

Failure of Mails.—No mail north of Raleigh, was received last week; and the letter mail from that place failed. We are consequently unable to give an abstract of Congressional proceedings. The mail from Fayetteville, by which we receive our Charleston and Cheraw papers, also failed; but we received the last Fayetteville Observer by way of Camden, from which we have made some extracts relative to the markets.

It will be seen from the proceedings of the Legislature, that the bill for organizing three Supreme Courts, one in the western, one in the middle, and one in the eastern section of the state, has been lost in the House of Commons by 11 votes. This is in consequence, we presume, of the rivalry between several towns, each of which wished to be the place designated for holding the court; and it is quite probable, that in this case, as in numerous others, the public good has been sacrificed to local jealousy. This opinion may not be correct; other causes which we are unacquainted with, may have operated to defeat the bill; but whatever may have been the cause, we can hardly believe the interest of the people was consulted in its rejection. It would be gratifying to many, we know, if the yeas and nays were taken on the final vote, to have them published; these, doubtless, would enable us to form a pretty correct opinion.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress, with great unanimity, (only 7 dissenting votes in the Senate, and 26 in the House,) giving to *Lafayette* two hundred thousand dollars and an entire township of land, to be located at the direction of the President. If Congress should do nothing more this session, this act alone will immortalize it.

There is no doubt, we believe, that of the whole number of votes given by the people, in the late election, Adams is some thousands ahead of any other candidate. If it be imperative, then, on Congress,—as some papers state,—to elect the "man of the people," there is no necessity for more than one ballot, which would result in the choice of *John Quincy Adams*. But we shall acquiesce in the choice of Congress, let it fall on whom it may, and for this very good reason, because it will be useless to disquiet ourselves about it; and shall give to his administration our hearty support—if we like it; if we do not, we shall oppose it.

Sunday Schools.—We know of no institution against which less can be reasonably objected, than the *Sunday School*; and perhaps there is no one, taking every circumstance into consideration, in favor of which more can be urged. The object of this institution is not only to inform the understanding, but to rectify the affections; not only to store the mind with useful and necessary knowledge, but to implant right principles; not only to snatch the child of poverty from ignorance and vice, and fit him for the proper performance of the duties of this life, and for the happiness of the next, but to extend the same moral culture to the child of wealth or competence. Sunday Schools are not limited to one class, or to a particular age; they embrace all classes and all ages. The hoary head, whitened with the snows of seventy winters, has been seen in these institutions, learning, for the first time, the alphabet of his native language; the friendless outcast has here been sheltered from the pelting of the pitiless storm of adversity, and acquired the means of combatting poverty and misfortune; many a child, who, from having no one

to point in time, the thousand paths which slope the way to crime, had wandered from the path of virtue into the devious ways of vice, has here been reclaimed, and restored to that society whose confidence he had forfeited, and whose laws he had violated; and thousands of children, of the respectable and wealthy, the learned and the pious, in all parts of our country, are pupils in these schools, and acquiring, not only a knowledge of language, but what is far more important, a knowledge of themselves. That

this institution has been thus eminently successful, in accomplishing its benevolent purposes, we have abundant proof—that it is still advancing triumphantly in its career of usefulness, we have a mass of evidence, not in this country alone, but in Great Britain, and in every other part of the world where it is in operation; and that it would be equally successful here, if properly conducted, there is no reason to doubt. We have made these few remarks at the request of a correspondent, and as introductory to a communication from him, which follows:—

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.
TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF CHARLOTTE.

