

Congress.—The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the subject of a reduction of the duty on Teas, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, have unanimously decided, after the most deliberate consideration, against any reduction of the existing duty. The decision of the committee will doubtless be sustained by the House.

In the House of Representatives, at our last dates, the debate on the Judiciary Bill continued—but the subject was so completely exhausted, that no member could hope to advance any new ideas, or throw any additional light on the subject; yet speeches must be made, that members may hear themselves talk, when they have nothing to say. The bill will probably pass the House, as reported by the committee.

Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams on the Constitution.

It is well known, that several points in Mr. Adams' message have been laid hold of by certain individuals, better known by the name of the "Richmond Party," in order to raise an opposition to his administration, and if possible, to overthrow it. These points are,—the recommendation of a national university, of internal improvements, the establishment of a national observatory, &c.; and the President, by recommending these subjects to the favorable consideration of Congress, is charged with having overleaped all the barriers of the constitution, and produced an awful "Crisis" in the affairs of the republic. Some well-meaning people, not sufficiently acquainted with the political history of the country, may possibly be alarmed by these representations, and induced to believe that Mr. Adams advocates doctrines not only novel, but dangerous, as leading directly to consolidation; it will be proper, therefore, to undeceive them, by showing that the doctrines or opinions he has advanced, are as old as the constitution, and have received the sanction of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. For this purpose, we publish the subjoined extract from the *National Intelligencer*; and shall from time to time lay before our readers such additional information, as may enable them to judge correctly as to the truth of the charges which are so industriously, and we may add, insidiously, circulated against the President.

As to Mr. Adams' recommendation of an astronomical observatory, which is represented as being altogether without a precedent, it is, or ought to be, well known to those who make this assertion, that some years since Congress authorized astronomical observations to be made, for fixing a first meridian of longitude of the United States. Is there any essential difference between this act of Congress, and the recommendation of the President? All the difference consists in this—Congress has caused astronomical observations to be made, without an observatory; Mr. Adams recommends the erection of an observatory for the purpose of making such observations. Where is the fairness, then, in the attack which has been made on the President on this account? Indeed, where is the magnanimity, in most of the attacks on the message of the President, which should characterize the conduct of honorable and high-minded opponents? We look in vain for it.

The following is the extract mentioned above:—

Mr. Jefferson, in his inaugural speech, enumerates the "encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid," as a part of the "creed of our political faith," "the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust." And in his last message, in 1808, he advised the Houses to appropriate the surpluses of revenue to the "improvement of roads, canals, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union, under the powers which Congress may already possess, or such amendment of the Constitution as may be approved of by the States." It does not appear what power Congress possessed, in his opinion, on the subject, but we know that he afterwards signed the bill to cut the Canal de Carondelet, and previously the bill to establish the Cumberland Road: And that, in a former message, he had recommended "a

national establishment for education" in the following words: "If Congress shall think it more eligible to found it on a donation of land, they have it now in their power to endow it with those which will be among the earliest to produce the necessary income." And how, I ask, could he say, and do all this, and more also, if he held the opinion that Congress had no power to act on such subjects?

Mr. Madison, in his inaugural speech, considers "the advancement of science and the diffusion of information as the best aliment to true liberty." And in his message of Dec. 5, 1810, he recommended a *National Seminary* to be established in the District of Columbia. The same subject was renewed, and strongly urged in his two last messages of December, 1815 and 1816, in both of which he also brings roads and canals into view, and earnestly presses them upon Congress, as of primary importance. See 7th vol. State Papers, 371; and Journals of the House, 1815, p. 20 and 21; and 1816, p. 14.

