

second and third Auditors of the Treasury which have remained more than three years prior to the 30th Sept. 1820, a list of the names of persons who have failed to render their accounts to the said Auditors within the year, and a list of advances made prior to the 3d March, 1809, by the War Department, which remained to be accounted for on the books of the third Auditor of the Treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1820, be printed for the use of the members of this House.

Mr. W. said, he considered the document described in this resolution as among the most important which had ever been submitted to this body. It exhibited the impositions which had been practised on the government by persons in its employ or holding offices under it. We hear, said he, many complaints of the profuseness of the expenditure of the public money, and our fiscal concerns are in a deplorable condition. He wished the people to be fully informed of the manner in which the funds of the government had been dilapidated. This was a document which ought to be spread at large before the People. When we examine it, said Mr. W. we find under every letter of the alphabet a list of defaulters in every station, and of every rank, from that of commanding general to that of the subaltern. The people ought to know these flagitious impositions, and how money was in so many instances unaccounted for to large amounts by paymasters, quartermasters, and contractors. We are placed here as the guardians of the rights of the people, and ought not to hesitate, from the consideration of the little expense of it, to multiply copies of this document for their inspection.

Mr. Fuller said that the original intention of the law, under which the report in question was made, was to expose to the public odium those persons who really had the public money in their possession, for which they could not or would not render a just account and pay the balance; but that the lists contained not only as merited the epithet of defaulters, but also comprehended a very great mass of individuals, whose disbursements of the funds entrusted to them had been just and legal, and against whom there was no reason to suppose any considerable balance, if any, would be found on an equitable adjustment; but from various causes, such an adjustment could not be obtained without a departure from the rules, by which the accounting officers were necessarily governed. In many instances the accounts were in a train of settlement, and would no doubt exhibit the most perfect fairness in the parties concerned. Thus, he said, by including all persons, whose accounts were not settled, without distinction, the weight of the odium was diminished or lost. If the gentleman from Maryland could so modify his motion as to obtain a classification of the cases reported, distinguishing those who had refused or neglected to render their accounts or to pay the balances which they respectively owed, he should readily concur in the proposition; but in such a vast mass of cases, when only one or two of a number can be found culpable defaulters, it was impossible to make a due discrimination, and the salutary effect and intention of the law, by which the report was required, were in a great degree frustrated. He hoped such a modification of the resolution would be made, and that the Comptroller would be required so to classify the reported cases, that the innocent might not be confounded with the guilty.

Mr. Lowndes, concurred in the view which had been taken by Mr. Fuller, and wished that the resolution might lie on the table, with a view to seeing whether such a discrimination or classification of the cases might be made as to shew distinctly the class of cases remaining unsettled from circumstances, separately from that of actual defalcation.

Mr. Warfield not objecting to this course, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making partial appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment for the year 1821.

There was a desultory conversation on the details of the bill.—The result was, that the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without serious opposition.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.

The resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Burwell, directing an enquiry into the expediency of fixing by law the salaries of the persons attached to the commissions under the Treaty of Ghent, &c. and that submitted by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, calling for certain information, were agreed to.

The House proceeded to consider the bill in addition to the several acts making provision for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War; and Mr. Hardin moved to amend it by adding to it the following sections:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no pensioner under the aforesaid acts shall be stricken from the rolls, who, upon giving in the schedule of his property as is therein directed, shall be worth less, after deducting his debts, than — dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every pensioner who has, under the act of the 1st of May, 1820, been stricken from the pension roll, shall be placed again on the pension roll, if application shall be made by him, if upon examining his schedule, he is worth less than — dollars.

And, debate arising thereon, the bill was again ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to enquire whether, in their opinion, any further measures are necessary to be adopted for the due enforcement of the existing revenue laws.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making any alteration in the existing laws which relate to the verification of invoices, or to manifests of goods imported from foreign parts.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making any provision by law, for

the due enforcement of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the 23d day of March, 1799.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways & Means be instructed to enquire, and to report to this House, whether in their opinion, the permanent revenue is adequate to meet the expenses of this government.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways & Means be instructed to enquire whether any measures may, in their opinion, be necessary to increase the revenue, and if so, to report the measures to this House.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways & Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting or imposing additional duties on the importation of foreign spirits, and imposing an excise on domestic distilled spirits.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Cobb, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; and the resolutions submitted by Mr. Cobb, at an early period of the session, proposing a reduction of various branches of the public expenditure, were taken up.

