

No Washington papers, with the exception of a solitary Intelligencer, were received by the last mail, and only one or two papers, of any description, north of Raleigh.

The Legislature.—This body probably closed its labors on Tuesday last. The session has been protracted to an unusual length; and although but few acts of general importance, have been passed, yet much mischief has been prevented. The project of a Bank of the State, has been defeated—Internal Improvements, notwithstanding the blow aimed at them by the Governor, have been sustained; and the proposition to "drain the state," has been permitted to sink unhonored into oblivion. If the good, therefore, which has been done, be mostly of a negative kind, our representatives are not the less entitled to the approbation of their constituents; for if circumstances prevented their consummating any measure of great public good, yet credit is due them for defeating projects fraught with evil.

The subject of Public Education has doubtless been laid over to the next session; it has, however, been brought before the public in such a way as to excite attention and elicit discussion. It is probable, therefore, that by next winter, public opinion will have been so well ascertained, either for or against the system, that the legislature can act on it understandingly and definitively. That the plan proposed and published, will be generally approved, can hardly be expected: it will be misrepresented, as it already has been; and various circumstances will combine to stir up against it a formidable opposition: it is to be hoped, however, that its merits and defects will be fully discussed in the newspapers, so that whatever may be the public decision, it will not be the effect of rashness and prejudice.

Another important subject brought before the legislature, is the bill to establish a Medical Board in this state; but having to encounter strong prejudices, it will most likely be permitted to sleep quietly on the Speaker's table until the next session.

The appointment of Rufus King, as Minister to Great Britain, has been confirmed by the Senate, without a division. This will be disagreeable intelligence to some, who flattered themselves with the hope, that the administration would encounter a powerful opposition in the Senate. The paper shots of the Enquirer can now be directed to some other object; at the same time, he can continue to sound the alarm in his "Crisis," and prophesy evil to the country, because the "sceptre has departed from Judah," and Virginia influence is no longer in the ascendant.

The editor of the Carolinian deems it a just subject of complaint, that none of the fraternity of printers in this state have been honored with a seat in the legislature. He thinks that a "few printers in the Assembly, or even one," would do the state some service, and that thus "order and harmony might be restored to our councils"—agreeing with our brother editor in the premises, only remarking, en passant, that printers are not generally considered very great promoters of harmony, out of our public councils, whatever they may be in, we would respectfully recommend him to the borough of Salisbury at the next election, confidently trusting, that the electors will gladly seize the opportunity of conferring merited honor on the fraternity of printers in this state, in the elevation of their worthy brother.

Mr. Kean made his appearance on the Boston stage on Wednesday, the 21st ult. but was neither permitted to make his proffered apology nor to "play his part." He attempted twice to be heard, but in vain; and the disposition manifested by the audience was so alarming, that he fled from the house, and left the town the same evening. After this, a scene of uproar and confusion, beggaring all descrip-

tion, ensued—the mob outside made a forcible entry—the lights were put out—the chandeliers broken—the benches uprooted—the windows smashed—and a real set-to commenced in the dark. At length, those who first had possession of the theatre, perceiving the battle was going against them, decided on a retreat, which was effected, partly by leaping out at the windows, and the mob were left undisputed masters of the house. The riot at New-York was mere children's play compared with that at Boston.

The Supreme Court of North-Carolina convened in this city, on Monday last—all the Judges present. The following gentlemen obtained licenses to practice Law:

- In the Superior Courts. Edward G. Pasteur, Newbern. John Rains, do. Henry A. Martin, Stokes. K. B. Murchison, Moore. Samuel Silliman, Rowan. In the County Courts. Henry Giles, Rowan. Hugh Meenan, Salisbury. Washington Harris, Cabarrus. Wm. D. Pickett, Anson.

The bill altering the time of meeting of the General Assembly of this State, has passed both Houses and is therefore a law. In pursuance to the provisions of this bill, the next Legislature will meet on the last Monday of December, 1826, Christmas-day, and annually on the 2d Monday in January, thereafter.

In the House of Commons yesterday, the bill vesting the right of electing Sheriffs in the people, and the bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, were indefinitely postponed; and in the Senate, the bill confining the practice of the Attorney General to the Supreme Court and repealing the act creating the office of Solicitor General so as to appoint two Solicitors for the 3d and 4th Circuits, was indefinitely postponed.

The Legislature of Georgia adjourned on Thursday night last, after a laborious session of nearly seven weeks. During its session 136 acts were passed, many of them of an important and interesting nature. Among the most important are the act to lay off the State into Congressional Districts; the act creating a Board of Public Works and providing for the commencement of a system of Internal Improvement; the act authorising a Canal from the Savannah river to the Alabama; the act incorporating the Mexico Atlantic company; the act to lay out a Central Canal or Railway thro this state; the act extending the time to fortunate drawers in the Land Lotteries of 1818, 1819, and 1821; the act incorporating the Macon Bank; the act granting Banking privileges to the Fire and Marine Insurance company of Savannah; the act to regulate the licensing of physicians to practice physic in this state, &c. &c.