It would be a reflection on this enlightened age and community to suppose you ignorant of the moral tendency of *Sunday Schools*; but it may be pardonable to suggest the necessity of establishing such an institution among us as soon as possible. And to mention some of the advantages which would accrue from it—in the first place, our village is so populous as to afford from 30 to 50 children of the proper age to receive Sunday School instruction. These children, like most others, are wont to make the sabbath a peculiar day of liberty with them, and to stroll about the streets regardless of both religious and parental authority. It is but seldom that the worship of God is celebrated; and aside from the mere custom of attending on it, little pains are taken to impress on our children its sacred importance. In this situation, we certainly must admit, (if we value religion at all,) that the system of Sunday School instruction, now generally adopted, comes in most opportunely to our relief, and operates as a powerful auxiliary to the instructions of the pious parent or guardian; for the whole design and end of Sunday Schools is to impart religious instruction: I repeat it again, religious instruction;—and when this object is not kept constantly in view by all teachers engaged in such institutions, they fall short of their duty. I did intend to point out at some length the advantages which would arise from the establishment of a Sunday School in this place; but I trust they are so obvious to every reflecting mind, that I may spare myself the trouble. Examine the records of all the Benevolent Societies, from the year 1784, the date at which the illustrious founder of Sunday Schools commenced his pious labours, to the present time, and where, in the annals of all these, do you find more youth reclaimed from vice, more ignorance enlightened, more real service done to society at large, to rich and to poor, than among the Sunday Schools? And I could now refer you to living trophies of the glorious triumph of this good cause, whose lives and conduct, in various situations, speak a greater eulogium on such institutions than my humble pen can trace. Let this suffice, while I presume to recommend the formal organization of a Sunday School in this town; sincerely desiring that our labour may be made subservient to the march of truth and the triumph of virtue.

A CITIZEN.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

The ship *Baltic*, arrived at New-York, on the 23rd inst. from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 6th ult. the papers are destitute of any important local or foreign news. An improvement had taken place in *Cotton*—Georgia 8½ to 10d—New-Orleans 8½ to 11d. 23450 bales had been sold at Liverpool during the week ending the 30th of October, at an advance of ¼ on low qualities; on the 6th ult. *Cotton* had a further advance of ¼ to ½ per centon. Our own market, as might be expected, has been considerably enlivened by the above news. Being Christmas holidays, the quantity of produce coming in, is small compared with the large arrivals for the last month. Our Prices Current has been corrected this morning, and exhibits a fair account of this market as it now is. It will be recollected, that the prospect of crops in this country in October were exceedingly gloomy; it is bottomed upon these accounts, that the rise has taken place in Liverpool—the departure from this country in November, will have carried more favorable accounts; a depression may therefore be expected to take place—we would advise our planting friends to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to take advantage of the present excitement.

Our market still continues to be abundantly supplied with Goods of all kinds, as may be seen by the Commercial Reports. Orders are in the hands of the Commission Merchants, for the purchase of all kinds of produce, which still continues to pour in, in unusual quantities for the season. The river is still in fine boating order, and we have every thing that we could desire to secure a continuance of the trade, which has thus far progressed so favorably.

We purpose in our next, to publish a summary of the Exports and Imports, for the last three months, and to continue such a report monthly during the season. *Fayetteville Observer.*

Haytien Emigration.—We confess there is something in the geographical position of Hayti which we do not like—we should not wish to see a powerful nation of blacks rise up so near us—but still more, we thought we saw the recent attempt of president Boyer to obtain an accession to the population of the Island from the U. States, something like a bait to catch the unwary—hence our endeavor to warn those interested against being too hasty in accepting the tempting offers of the Haytien government. Few or no emigrants were induced to go from this quarter; but from the northern ports, many were despatched by the Haytien agent; and already complaints are received of the perils of Boyer's government! The several vessels had scarcely arrived—Cit-

izen Granville had just time to leave our shores, when lo! the mask is thrown off, and the snare is visible! Official notice has been given that the most vigorous measures are to be enforced against all vessels detected in an attempt to convey Haytiens or emigrants from the Island! Thus the victims are in the toils: They have thrown off their allegiance to their country, and forfeited all claim to its protection—their fate may be easily predicted: If able-bodied and likely, they will be made soldiers to fight the French—if otherwise, they are destined to labor on the fortifications, or work on the plantations as serfs to some titled negro; in which latter situation, according to the most recent accounts, a "man and wife can earn but seventy dollars a year!" And for this they have sacrificed prospects of ease and comfort, have bid farewell to kindred, and have gone a "returnless distance" from their native land. Those free blacks of Virginia, North and South Carolina, who resisted the offers of Boyer, have reason to congratulate themselves that they were not entrapped: and to thank God that the colony in Africa still remains, affording a secure asylum—where they may become the pioneers of civilization, and the heralds of christianity; and find a home for their descendants to the thousandth generation. *Petersburg Intel.*