The resolutions having been read—Mr. Cobbe rose and addressed the House in an animated speech of considerable length in support of the general principles of his propositions. His speech occupied nearly two hours.

When he concluded, at 4 o'clock, the committee rose, reported progress; and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

Mr. Archer of Va. offered to the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire whether there be at this time existing, and in force, in Missouri, any legal tribunals or tribunals, derived from the authority of the United States, invested with competent jurisdiction and powers for the examination and determination of cases of controversy which have arisen, or may arise therein, under the constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, or controversies to which the United States are or may become a party; and, if there be no such tribunals or tribunals, then to report to this House the provisions and measures which, in their opinion, may be necessary to be adopted by Congress, for causing the authority of the government and laws of the U. States to be respected, and for assuring protection to the property and other rights of the United States, and of their citizens, within Missouri.

Which after some debate, was ordered to lie on the table 91 votes to 59.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, and the consideration of Mr. Cobb's resolutions or reducing the expenditures of the government was resumed.

Mr. Smith, of Md. delivered a speech in reply to Mr. Cobb's speech of yesterday, generally in opposition to the resolutions.

Mr. Eustis followed, in reply to a part of Mr. Smith's remarks; and, at 4 o'clock, the committee rose; and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

Mr. Barbour, from the committee of Naval Affairs reported a bill to amend the act for the gradual increase of the Navy, [Repealing the first section, and reducing the appropriation for the object of that law, from one million of dollars annually to five hundred thousand dollars, for six years.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. submitted for consideration the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform this House what amount of appropriation will be necessary to complete existing contracts for the erection of fortifications.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform this House what sums of money will be requisite to complete the existing contracts made in pursuance of the act for the gradual increase of the navy.

These resolutions, from their nature, lie on the table one day of course.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union; and the consideration of Mr. Cobb's resolutions was resumed.

Mr. A. Smyth, of Va. rose, and delivered at large his views of the topics presented by these resolutions. He spoke more than two hours.

Mr. Eustis followed, in reply to parts of Mr. Smyth's speech. When he concluded—the committee rose.

The President's Secretary, Mr. Gouverneur, presented two Messages from the President, the one transmitting, (in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th ultimo,) information on the subject of the African slave-trade—the other transmitting, pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th December last, a statement of expenditures and receipts in the Indian Department; also the nature and extent of the contracts entered into, and with whom, from the 2d March, 1811, to the present period.

The first of these Messages was referred to the committee which has that subject under consideration—and the other ordered to lie on the table.

STOP MY BOY!

A BOUND colored boy, named Mins Evens, a little past 17 years of age, absconded from my plantation, (in cool blood,) about the first inst. He is tall, but slender, his shade is Indian, but his curled locks is Negro. His feet are long and remarkable hollow; his hands are small and light fingered. On the mould of his head, there is a soft place, if not two.—Report says he was seen in Haywood, perhaps he may be by this time in Randolph, having kn there. I will thank a friend who should discover where he is, and send me word, or bring to me, or fix him where I may hear from him. I will pay my friend for his time and expenses, and more.

I forwarn all persons from harbouring him, or employing him, If the boy injures any one, they may take him to the law, but let no man abuse him, but lawfully correct him—else bring him home and correct him there.

I live on the trading road in the north-east corner of Chatham county, in the Fork of New Hope and north east. I am called JAMES O'KELLY, Elder.