Kentucky.—From the seat of government of this state our dates are to the 7th of the month, at which time discord still prevailed between the two branches of the Legislature—the old Court party having a majority of about 24 in the House of Representatives, and the new Court a majority of 2 or 3 votes in the Senate. In the former body, by a still larger majority, resolutions have been adopted, cautioning and advising the Auditor and Treasurer of the State not to pay the salaries of the Judges of the new Court; also, expressing an opinion in favor of the power of the Judges of the old Court to coerce a restoration of the papers, records, and public property, taken from their old clerk by the clerk of the new Court; also, expressing the opinion that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Representatives, ought all to resign their offices at the close of the present session, and that they be invited to do so. A state of great exasperation of the two parties, one against another, appears to exist at Frankfort.

Indiana.—When the French first visited this country, it was inhabited by various tribes of Indians, who, divided among themselves by petty animosities, were unable to oppose the settlements of the new comers. The principal tribes were the Kickapoos, the Piankeshaws, the Musketars, and Onitanos, whose warriors amounted to upwards of 1200. It is said that the country lying between the Mississippi and the Wabash, being claimed by the Indians of both these rivers, it was mutually agreed that it should become the prize of the victors in a pitched battle. The ground on which Fort Harrison now stands was chosen as the theatre of the combat—upwards 1000 warriors entered the lists on each side. They fought from the rising to the setting sun, when the Indians of the Wabash were declared conquerors, having 7 surviving, while the warriors of the Mississippi were reduced to 5. The bodies of the slain were collected and interred in the neighboring mounds. Such is the traditional account, no doubt embellished in

its progress downwards, of an engagement that appears, from other proofs, to have taken place in that vicinity, and to have resulted in the destruction of many human beings.

The Knoxville Register informs us that the Engineers which the General Government has sent into the State of Tennessee are delighted with the road from Knoxville to Calhoun, which they describe as presenting advantages equal, if not superior, to any in the world, for the construction of a road. Should they be as well satisfied with the other parts of the route, after they quit the limits of Tennessee, it is confidently expected that the great road will pass through that State.

Gen. William Barton, a citizen of this state, a valuable and intrepid officer of the Revolution, and commander of the expedition which captured Gen. Prescott on Rhode Island, after an absence of near fourteen years, most of which has been passed at Danville, Vt., where he has resided within the limits of the jail, being imprisoned for debt, has been released by the munificence of Lafayette, and returned to this town on Friday last. Lafayette is said to have remitted the sum necessary for his discharge after embarking on board the Brandywine, to the Adjutant General of Vermont.

Culpable Carelessness.—A family in Belfast, Me. were lately accidentally poisoned with arsenic and but for the presence of necessary antidotes, would probably all have died. It appears the mother had prepared arsenic with flour to poison rats, and placed the saucer containing it upon a shelf, whence it was taken the next morning by the house keeper, as pure flour, and put in butter melted for toast, of which the family partook.

Parties.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser, remarking upon the exertions of some presses to keep up political parties, because, "there must be always two sides," says—"By 'two sides,' we must suppose is meant 'a right side' and a 'wrong side.'" The Commercial is mistaken. The meaning is, an in-side and an out-side.—Ball. Pat.

"Two pence for my cresses," cried a little boy in the streets of Philadelphia, one day—he is now an eminent merchant, and worth millions of pence. "La! pa. how mean it looks to see that little boy crying cresses for two pence"—that person died a poor creature in jail. Learn this lesson. Two pence is but the beginning of shillings, of fortune—fortune of ease and luxury. Look well then to your two pences, and fear not. But neglect them, and they neglect you—they come not like the physician, in the hour of adversity, but when the sun is up, and the day of health lasts.

DIED, Near Charlotte, on Wednesday morning last, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, about 40 years of age. How truly is it remarked by one of the ancient poets, that "life is but the dream of a shadow, a sublime image, and which paints with a single stroke all the nothingness of man."

On the 27th ult. at the seat of Dr. John Scott, about 3 miles from Salisbury, Mrs. ELIZA SCOTT, wife of the Doctor, in the 27th year of her age. Mrs. Scott was an amiable and highly esteemed woman—as much and as deservedly so, as any lady in the county. She has left a kind and affectionate husband, two small children, and an extensive circle of relatives and friends, to deplore her premature decease.

In Surry county, on the 18th of Nov. the Rev. James Parks, aged 38 years and 9 months, who had been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 41 years. He left a wife and nine children to deplore his loss.—Carolinian.

