians, by which the United States have guaranteed to them the quiet possession of their lands, are contrary to the Constitution, and not binding upon the states, whose alleged sovereignty they invade, or interfere with.

During the last summer the Secretary and Gen. Coffee, of Alabama, have visited and made treaties with the Choctaws and Chickasaws. It is asserted that these treaties were negotiated with the utmost fairness and candor—that the tribes were well satisfied with them, and that, if any different feeling has since been excited, it has been the work of designing persons who have practised upon their ignorance.

The remainder of the report is occupied with this subject. It is asserted that those, who are so zealously engaged in the cause of the Indians, are acting upon false premises, and mistaken considerations of kindness—that the Indians, with the exception of the mixed breeds, are incapable of living under a regulated system of law, and that there is danger in the experiment of attempting to induce them to adopt it.

The Commissioners appointed to further the execution of the treaty of Botet des Morts, have made their report—and the understanding between the New York and Green Bay Indians is reported to be adjusted.

NAVY.

The report of the operations of the Navy Department is a very voluminous document, and its details are important and interesting.

The active force employed has not varied much from that employed in former years. Five frigates, ten sloops, and four schooners have been kept in commission. Of these two frigates and four sloops have been stationed in the Mediterranean, un-

der the command of Commodore Biddle. The state and discipline of these vessels is represented as excellent, and they have afforded all the necessary and complete protection to our trade in that quarter.—The rendezvous of the squadron continues to be at Port Mahon, in the island of Minorca. Some changes are to be made of the vessels employed there, but the force will not be diminished.

The squadron appointed to cruise upon the coast of Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and in the Pacific, have performed their service with fidelity and effectually protected American commerce in that quarter.—Changes will be made in the description of force employed on the Atlantic coasts of South America, better adapted to the harbors of that coast. The manner in which Capt. Finch, in the sloop Vincennes, performed his cruise among the Marquesas, Society and Sandwich islands, is highly commended. Capt. F's report, which is communicated to Congress, contains valuable information respecting the character and habits of those islanders.

The West India squadron consists of four sloops, and three schooners, under the command of Commodore Elliott. It is not thought expedient to diminish this force. It is however, recommended to substitute three schooners in place of one of the sloops on that station. These vessels would be able to cope with any of the piratical vessels, while they would multiply the chances of discovering the enemy, and their lighter draft of water would facilitate the pursuit of these freebooters into their obscure and difficult haunts.—An appropriation for this purpose is recommended.

The health of the officers and crew on this station has been generally good.—None of the tropical epidemic and malignant fevers have prevailed. This is ascribed to the improved system of ventilation, the adaption of the dress to the climate, and especially to the use of the chloride of lime in the vessels. This invaluable discovery will soon obviate the dangers of naval service in the torrid zone. One vessel alone, on the West India service, has suffered from tropical diseases. The yellow fever broke out in the Peacock in June, and carried off four officers and several seamen. The chloride of lime was not used in this vessel, the surgeon trusting to its superior cleanliness and well ventilated state.

The condition of the Naval Hospitals is represented as entirely deficient in the means of accommodation. In most of them only a temporary shelter or old building is provided, with few requisites for comfort, and they are often even less favorable to the recovery of the sick, than the hold of the vessel. The naval hospital fund has been expended in the erection of two magnificent buildings, neither of which are finished and but one (at Norfolk, Va.) designed for the accommodation of the sick. At Pensacola there is no building, which will even protect the sick from the inclemencies of the weather.—At New York and Charlestown, sites have been purchased, but are yet unimproved; no buildings have been erected, and the accumulation of the hospital fund will not be sufficient, for several years; to engage in their erection.

The construction of the dry docks at Boston and Norfolk, is progressing. The former will probably be completed during the ensuing year.

Further efforts have been made for the preservation of the live oak on the coasts of the Atlantic and gulf of Mexico. The growth of this timber is so abundant upon the coasts from St Mary's to the Sabine, most of which belongs to the United States, that it has been thought expedient to discontinue its artificial propagation after the present year.