In fact, the encouragement of education, generally, by *national aids*, was first brought forward by Virginia Presidents. Mr. Jefferson recommends it as "one of the great foundations of prosperity and union." A National University was proposed by Washington, as the basis of the system; re-urged in the same by his Virginia successors. And why should Mr. Adams be censured by Virginians, and them only, for holding forth the same views of policy? Is it a crime in him to concur in opinion with Washington, Jefferson, and Madison? Is it not the duty of every President, to bring these great foundations of prosperity and union before the National Legislature, at proper seasons for consideration? Madison was also a member of the Confederation, and it is his opinion that Congress has power to make *Post Roads*. The following proposition was offered by him, and adopted by the house, as early as February 11th, 1795:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report a bill, authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be examined, and where necessary, to be surveyed, the general route most proper for the transportation of the mail between _____, in Maine, and _____, in the state of Georgia, and to cause to be laid before Congress, the result of such examination and survey, with an estimate of the expense of rendering such route fit, in all its parts, to be the established route of the post; the expense of such examination and survey to be defrayed out of the surplus revenue of the post office.

"Ordered, That Messrs. Madison, Thatcher, Baldwin, Henderson and Sherburne, be appointed a committee pursuant to the resolution."

When the resolution was on its passage, Mr. Madison said, in explanation, "That it was the commencement of an extensive work. He wished not to extend it at present, that the expense of the survey would be great," &c. &c.

Mr. Baldwin said, "It was properly the business of the Government to undertake the improvement of the roads; for the different states are incompetent to the business, their different designs clashing with each other. It is enough for them to make good roads to the sea-ports. The cross roads should be left to the government of the whole."

This, if I am not mistaken, is the same Mr. Abraham Baldwin who was a member of the Convention from Georgia; and it is worthy of remark, generally, that the members of that Convention, acting afterwards in their respective places under the Constitution, and under the solemn sanction of their oaths to support it, have left satisfactory evidence of their opinions and convictions, that Congress has power to act upon the subjects referred to in the late message. As to the words "general welfare," Mr. Adams seems to have used them as he found them in the Constitution, without deriving any power from them; and I have reason to believe that he concurs with the body of the Republican party, in rejecting the clause in question as a source of delegated power.

We ask Mr. Giles this simple question: Did he, or not, vote for the Cumberland road bill? With what propriety can he call this a crisis, when the very measure or measures, which he says, have produced a crisis, were supported by Mr. Jefferson and the republicans, 17 or 18 years ago? In our next, we shall throw some few ideas on this subject, before the public—in the meantime we assert, that men most trusted by the republicans, have gone as far in supporting measures now so emphatically denounced, as John Quincy Adams himself—and we will support the assertion by evidence. We ask to be believed no further than we prove. We shall advance, book in hand, chapter and verse. Meantime, it may suffice to say, that Mr. Jefferson himself, is understood to have taken the ground, that it is best to give to Congress the power of making roads, under strict limitations. *Richmond Whig.*

Nathan Sanford, Chancellor of the State of New-York, has been elected by the Legislature of that State, now in session, a Senator of the U. States, to fill

the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Rufus King as Minister to Great-Britain.

New Papers.—Within two or three weeks, we have received several new papers, viz.—the *Camden Journal*, published in Camden, S. C. by Charles A. Bulard—the *Carolina Patriot*, published in Greensboro', by Wm. Potter—the *North-Carolina Telegraph*, printed at Fayetteville, and edited by the Rev. Robert H. Morrison.

The *Telegraph* is published in a pamphlet form, on a medium sheet. Also, the *Georgia Statesman*, published at Milledgeville, Ga. by Burrill & Meacham. The *Statesman* is opposed to the mad politics of Gov. Troup; and we hope its influence may tend to allay the excitement in the public mind in Georgia, which the Governor has labored so industriously and successfully to produce.

Baron Stackelberg, Minister of Sweden to the United States, has arrived at New-York in the ship *Martha*, from Stockholm.

Roads and Canals.—The House of Delegates of Maryland have adopted Resolutions recognizing the right of the United States to establish Roads and Canals.

There are forty-three Banks in Rhode-Island, and petitions are before the Legislature for fourteen more!