The Secretary of the Navy, in his late official report, makes the following statement as to the Cuba Piracies:

"There are few, if any, piratical vessels of a large size in the neighbourhood of Cuba, and none are now seen at a distance from the land; but the pirates conceal themselves, with their boats, in small creeks, bays and inlets, and finding vessels becalmed, or in a defenceless situation, assail and destroy them. When discovered, they readily and safely retreat into the country, where our forces cannot follow, and by the plunder which they have obtained, and which they sell at prices low and tempting to the population, and by the apprehensions which they are able to create in those who would otherwise give information, they remain secure, and mingle, at pleasure, in the towns and transactions of society, and acquire all the information necessary to accomplish their purposes. Against such a system, no naval force within the control of this Department, can afford complete security, unless aided by the cordial, unwavering, and energetic co-operation of the local governments; a co-operation which would render their lurking places on land unsafe, and make punishment the certain consequence of detection. Unless this co-operation be obtained, additional means ought to be entrusted to the Executive, to be used in such manner as experience may dictate."

The Secretary recommends that some provision should be made for the education and instruction of the younger officers of the navy. *Raleigh Register.*

The Detroit paper states that 1600 barrels of white fish have been taken at the fisheries on Grosse Isle alone, and about the same quantity have been taken on this side of that Island on the American shore. It was calculated that from 4000 to 5000 barrels would be taken. The fish are worth 6 dollars a barrel.

By the report of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, it appears, that the receipts into the state treasury for the year ending on the 30th Nov. 1824, with the balance on hand at the end of the previous fiscal year, amounted to \$711,454 75, and that the expenditures were \$684,171 85, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st instant of \$26,582 89. Of the receipts, the auction commissions and duties amounted to \$72,404 64.

On Christmas Day, a negro youth, and a white one named Israel Haskins, agreed to amuse themselves with firing a Christmas gun, at Alexandria. They chewed a wad of paper and rags into a hard knot to cause a loud report. The white one left the room to get some fire from the neighbors. Soon after, the black went out, rested the gun on the fence, and fired it off—Haskins was just at that instant, unperceived, returning around the corner, so near the gun, that the wad entered his throat—he carried the fire into the house—exclaimed, "I am a dead man"—fell and expired. A coroner's inquest was held over the body, the verdict of which was "accidental."

N. York, Dec. 6.—Police.—A tall Kentuckian came to the police, declaring he had been robbed of 180 dollars, all he had in the world. He told his story most pathetically. It appeared that in crossing the park, in the evening, he was beset by three little hussies, who enticed the stranger to a lonely part of the city, and there robbed him. The girls being well known, the eldest, not 18 years old, was brought up, and \$100 recovered, which the Kentuckian carried off, highly delighted, he being looted out of the \$80. He swore he never would cross the Park after dark. *Idc.*

Discovery.—We are informed that Dr. O'Neil, of Coniber, has discovered a chemical process by which hog's lard can be converted into an article for dipping and moulding candles, superior to Russian tallow, without any additional expense.

When prepared according to his plan, it is equal to white wax or spermaceti. The candles made of it burn with a superior light, resembling in flame the purest gas. They are altogether void of the offensive smell and greasy touch of other candles, and when burning in the closest apartment, have no smell, and emit no smoke. They burn by many minutes longer than any other candle of the same weight, and with a change of process only in preparing, they can be either of a beautiful golden yellow, or of a snow-white color, which the effects of light or time cannot alter.—*Ulster Farmer and Mechanic.*

A LOTTERY,
For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

SCHEME.
1586 TICKETS, at \$2.
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1 Prize of \$500 (Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is \$500
1 do \$500 (Family Coach)	is 500
1 do \$250 (Gig)	is 250
1 do \$150 (do.)	is 150
1 do \$100 (do.)	is 100
2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is 200
2 do \$50 (Gig and Sociable)	is 100
2 do \$20 (Bedsteads)	is 40
3 do \$14 (a set of Tables)	is 42
2 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is 24
3 do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Penbroke)	is 30
1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is 8
10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is 60
10 do \$5 (Hats)	is 50
1 do \$4 (Candlestand)	is 4
1 do \$3 (do)	is 3
20 do \$3 (do)	is 60
300 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is 600
431 do \$1 (Fin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c.)	is 431
793	\$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lenoirton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. ROYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

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NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Archibald Frew, deceased, for purchases made at the administrator's sale, or otherwise, will please come forward, without delay, and make payment. The situation of the estate will not admit of indulgence.