December 18, 1820.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in the county of Northampton, (N. C.) near the road leading from Belfield to Halifax, on the night of the 17th December, a light sorrel Horse with white hairs mixed with the sorrel, white streak in his face, both hind feet white pretty high up, and I believe one of his fore feet white, thin mane and tail, not docked, paces tolerably well, trots hard, a splinter about one inch long or upwards stuck in his breast, which may be discovered on examination, going on five years old, five feet two or three inches high, stout and well proportioned; and it appears from every circumstance that he was taken off by Drewry and Labon Harris who altered their names to Harrison's. Labon has since been seen with the Horse from information, and said he gave me 150 silver dollars for him. Drewry is of about the usual height, thin visage, long face, tries to roll his hair in curls, tolerably long behind, locks generally curled, taught a school in our neighborhood part of a year, and has a down look, and they rode off a blackish horse with one eye.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said Horse to me at my house, or a liberal reward for such information as shall lead to a discovery of the Horse so that I get him again; and I hope every gentleman will endeavor to search and give me information.

JAMES BINFORD. Sen.
Jan. 6th, 1821. 12 St.

The Editors of the Journal, Milledgeville, Georgia; Press, Cahawba, Alabama; and Whig, Nashville, Tenn. will insert the above advertisement three times, and forward their accounts to the advertiser for payment.

And at an election held by the Stockholders, at the Bank of the U. States, on the 1st and 2d instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.

DIRECTORS FOR 1821.

Pierce Butler, John Potter, South Carolina.
Thomas M. Willing, George Hoffman, Maryland.
Gustavus Calhoun, Robert Gilmore, jr. Ditto.
James Schott, Robert Lenox, New-York.
Samuel Wetherill, Archibald Gracie, Ditto.
Silas E. Weir, Nathaniel Silsbee, Massachusetts.
James C. Fisher, Wm. Steveson, John Coulter, Robert Hemming, David Sears, Ditto.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held at the Banking House, LANGDON CHEVES, Esq. was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1821.

Monday next is the day fixed by law for the annual election of an Intendant of Police and seven Commissioners for the government of the City; and as it is of importance to have our police well managed, we hope the citizens generally will attend to the election, and place competent persons in office who will attend to their duty.

Our Supreme Court is yet in session; but we learn that it will probably rise in a few days. The term is thus short, from the indisposition and non-attendance of some of the Gentlemen of the Bar.

During the present term of the Supreme Court, the following gentlemen have been admitted to the Bar, viz.

Superior Court.—Thomas M. Mann, of Nash, Lawson H. Alexander, of Lincoln, — Roberts, of Buncombe, Hutchins B. Mitchell, Abernethy, and — Wilkins, of Northampton, John Bryan, of Newbern, J. R. Loyd, of Tarborough.

County Court.—Robert McCaully, of Orange, — Sacket, of Rutherford, John L. Bailey, of Edenton, — Rennie, and — Jordan, of Pasquotank, John Fontaine, of Hillsborough, H. M. Sukes, of Wilkes, — Craig, of Buncombe, — Canfield, of Pitt.

The Postmaster-General has discharged a Postmaster from office for having neglected to give notice to Printers of the dead newspapers which came to his office, as heretofore required.

The Queen.—Our readers will find, from the late Foreign news, that the Queen of England has passed the ordeal unhurt. The British Ministry finding that their majority of twenty-eight votes which they had on the 2d reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, would be reduced to nine on the 3d reading, would not venture on the measure with so small a majority, but gave it up to the great joy of the Queen's friends, and, apparently, to the great joy of a large majority of the People of England.

The Treaty with Spain.—Little room is left to doubt, by the articles furnished by the late arrival in New-York from England, that the Treaty between the United States and Spain has been at length ratified by that power. Supposing it to be so ratified, an interesting subject presents itself to our government. The Treaty has been ratified by the President and Senate of the United States. But the Treaty contained a clause binding Spain to ratify it within a certain time. That time is long elapsed. Is the Treaty now a Treaty, or will it require to be again submitted to the Senate? If it be not required to be submitted to the Senate, but may become the law of the land by the Proclamation of the President, has the Executive the discretion to submit it to the Senate again or not, as policy may dictate? If he has such a discretionary power, will he exercise it?