Fresh Venison.—We learn that 27 deer were for sale in our market this morning. *Fayetteville Observer.*

By a statement from a late English paper, it appears that the difference between the importation of Cotton into Great-Britain in 1824 and 1825, gives an excess to the latter year of 102,700 bales.

Capt. Poussin and Lieut. Trimble, Commissioners of the National Road from Washington to New-Orleans, arrived at New-Orleans, on the 30th ult.—They examined the Western route, passing through Abingdon, Knoxville, Centreville, (Alabama,) Fordsville, (Mississippi,) crossing the Rigolets and Chef Menteur. The distance of the road they travelled is said to have been about 1150 miles, passing over an excellent country for making a turnpike road, and in no instance finding a stream either larger or presenting greater difficulty, than the Potomac at Georgetown. *Nat Int.*

Salaries of officers in Massachusetts.—Governor \$3666.67; Lieut. Governor 533.33; Chief Justice of S. J. C. 3,500; three Associate Justices, each 3,000; Attorney General 2,000; Solicitor General 2,000; Secretary 2,000; Treasurer 2,000; Adjutant General 1,500; Reporter of Decisions in the Supreme Court 1,000. Councillors, Senators, and Representatives, two dollars for each day's attendance, and two dollars for every ten miles travel. President of the Senate and Speaker of the House four dollars for each day's attendance.

Most excellent news for the members of Congress.—It is stated in the *Greensburg* (Westmoreland Co. Pennsylvania,) Gazette, that a Mr. Robins and Son, left Hemphield last week, with a drove of five hundred turkeys, destined for the Washington City market; now let the revolutionary soldiers stand by with their petitions for the afternoon sessions.—These turkeys will be of as much service to our capitol, as were the geese to that of ancient Rome.—If they should happen to save it from burning, it will be more than the geese have been able to do lately. *U. S. Gazette.*

There is now living in Georgia, not 80 miles from Savannah, a lady in the 83d year of her age, who has descendants in being amounting to the astonishing number of *one hundred and seventy-seven*. She is extremely active, attends personally to her domestic concerns, and rides on horseback with ease round her neighborhood to the extent of 3 or 4 miles. *Savannah Republican.*

Manufacture of glass ware.—A friend has furnished us with the following statement of the amount in value of the glass ware, flint and window, manufactured weekly and yearly by the manufactories specified. It may be interesting to some of our readers, and certainly is not a valueless item to those interested in the manufactures of the country. The glass manufactured in this state maintains, we believe, as good a character as most kinds of the imported; and is generally in use, throughout the states.

The manufactories named are the largest in this part of the country at least, if not larger than most others in the United States. In Pittsburgh, Penn. there are several glass houses, and if we recollect rightly, the most extensive manufactures only about \$160,000 worth annually—about equal to the establishment at South Boston, which is second in this quarter only to that at Lechmore Point. This latter, it will be seen below, manu-

factures above \$200,000 worth, and we presume is the most extensive in the country.

New England Glass Company.		
	Per week.	Per year.
Flint glass,	\$2,500	\$130,000
Crown do.	1,500	78,000
208,000		
South-Boston Glass Company.		
Flint glass,	\$1,300	\$62,000
Crown do.	2,000	104,000
166,400		
Essex street, Boston, Company.		
Crown glass	1,500	78,000
		\$8,700
		\$452,400

There are in this state several other glass manufactories of less extent than the above. Those are all of them within about a mile of State street.—Of those in the interior we have but little information. The Flint Glass Company at Sandwich, makes annually about \$64,000 worth; the Phenix flint glass company, \$18,200; the Chelmsford crown glass, \$31,200. *Bost. Statesman.*