Under the act of 1819 for removing persons of color to Africa, 252 persons have been removed to Liberia, at an expense of \$264,710. This includes the expense of provisions for a certain time after their arrival in Africa, of houses, arms, ammunition, fortifications, vessels for their use, &c. It has been supposed that the act gives the Executive authority to provide for all these expenses. The present Secretary considers this a "latitude interpretation" and the appropriations of the government will hereafter be limited to the support of persons removed only until they are delivered to the care of an agent in Africa.

The suggestion is repeated that the number of Navy yards is too great, that the location of some of them is inconvenient, and that some location is necessary, possessing greater advantages than any at present occupied, and not liable to the objections which lie against most of the others. The Dry Tortugas, in the gulf of Mexico, is again recommended as a peculiarly eligible situation, for the Southern section, and some position on Narraganset Bay in the Northern. This Bay, by the depth of its waters, its security from tempest, the number of its entrances, rendered it almost impossible to blockade a fleet in it, and its being accessible during the prevalence of winds, which render it impossible to enter any other harbor on the Eastern Coast of the United States, seems to be peculiarly fitted for a naval depot and rendezvous. An

appropriation is recommended for a survey, with a view to the selection of a site.

The experiments that have been made with cotton canvass go far to show that it will ultimately supersede that made from foreign hemp.

A revision of naval laws is strongly recommended, in relation to the punishment of officers. These punishments are at present too much in the discretion of Courts Martial.

The subjects of additional and higher ranks of officers of the Navy, and of an increase of pay, is again urged; and estimates are formed of the increased scale of compensation desirable.

The opinions of the superior officers of the navy have been requested concerning the expediency of dispensing with the marine corps, as a part of the naval force.—Their opinions were so various, that the Secretary has given no recommendation on the subject.

The subject of most importance in relation to the Navy, is the proper instruction of its officers. Their profession requires the possession of various and extensive knowledge, and in order to fit them thoroughly for the discharge of its duties, instruction, on as liberal a plan as that established for the army, is indispensable. Government has made good provision for the education of its military youth, while the only provision for the instruction of Midshipmen in the Navy, is the allowance of \$25 a month to schoolmasters on board the larger vessels.

The appropriations for the Navy the present year have been more than sufficient for its expenditures. The unexpended balance will probably exceed a million of dollars.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Paris, Dec. 6.

Chamber of Deputies. On the levy of 80,000 men, M. Mardier de Montjua said, that he opposed 80,000 men, because he wanted 120,000. The only reproach he had against the ministry is not to have called for more money and men.

Marshal Soult said 120,000 men were not wanted. That the government had every means to put the army in a respectable and formidable state, and that it was persuaded no war would take place. Nevertheless we are preparing, and taking every measure to ensure success, should war break out. But I repeat, we do not require any augmentation. The enthusiasm in the Departments is such that the number will be exceeded by the voluntary enlistments. And there is hardly a Conscript that has not joined his regiment with the greatest alacrity.

M. Audry de Puiraveau was in favor of strengthening the National Guards.—We cannot rely on the promises of foreign powers. England is interested in the war.

M. Jars said war was a legacy of barbarous times. You cannot wish for war, and in order to preserve peace you are ready to make every sacrifice.

Gen. Richemont recommended the occupation of Belgium by France. He supplicated France not to trust too highly the assurance of England. Remember, said he, her conduct towards Denmark. England is always aided by private interests. Let us not be deceived by the sympathy shown for our revolution by the English people.

The Nation applauded the revolution of 1787, but England nevertheless waged against us a war of extermination. England will never allow France to take Belgium. She would willingly give up Ireland to have the harbor of Antwerp filled up. Financial embarrassments alone prevent her going to war. She prevails on us to reject the offer of a nation of brothers, who want to join us. She will make war when she can do it at her ease and with perfect convenience.

M. Sebastian, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the armaments in the north were the consequence of error and not indications of war. England was no longer actuated by hatred against France. She was the first to admire our moderation and increasing power. We have, he repeated, for the most positive hopes that peace will be preserved. The Chamber then voted the law.

The Counsel for the Ex-ministers of Charles X. have requested of the Paris Newspapers, a suspension of a public discussion of their case until after the trial is completed.

England. A conference of the ambassadors of the great powers on the affairs of Belgium was held at London, Dec. 6. France, Austria, Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia and England were represented.