Our impressions, the result of conjecture merely, are, that the Treaty will be again submitted to the Senate; that, if it is, there may be some opposition to it, on the score of the Western boundary, but that it will be ratified finally as it now stands.

Nat. Int.

We learn from Capt. Whittier, of the ship China, from Cadiz, that the news of the ratification of the FLORIDA TREATY reached Cadiz about the first

of November. The Cortes were unanimous in their vote on the question. A ship of war was immediately dispatched to Havana with a copy of the ratified treaty and with instructions for the formal cession of the Floridas to the United States.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Directors of the Bank of the United States, for the ensuing year by the President of the United States; viz.

LANGDON CHEVES, Nicholas Biddle, JOHN CONWELL, JAMES WILSON, of Baltimore, CHARLES E. DUDLEY, of New-York.

And at an election held by the Stockholders, at the Bank of the U. States, on the 1st and 2d instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.

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Samuel Wetherill, Archibald Gracie, Ditto.
Silas E. Weir, Nathaniel Silsbee, Massachusetts.
James C. Fisher, Wm. Steveson, John Coulter, Robert Hemming, David Sears, Ditto.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held at the Banking House, LANGDON CHEVES, Esq. was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky is in existence, and its President and Directors have been chosen by the Legislature. John J. Crittenden, late a Senator of the United States, was chosen President of the Bank. The capital of the Bank is two millions. A branch is established in each District of the State. No loan can be made to any individual to an amount greater than two thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the barrier against speculation which is interposed by this limitation, we yet apprehend that the establishment of this Bank will be to Kentucky the future source of deep but vain regret.—Int.

By the late accounts from England, it appears that Lord Erskine had recovered from the illness with which he was seized in the House of Lords.

Lt. Mervine, of the United States' ship Cyane, has arrived in this city. By his letters have been received at the Navy Department, from Capt. Trenchard, of the Cyane, and Capt. Wadsworth, of the United States' ship John Adams; likewise, letters from Daniel Coker, who has at present the care of the American settlers in Africa. Dr. Dix, surgeon on board the Cyane, and Lieut. Mervine, visited Campelary and the settlers at Yonie, in the Island of Sherbro, and left them all well on the 26th of October.—These gentlemen have given a particular account of the situation of the Americans, and of the causes of the late disaster in their sickness and death. From these various communications it appears that not more than between twenty and thirty have died. The mistake in the letter from an officer on board of the John Adams, published in our last, probably arose from stating that only twenty-five survived, when the information was, that twenty-five had died. This last statement agrees with all the communications above mentioned, obtained on the spot, and with a list of the persons who have died, and which has been sent both by Dr. Dix and Mr. Doughen.

It is understood that a particular communication will be made to the public by the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society, as soon as it can be prepared.—Nat. Int.

Commerce in the West-India Seas.—A Message from the President of the United States was yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives, in compliance with the resolution moved by Mr. Fuller, in that body, calling for information of the Naval force which has been stationed for the protection of the commerce of our citizens in the West-India islands and parts adjacent during the present year, and whether any deprivations by Pirates of the United States, engaged in such or others upon the property of citizens of the United States, engaged in such commerce, have been reported to our government. The following is the substance of the information transmitted.

The Letter of the Secretary of the Navy to the President, states, that the brig Enterprize, the schooners Non-such and Lynx and gun vessels, No. 158 and 168 have been, during the present year, constantly cruising in the gulf of Mexico, among the West-India islands, and along the Southern Coast of Florida and the United States; and, in addition to this, all the vessels of the United States, proceeding hence to the Mediterranean, &c. have instructions to take their route through the West-India islands, and afford protection to our commerce.

Accompanying this letter, are

several documents, consisting of letters to the Department giving accounts of cases of piracy, viz.

A letter from Messrs. G. G. and W. Howland, of New-York, respecting the capture of the ship Corsair, by one of Aury's squadron from Old Providence.

A letter from Mr. Peter Harmony, of New-York, respecting the capture of the brig William Henry, by a privateer of the same school.