AMERICAN LITERATURE.—Mr. Miller, the publisher of American works in London, has written to a gentleman in New-York, stating that the first volume of Mr. Cooper's new novel had been received and put to press, and that he is waiting impatiently for more copy. This work will have a widely extended circulation, both in this country and in England. Mr. Miller, in the same letter, acknowledges the receipt of a "History of the United States," which he immediately put to press, and is sanguine that there will be a considerable demand for it. This work is, at present, not generally known; its history is briefly this. At a meeting of the American Academy of Languages and Belles Lettres in the city of New-York in 1820, a resolution was passed, offering a premium of four hundred dollars and a gold medal to the American citizen who should, within two years, produce the best written history of the United States, and which, with such history, should contain a suitable exposition of the situation, character and interests, absolute and relative, of the American republic; calculated for a class book in academies and schools. Four books were offered by different authors, and the premium for the best history was awarded to the honorable Salma Hale, of Keene. This book has been published in New-York.

MARRIED.

In Marion District, S. C. on the 18th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kerton, JOHN McRAE, Esq. Postmaster, Fayetteville, to Miss MARY ANN SHACKLEFORD, daughter of John Shackelford, Esq.

BELL INN.

HIRAM A. McADAMS

RETURNS his unfeigned thanks to his friends and customers for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

He takes this method of informing the public, that he has removed to that well known house, at the corner of Broad and York streets, formerly occupied as an Inn by Welsh and Smith.

His house has undergone a thorough repair, where he is now ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

His stables are well supplied with provender, and attended by careful and honest hostlers. Camden, Jan. 28, 1826. 371

Notice.

THE notes and accounts due to the firm of Jennings & Thompson, and which was managed by P. Thompson, are now the property of Edm'd. Jennings. All persons who are in arrears with that house, are therefore directed to pay all such notes and accounts to E. Jennings, in as much as they have mutually dissolved their business.

EDM'D. JENNINGS, PEARSALL THOMPSON. Charlotte, Nov. 20, 1825. 472

Notice.

ALL persons in debt to me, by note or book account, for articles purchased of P. Thompson, are informed that I have placed all demands due me in the hands of my lawful agent, Dr. D. M. Dunlap, who is instructed to sue for the same indiscriminately, unless paid very soon. It is well known to persons who purchased from Mr. Thompson, that the credit which he gave was a mere nominal credit; that whenever he called for their accounts, they were to discharge them. Hope all will pay off their accounts. None of you stays.

Jan. 25, 1826. 472 E. JENNINGS.

Notice.

I HAVE put into the hands of Washington Morrison, Attorney at Law, for collection, all my notes, accounts and receipts, for settlement. H. S. KIMBLE. Jan. 30, 1826. 371

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a tract of good Land, containing about 126 acres, well timbered, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, &c. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, or to John Henderson, sen. living near the premises.

Feb. 1, 1826. 2170 WM. H. SMITH.

N. B. If the above tract be not sold previously at private sale, it will be disposed of at Public Auction, for cash, on Tuesday, the 28th day of February instant.

Watch & Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has commenced the above business in this place, next door north of Mr. Harris' store, where clocks and watches will be repaired on the shortest notice, and warranted well done. HIRAM PARKER. Charlotte, Feb. 4, 1826. 371

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26.—Cotton, sales 11 a 11 1/2; Bacon a 7 1/2; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 20 a 21; Corn, 70 a 75; Flour, super, 5 1/2; Flaxseed, 90; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 2 1/2 a 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 11 a 12; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; Turk's Island, 75 a 80; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4 1/2 a 5 1/2; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42 1/2.

Cherow, Jan. 24.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 00 a 45—Peach, 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, 00 a 11 1/2; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 50 a 62; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) \$8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a \$1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's Island, 90 a 95; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 25; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Camden, Jan. 28.—Cotton, 11 a 11 1/2; corn, 96; bacon, 9 a 10; whiskey, 40 a 45; brandy, peach, 45 a 50; apple do. 40 a 42; sugar, brown, 11 a 14—loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 21 a 25; molasses, 62 1/2; iron, Swedish, 6 1/2 a 7—upper country, 5 1/2 a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 50 a 7 50.