Notice. WILL be sold, on Thursday, the 19th day of this month, at the late residence of John Kendrick, Esq. deceased, a number of valuable Negroes, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Bacon, one Wagon and gears, one Gig and harness, and a large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Corn and Fodder, and a number of articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. J. SMITH, Executor of John Kendrick, deceased.

Notice. ON Friday, the 27th day of January, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, 9 miles south of Charlotte, between Mason's Ferry road and the Old Nation road, my Plantation, consisting of one hundred and forty acres of valuable land; together with my whole stock of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Fodder, farming utensils; also, valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. HENRY MARKS.

Look Sharp! ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to call immediately and make payment. DAVID PARKS. December 24, 1825.

Deeds for Sale at this Office.

THE MARKET. Fayetteville, Dec. 29.—Cotton, sales 12 1/2 a 00 Bacon a 7 1/2; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 21 a 22; Corn, 65 a 70; Flour, super, 5 1/2 Flaxseed, 90; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 50; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 12 a 14; Salt, Liverpool, 100, Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 80; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42 1/2.

Charms, Dec. 27.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 30 a 45—Peach, 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, nominal, 12 1/2 a 13; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 45 a 50; 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, 80 a 90—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

REMARKS. During the last week, considerable Cotton was brought to market, and sold readily at 12 1/2 to 13 cents—two Tow Boats of the Charleston, have arrived with full freight, and will leave in a day or two with full cargoes of Cotton.

Charleston, Dec. 26.—Cotton, 13 1/2 a 14 1/2; corn, 67 a 69; bacon, 6 a 6 1/2; apple brandy, 36 a 38; whiskey, 28 a 30; beeswax, 31 a 32; iron, 4 1/2 a 4 3/4; coffee, prime green, 19 a 20, inf. to good, 14 a 17; sugar, brown, 10 1/2 a 11, muscovado, 10 a 11, loaf do. 18 a 21; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 45 a 50, Turk's Island, 50 a 60; molasses, 40.

REMARKS. Cottons.—We repeat our quotations in our last of Upland Cottons, 13 1/2 a 14 1/2 cts. Sales are effected within this range, nearly as fast as it arrives at market; and for very superior lots, 15 cents can be obtained. The demand, however, did not appear to be quite so good at the close of the week. In Long Staple Cottons, little or nothing has as yet been done—some few sales of Maines have been made at 30 a 32 cts.; but in the finer descriptions, no transactions calculated to establish prices, have taken place.

GROCERIES, &c.—Business has been very dull for some days, and no improvement can be expected until after the holidays. Sugars and Coffee remain about the same as last week—some of the new crop is beginning to come forward. The market is entirely bare of Molasses; a few hds. brought coastwise, sold for 40 cts. Liverpool coarse Salt sold on Saturday at 45 cents; Turks-Island do. at 50. Whiskey has improved a little; other spirits are without change.

Notice. WILL be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, HORSES, CATTLE, one Wagon, and other articles, too tedious to mention. Also, at the same time and place, will be hired until the first day of January next, 12 or 15 Negroes, consisting of men, women and boys. Credit will be given and security required. GEORGE GRAHAM. January 5, 1826.

Notice. To the citizens of Mecklenburg County. THIS is to inform you, that all those who have not paid their tax for the year 1824, are requested to come forward and make settlements before the February Court, with the respective officers appointed to receive the tax in the different sections of the county, as the situation of our County Claims will not admit of farther indulgence. Those who fail to comply with the above request, will indiscriminately have to pay their tax with cost. JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff. January 7, 1826.

Letters REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincoln, N. C. some of which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if they are not taken out before the 1st of April next.

Abernathy Jacob, Henkle David, Rev. Hamah John, Helderman Caleb, Haxn Jacob, Haxstutler Henry, Hullet Samuel, Howard Joseph, Brem Jacob, 2 Burns Jacob, Bennet Abram, Bungee Nancy, Bays Spruce, Bell John, Blackwood John, Brage William, Baker Mary, Blaylock William, Carson Eleazer, Cashon James, Carpenter Christopher, Clark Owen, Caldwell Samuel, Clark Jetha, Dameron Elizabeth, Deinger Henry, Egan James E., Foster Willis, 2 Ferguson Thomas, Ferguson Ann, Floungin Philip, Ford John, Farewell James, Fisher William, Goodson John, Goodright Jacob, Gingles Milton, Gladin Joseph, Jones Michal John, Jacobs Elisha, Keer Thomas, Knox John, Lutz Jacob, Lutz David, Mahar John, Neidton William, Parkef Asa, Rabb Judah, Rocket John, jr. Richards Felty, Rudisil Michael, Rudisil John, Stephens Andrew R. Shuford Jacob, Spratt Hugh, Thomas Samuel and Robert, Weer Joseph, Winsen George D., Warlick Lewis, Wilson Edwin, Willis Isaac.