A letter from the Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia, giving an account of the capture of the schooner Martha, by the Venezuelan privateer Admiral Brian, commanded by Capt. Jolly.

A copy of the notarial protest respecting the plunder of Baroloeme Heja and George Morito, passengers on board the schr. Sam, of Baltimore, by the privateer Impressor, under the Buenos Ayrean flag, commanded by Capt. Braddock.

We understand that the largest ship-owner in Boston has now at sea upwards of twenty-four sail of vessels. We presume a like instance could not be produced in the United States; and a foreign publication, speaking of commerce, alluded to the above gentleman, and stated him to be "the greatest merchant in the world." Independent of his own, a great part of his time is devoted to public affairs; and yet such an immense property is kept in continual circulation, thereby employing a very great number of individuals, who might otherwise suffer, if it were permitted to lie dormant.

Dout. Gaz.

The following is an extract from an answer of the Queen to the address of the Printers.

"The Press is at this moment the only strong hold that liberty has left. If we lose this, we lose all. We have no other rampart against an implacable foe. The Press is not only the best security against the inroads of despotism, but it is itself a power that is perpetually checking the progress of tyranny, and diminishing the number of its adherents. That sun never rises which does not, before it sets, behold some additions to the friends of Liberty. To what can it be owing, but to the agency of the Press? The force of truth is ultimately irresistible; but truth, without some adventitious aid, moves with so slow a pace as to be imperceptible. The Press gives us truth in a day, than mere moral teaching could in a century. What is it that has made the members of the Holy Alliance turn pale with dread? It is that the Press has inspired the love of Liberty even in the sword."

Wolf Scalps.—In Alabama five dollars premium are allowed for the scalp of every wolf taken and destroyed to be paid out of the tax of the county in which the wolf is taken. In one county, the Tuscaloosa Republican says, more scalps have been taken than the whole taxes of the county will pay for. So that wolf catching is the best business followed there. The Republican suggests the propriety of paying the members of the legislature in scalps, at five dollars a piece, until they repeal or modify the law.

The painful duty again devolves on us of announcing the decease of a Member of the National Legislature. The Hon John Linn, a Member of the House of Representatives from the state of New-Jersey, died yesterday afternoon, aged about 57 years, after an illness of two weeks. He was a man of amiable character, and has left at home, where he was best known, as well as here, a large number of warm friends to lament his unexpected departure.—Nat. Int. Jan. 6.

We are under the necessity of deferring the Address in favor of National Industry, and also the commencement of the Debate in our General Assembly on the bill for regulating sales under Executions, from a pressure of other matter.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday last, Mr. Samuel Pullen, (of the firm of King & Pullen, merchants) to Miss Frances Cummins.

On the 26th ult. at the residence of Gen. Edward Ward, in Onslow, Mr. Richard B. Hatch, of Jones, to Miss Clarissa Rhodes, daughter of the late Gen. Rhodes, of Wayne.

At Washington City, on Sunday evening, the 24th ult. Lemuel Sawyer, Esq. a Representative in Congress, from North Carolina, to Miss Camilla Wurtz.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday night, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, widow of the late James Mitchell, tavern-keeper. Mrs. M. was one of the first inhabitants of the city, and perhaps one of the oldest persons in it.

In Chatham county, on the 23d ult. Mr. Wm. Prince.

COMMUNICATED.

In Lenoir County, N. C. on the 19th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, consort of Dr. Chaucey Graham. In the death of this amiable lady, the Baptist Church has lost an useful member, and society sustained a loss much to be lamented. Should I attempt to pour-tray her worth and virtues, my pen would fail in the performance of its office, suffice it to say, she was all that could constitute a kind and affectionate wife, a tender and attentive mother, a benevolent and excellent neighbor, and a zealous and devout christian. She has left five promising daughters to participate with her disconsolate husband in the sorrow occasioned by her never to be regretted death.

At Violet Bank, in Chesterfield, on Friday the 29th ult. after a short but severe indisposition, Mr. Henry Hazell, late merchant of Petersburg, Va.