Those who have demands against the estate, and have not yet presented them, are again requested to do so forthwith.

On the old mercantile books of the deceased, are numerous and large accounts standing open; it becomes the duty of the administrator to close them in some way. I should be extremely glad that all those who have had dealings with Mr. Frew, would, as far as convenient, come forward and examine their old accounts, by doing so, much trouble and expense might be saved. To afford every opportunity to those interested, I have appointed Messrs. Campbell and Blake, my agents; so that the notes and books will at all times be found in town ready for examination and settlement.

WM. DAVIDSON, Admr.

At Private Sale.
About four hundred acres of good wood-land, about four miles from Charlotte, being part of A. Frew, deceased's old tract. If not sold before Wednesday of February Court next, I will then offer it at public sale.

For rent, a part of the plantation whereon Mrs. Frew lives. On the part for rent is a tolerable dwelling-house.

WM. DAVIDSON.

Jan. 7, 1825.—3117

Gen. Hart's House to Let.

I OFFER the elegant two story House, belonging to the heirs of the late Gen. Hart, deceased, together with the kitchen, smoke and lumber house, a well enclosed garden, with from three to ten acres of good tillable land, and one third of the Barn and Corn cribs. It is one of the most desirable situations for a Mechanic (of any kind) in the county; being situated in the centre of a respectable neighborhood. Any person wishing to rent the above for one year, can have it, on accommodating terms, by applying to

WM. B. PORTER, *Sted Creek,*
Mecklenburg County, N. C.

1st January, 1825.—3117

ATTENTION!

Charlotte Republican Volunteers.

YOU are hereby notified to parade at the Court-House, on the 29th instant, precisely at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of drill, &c.

By order of the Captain,
JOHN H. NORMENT, O. S.
Jan. 8, 1825.—3117

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Luckey's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church. Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-street, situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, stable, and every other necessary out building.

EDWARD M. BRIDSON.

Mea paupera regna.
As Capt. Douglass Dabigetty says, of London (thackeray).
I OFFER for sale my Houses and Lot, adjoining Mr. J. Irwin's, on the north corner of the Public Square. Persons disposed to purchase, will view the premises.
To my debtors, (with all due deference to their superior cognitions,) I would request, beseech, desire, insist, that they will be kind enough to call and see me.
15 Steep J. TORRENCE.

Public Sale.

ON Thursday, the 27th instant, will be exposed to public sale, at Hay's Mills, all my stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Lumber, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Also, two Stills and forty or fifty Still vessels.
Terms will be made known on the day of sale, by
BENJA JOHNSON.

Auction Sale.

I WILL sell at public auction, on Saturday, 15th inst. on account of all concerned, the Bricks and Bats remaining at the Male Academy. Terms, note with approval security, payable in twelve months. 1w JOHN IRWIN.

Boots and Shoes.

GENTLEMEN'S fine and common Shoes and Shooters,
Men's thick and pegged do
Ladies' Seal Skin and Morocco Boots,
do Strap and Laced Walking Shoes,
do Morocco and Leather Pumps,
Misses' and Children's Shoes and Bootes—fine and common.
A few pair naked Wellington Boots,
Shoe Brushes, Liquid and Paste Blacking, &c.
Just received, and for sale, by
JOHN H. NORMENT
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—3113

Dr. D. T. Caldwell.

WISHES to inform his friends, that he has moved his Medicine to the store-house belonging to the estate of Wm. Allison, deceased, which he now occupies as a shop. A dissolution of the partnership between Dr. M. Kenzie and himself having taken place, he now offers his services, in his individual capacity, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country, in the different departments of his profession, and promises that his most faithful exertions shall be extended to all who may choose to employ him.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—3113

Notice.