Charleston, Jan. 23.—Cotton, 12 1/2 a 13; corn, 75 a 80; bacon, 6 a 7; apple brandy, 37 a 38; whiskey, 30 a 32; beeswax, 32; iron, 4 1/2 a 4 1/2; coffee, prime green, 18 a 19, inf. to good, 14 a 17; sugar, brown, 10 a 10 1/2, muscovado, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 45 a 60, Turk's Island, 50 a 60; molasses, 40.

The Subscribers,

GRATEFUL for the patronage they have received in their vocation, respectfully invite the public generally, to a Concert to be held at Hopewell Church, Mecklenburg county, on Friday, the 17th February; which will be succeeded by two orations, one on the science of Music, by Alexander Caldwell and Dr. Davidson; the other on American Literature; and will be accompanied with the usual religious solemnities, by Pastor Williamson. H. B. PHILLIPS, DAN'L GILLESPIE.

January 31, 1826. 1w

Education.

THE subscribers having engaged Mr. M. O'Reilly to take charge of a School, beg leave to inform those who may be disposed to educate their children, that a school will be opened on the first of March; boarding can be had on reasonable terms, and a few scholars taken in. Mr. O'Reilly is highly recommended for moral character, and as being well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages; and we feel confident will give satisfaction to such as may entrust their children to his charge. The situation is healthy, being within one mile and a half of Beattie's Ford, and within three miles of the Catawba Springs in Lincoln county. ROBERT ABERNATHY, ALFRED M. BURTON, ROBERT H. BURTON.

Feb. 1, 1826. 371

\$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a negro woman named NANCY, about 20 years of age, remarkably likely, and of a pleasant expression of countenance—usually looks down, and when she raises her eyes, they have rather a white appearance. Her voice is mild, and I think her nose is a little aquiline. I have strong reason to believe the said woman was taken up about four miles above Charlotte, on or about the first of last November, since which I have heard nothing of her. The woman was of good character, and was enticed away by her husband; and I have no doubt when they were separated near Charlotte, that she would have given herself up or been taken and told to whom she belonged—which makes me believe she is concealed or stolen. Any person who will prosecute the thief to conviction, and give me information where my woman is, will be entitled to the above reward, or to twenty dollars, for giving me information where I may get my woman. WILLIAM McWILLIE. Camden, Jan. 27, 1826. 373r

Bank of Newbern,

CHARLOTTE BRANCH.

NOTICE.

JAMES M. HUTCHISON, Esq. is appointed Bank Attorney. Those persons who have Bonds in Bank, are requested to be punctual in their renewals, as no indulgence can be given hereafter. Renewals will be allowed as heretofore, on payment of one-tenth part of the principal and interest, in any of the North-Carolina Bank notes; or one-twentieth part of the principal and interest, in South-Carolina notes. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient to remind our customers of the necessity of being punctual in their renewals.

By order of the Board of Directors, WM. DAVISON, Cash'r. Jan. 27, 1826. 371r

Notice.

THE subscriber informs those who are indebted to him, that he will attend at the next February court, in Charlotte, for the purpose of making settlements; and he hopes that all those who are indebted to him individually, or to the association of McKenzie & Caldwell, will avail themselves of this notice, as a further indulgence ought not to be expected. My books and papers are in the hands of Dr. D. T. Caldwell, with whom settlements can at any time be made. ROBERT M'KENZIE. Charlotte, Jan. 27, 1826. 472

For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, on Wednesday of next February court, if not sold at private sale before, three hundred and thirty-six acres of

Valuable Land,

and well timbered, on both sides of the Beattie's Ford road, three miles and a quarter from Charlotte, with an elegant situation to build on, and a good spring, both near the road and near the centre of the largest body of good land, and lies as well as any in that section of the county. ZENAS ALEXANDER. Jan. 21, 1826. 472

Deeds for sale, at this Office.