The articles of the Convention concluded at London are, that the citadel shall remain in possession of the Dutch, as also Maestricht and Venloo; and that the fortresses of Belgium on the north side shall be occupied by troops of the allied powers. It is reported that Antwerp will be occupied by British troops.

A great sensation was caused in the House of Lords on the 8th by the arrest of a person who had acted suspiciously, and who, on being arrested, snapped a pistol at the head of the officer.

The disturbances continue. In Longborough the ladies agreed to give the ad-

vance price to the frame work knitters.

Fires have taken place in the neighborhood of Bristol, a place hitherto peaceable.

The members of various societies and trades, manufacturers, &c. London, waited upon the King at St. James' Palace, on the 8th December, with a loyal address. Their procession made an imposing appearance.

On the evening of the 7th of December as the Duke of Wellington was leaving the House of Lords in company with the Marquis of Salisbury, an attempt was made to insult him by the rabble, but which was immediately prevented by some policemen who were at hand.

The express from Paris this morning is of great importance, if we can put confidence in the speech of the French Minister of War, as well as in the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who almost assures the French nation that no war will take place on the continent.

Antwerp, Dec. 4. The Breda Courant says the following are the principal articles of the Convention concluded at London.

1st. That the citadel of Antwerp should remain in our possession, and shall be occupied by our troops. It is added that a corps of British troops will come to occupy the city of Antwerp.

2d. That Maestricht shall remain to us, and that Venloo shall be restored.—The prince of Saxe Weimar will fix his head quarters there.

3d. That the fortresses of Belgium on the North and East frontiers shall be occupied by the troops of the Allied powers.

The Captain commanding the naval forces at Antwerp has given official notice that merchantmen will be suffered to put to sea during the armistice thus provisionally re-establishing the navigation.

The garrison in the citadel of Antwerp is only 15000 men, French troops are daily arriving on the frontiers.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The Liverpool Times, in discussing the consequences resulting from the opening of the West India ports to the United States, observes, that the persons most likely to be injured by it will be the British Colonists who have been engaged in the commerce with the West Indies—enjoying a virtual monopoly which they must now inevitably lose. The writer thinks, however, that as these colonists are among the best customers the West Indies possess they will still continue to preserve a large portion of the trade, an observation which introduces the following remark.

"But whatever the immediate advantages or disadvantages of the alteration may be there can be no doubt that it will do much to remove the feelings of irritation which have existed for a time in America towards England and which have, we fear, been reciprocated in this country. The exclusive system is blasting the prosperity of both countries, and embittering the minds of their inhabitants. The American Tariff on one hand, and the English Corn Laws on the other, are wasting the resources of the two nations, and destroying all feelings of good will between them. The exclusion from the West Indies formed another subject of irritation, and the removal of this grievance may probably have the effect of preparing the way for still more extensive and beneficial changes."

The following passage from the same article is rather saucy in its mention of the late administration of this country.

"It appears, therefore, that the advantages of Mr. Huskisson's Bill of 1825, for the regulation of Colonial intercourse, are to be extended to the United States, as they would have been long ago had it not been for the grasping and selfish spirit of the former American administration, which fancied it had the power of forcing the British government into any terms that it might demand, and in the attempt to do so lost the trade altogether. The present government of the United States has acted more reasonably. It has asked nothing but what was just and fair, and has regained all that was lost by the short-sighted selfishness of its predecessors."

The facetious editor of the Catskill Recorder "kind o' calculates that he must be a pretty considerable kind of an old man who lives to see Clay President, if not older."

Horrible Murder. By the Gettysburg (Pa.) Compiler of yesterday, we receive the first information of a horrible scene, resulting in the destruction of a whole family, which occurred in Federick county, of this state, on the night of Thursday last. The dwelling house of Mr. John Newey, in Harbough's Valley, Frederick county, was discovered to be on fire, that night: Its inmates consisted of his father-in-law, himself, wife, three children, and a boy 17 to 18 years of age. When the fire was first discovered it had made too much progress to be subdued; and those who first arrived at the scene, in looting into the consuming house observed that Mr. Newey was lying on the floor with a severe wound on his head, the body of Mr. Tressler, the father-in-law was nearly all consumed, except the bones, that of the boy, Lafferty, about half destroyed; and the other members of the