JAMES T. ASBURY intends leaving Charlotte in the month of April. All persons that have claims against me, will please present them for settlement against the 1st day of March; those indebted, will save costs and trouble, by making payment in a few weeks.
JAMES T. ASBURY
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—3122

There will be kept a good assortment of Hardware, and other articles in my use, all the first day of April, and will be sold low for cash only.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st January, 1825.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. | K. |
| James A. Alexander, | Hugh G. Kirkpatrick, |
| Rev. Abner Anderson, | Robert Kirkpatrick, |
| Silas Alexander, | Marcus Kennedy, |
| Chad's W. H. Alexander, | David Kather, |
| Ezekiel Alexander, | |
| Francis M. Alexander, | Secretary of Phalanx |
| Maj. Thos. Alexander, | Loisge |
| Charles Alexander, | |
| B. | M. |
| Samuel Beatty, | Philemon Morris, |
| Abraham Beatty, | Nancy Mason, |
| Robert Barnett, | James H. Morrison, |
| Hyram Baldwin, | Enock Morgan, |
| Rice C. Ballard, | Foster McCoy, |
| Boot and Shoe Maker, | George Morrow, |
| Wm. Barney, | Benjamin Morrow, |
| Nathan Beatty, | Graves Morris, |
| Joseph Best, | James N. McLean, |
| John Bigham, | Alexander McRae, |
| Allen Baldwin, | John McAdams 2, |
| Wm. Berryhill, | Harriet Mitchell, |
| Mr. Bostwick, | James & Samuel Mont |
| M. Bryan, | gomery, |
| John Bates 2, | Dr. C. McKenzie, |
| | Capt. Robt. McKinley, |
| | Gen. Michael McLeary, |
| | Thomas Marks |
| Christen N. Case, | |
| John Crowsell, | N. |
| Thomas S. Cochran, | Samuel Newland, |
| Samuel C. Coomas, | James Navy, |
| Sarah Cathey, | |
| Martha Cathey, | John Patterson, |
| Moses Clay, | Joseph Purviance, |
| Samuel H. Cochran, | Col. T. G. Polk, |
| Lewis D. Collins, | Wm. Patterson, |
| John Cox, | Mrs. Wm. Polk, |
| Duncan Campbell, | Linford Paschall, |
| | Isaac Price, |
| | Timothy Parsons, |
| John N. Davis, | Aaron Parker, |
| Robert Duckworth, | Col. Charles Phillips, |
| Jonathan Dewese, | Thomas J. Park, |
| James Darnall, | |
| Gen. E. Davidson, | R. |
| John Davis 2, | Mrs. Anna Russ, |
| John Dancy, | Wm. Rice, |
| John Dolin, | Miles J. Robinson, |
| James Dinkins 3, | John Reed, |
| Obadiah Dinkins 2, | John C. Ross, |
| | Joseph Ruff, |
| John J. Erwin 2, | Robert Robinson 2, |
| | |
| Reuben Freeman, | John Stillwell, |
| | Wm. Stewart, |
| Gen. George Graham, | Nicholas Starnes, |
| John Godwin, | Edward Smith 2, |
| The Gaylor, | Eliah Sibley, |
| John J. Gause, | James Spratt 2, |
| George W. Grimes, | John Stansel, |
| Joseph R. Grady, | Adam A. Springs, |
| John N. Grady, | Luther Springs 2, |
| Aaron G. Griffith, | John Springs, |
| | Springe Dinkins, & Co. |
| David Harkey, | George W. Spears, |
| Thomas Houston 2, | Sherrif of Mecklenburg, |
| Bryant Hutchiss, | H. H. Sprague, |
| Elam Hunter, | Thomas Spratt, |
| Aaron Hunter, | |
| Andrew Hunter, | Wyatt Temple 2, |
| Miss Sarah A. Harris, | Bethuel Tarkton, |
| Mr. Hollbrook, | Wm. Thompson, |
| Miss Martha A. H. Harris, | |
| George W. A. Houston, | W. |
| Wm. Hutchison, | Woodruff & Newton, |
| | Lucian A. Williams, |
| | Sarah Ann Ward, |
| Thomas Jones, | Trasson Watson, |
| John Jones, | John M. K. A. Wallage |
| | WM. SMITH, P. M. |