For Sale. THE subscriber will sell his House and Lots, in the town of Charlotte, on accommodating terms. SAMUEL HENDERSON. Jan. 2, 1826.

Notice. THE subscriber, after indulging his debtors a length of time which he did not anticipate, and which they should not have expected, once more would remind them, that they must pay him by our next February court. Should they fail to do this, he will be under the necessity of resorting to means for collecting his debts, which will be alike discordant to his feelings and their convenience. He would remind the debtors of the late firm of Smith & Carson, that the goods were sold at cash prices, and prompt payment should be made. WM. SMITH.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 31, 1825.

- A. Oswald Alexander, Robert Kirkpatrick, Wm. A. Karr, George Kiker. L. Samuel F. Love, Robert Lindsay, J. Latter. M. Hugh M'Dowell, 3 John Montgomery, 2 James M'Culloch, Rev. Allen D. Metcalf. B. John Bailey, John Black, Mr. Bostwick, Upton Biram, John C. Barr, John W. Brown, Joseph Blackwood, Richard Boyles, Robert H. Burton, Rev. Archibald Brown, William Bl'ke, Allen Baldwin 2, Wm. T. Blackstock, James A. Black. C. David Chambers, Job Canon, James Callis, James Calder, David Crenshaw, John Cagle, Andrew Clark, Campbell, Dunkin & Alexander Clendinning, Jesse Clark. D. Col. Davidson, 2 Andrew Dunn, James Dinkins, 4 Eliza Davis, James Dorety, Walker Davis, William Darnell, Doct. Dunlap. E. Robert Erwin, Ezekiel Elms, 2 Stephen Emerson. F. Joseph Flinn, Doct. Fox, David Flanikin, 2 Isaac Fraser, William Flinn, 2 Samuel Frink, James R. Foster, Wm. & Eli Forrester. G. George Graham, Samuel Graham, Aaron Gilliland. H. Jacob Hill, 2 Whitton Hill, David Harry, Jacob Helms, William Hunter, 2 William Hall, Rederick Hardin, Reuben Hood, sen. Levi Henderson, Thomas Hannoday, David Harry, Henry Hewer, John Hipp, Mrs. S. Horton, John W. Herron, William Hutchison. J. William Janison, Charlotte Journal. K. Mrs. Matilda King, Marcus T. C. Kennedy, [2 George Wilson. L. Margaret Skelly, Robert Sloan, Thomas B. Smith, John Stitt, 3 Richard Singleton, Barly Ship, John Smith, Edmond Stitt, Doct. William Smith 6th, John Smith, William A. Shelby, John Spears, Jos. R. Sample, James Spratt, John M. Slaughter, Adam Springs. T. Mrs. Jane Trotter, James Todd, John M. Thomas, Mr. Templeton, J. G. Torrance. W. James Wilson, 4 Thomas Wilson, Matthew Wallace, John Whitesides, Whittleton Wiggins, William Wilson, 2 Jonathan Williams, William Warwick, John Williamson, [2 George Wilson. 150—3166 WM. SMITH, P. M.

North-Carolina Telegraph. THE Editor of the North-Carolina Telegraph gives information to all concerned, that he expects the publication of his paper to commence the first week in January next. Those persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns of subscribers' names, at the farthest, by the 15th of December. Papers directed to the Post-Office in Fayetteville, by private conveyance or by mail, will be duly attended to. The Editor would do injustice to his own feelings not to express his warmest gratitude, for the liberal encouragement he has already received. If any thing were wanting to confirm his conviction of the necessity and importance of such a publication, the patronage he has received from all classes of society and from every part of the State would certainly do it. It is hoped that all who wish to possess the paper from its commencement will immediately send in their names, either by giving them to those who have proposals, or by leaving them with any Post-Master who will forward them.—The present expectation is, to publish in pamphlet form, containing 16 pages a week, making a volume of 832 pages a year; so that those who take the work from its commencement, may file away for future usefulness a greater mass of religious, political, and literary intelligence than can, perhaps, be collected in any other way, with so little expense. Ministers of the Gospel throughout the State are requested to make known to their congregations the anticipated commencement of this paper, and to encourage all who wish to subscribe to it without delay. It is believed that if those who have already taken a deep interest in this object were positively to exert their influence a little further, that a subscription sufficiently large would be obtained to ensure the continuance of a Journal so much needed. Upon this influence the Editor confidently calculates, and promises his best exertions to meet the public expectation. Fayetteville, Nov. 23.

Delivery Bonds, For sale, at the Office of the Journal.