

ner as to indicate immediate and extensive resources.

In London, however, the case has been lamentably different. On Monday morning, the very extensive banking house of Sir Peter Pole, Thornton and Co. suspended its payments. They were the London correspondents, it is stated, of not less than forty-seven country banks; and the effect of their failure, on a large proportion of these, remains yet to be seen. On Tuesday, the high & respectable firm of Messrs. Williams, Williams & Burgess, most unexpectedly failed. With this house fourteen or fifteen country bankers kept their accounts, some at least of whom it is to be feared must give way. The bank of Sir Claude Scott and Co. at the west end of the town, which was in some degree connected with Messrs. Williams's, also suspended its payments on Tuesday.—The morning of Wednesday, opened with fresh disasters. The houses of Messrs. Everett, Walker, Maltex, Ellis and Co. and of Messrs. Syles, Snaith and Co. both stopped. Twelve country bankers drew on the former establishment, and two, we believe, on the latter.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The politeness of the consignee of the ship *Xenophon*, from London, has enabled us to give our readers extracts from the papers of that city to the 24th December. The most important political event which they announce, and it is an important one, is the death of the Emperor of Russia, who died at Taganrog, in the Crimea, on the 1st of Dec. with an inflammatory sore throat. He appointed his eldest brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, his successor. A thousand rumors are afloat in Europe as to the cause which led to the death of this sovereign; and the vulgar, who are so apt to treat royalty as more than man, as usual, will not let royalty die by the ordinary diseases of man. Poison, and this and that violent means are talked of; as if a monarch could not leave this life in the common way that Heaven directs that all, high and low, shall in various ways make their exit.

It must be admitted that the decease of this monarch, at the present, is a very serious misfortune to Europe. We have not time to go further than to call the attention of our readers to the state of Greece—to the weight of character which ALEXANDER had acquired all over Europe—to the influence of his councils—and looking at these every one must see that the removal of such a head as ALEXANDER was of the Russian Empire, must powerfully affect the whole continent of Europe.

Charleston Mercury.

Upper Canada.—The Quebec Mercury, after bestowing praise upon the inhabitants of lower Canada, for their attachment to the parent state, says, "It is with pain we have beheld an intemperate effusion of a widely different feeling in the Province of Upper Canada, and we more deeply deplore the source whence it originated; not that we dread any imminent danger from the vapouring of such spirits, but that we regret to find emigrants of a superior class, and the sons of emigrants, who held, with honor, high situations in the legislature of that Province, giving their support to anti-British feeling.

The charge against the members is, that being at a theatre at York, Upper Canada, a member of the Legislature, born in Great-Britain, desired the music to play "Hail Columbia;" but it appears the fiddlers did not know the tune; when another member, the son of an emigrant, called for "Yankee Doodle," which was struck up, when the members' party instantly arose, uncovered, calling at the same time to the audience to imitate their example!!!

But, says the Mercury, 'there is a tail hanging to this, which equally tends to show that the *daring spirit* of those heroes is not difficult to check. The emigrant's son, in the heat of his loyalty to our neighbours, attempted to take off the hat of Mr. Van Koughnet, while the aforesaid tune was playing, which Mr. V. resented, by collaring the 'Radical,' who hereupon begged pardon."

If the calling for 'Hail Columbia,' and 'Yankee Doodle,' had been, says the Mercury, an after-dinner frolic, it was sufficiently indecent and degrading to the character and rank of the men engaged in it; but, if, as we have reason to believe, it was perpetrated in cool blood, the *malus animus* which is apparent, is, we are convinced, so foreign to the feelings of their constituents, that we cannot think they will, at any future period, entrust such precious guardians with the care of their liberties and privileges as British subjects.

Mr. Fothergill has been dismissed from the office of King's printer in Upper Canada, on account of his opposition to the views of the present administration.

This colony is not quite as tranquil and liberal as Lower Canada. On a bill before the Assembly, to extend to the Americans certain privileges, Mr. Rolph made an animated speech, but in answer to it, one of the members, Mr. Jonas Jones, said—"Mr. Rolph's language is foul, infamous, and scandalous; he (Mr. Rolph) has a vile and democratic heart, and ought to be sent out of the country."

Alb. D. Adv.

The Journal. CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1826.

But few northern papers were received by last mail, and no letters north of Raleigh.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, at our last dates, had not come to a decision on the nomination of Ministers to attend the Congress at Panama. We have no idea of the strength of the opposition in that body, to this mission, and can form no calculation as to the result. It is to be regretted, however, if the mission be determined on, that a decision should be so long delayed; for this is a business of that peculiar character, which if done at all, should be done quickly. A tardy acceptance of the invitation of the South-American Governments, may injuriously affect our influence in the proposed Congress.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution calling on the President for information concerning the *Panama Mission*, produced a long debate, which, instead of being confined to the simple question before the House, was permitted to extend to the merits of the mission itself. But the most singular part of the debate, was the discussion of the question, whether, in calling on the President for the information desired, the usual courtesy, in such cases, should be observed! Mr. Forsyth contended, that the House had a right to compel the President to give information, and to send its Sergeant at Arms to him and take it! This is novel doctrine; and the honorable gentleman who delivered it, must have studied in the same school with Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia, who last year favored the world with some entirely new views of the constitution of the United States.

The House finally decided, by a vote of 124 to 40, that in calling on the President for the wished-for information, the usual courtesy should be observed in the resolution.

The death of the Emperor of Russia is an important event, at least to Europe; but what effect it will have on the political affairs of that quarter of the globe, must at present be matter of conjecture. He was the head of the Holy Alliance, and in fact, almost the arbiter of Europe. His character was a compound of artfulness and hypocrisy—and the faithful record of history will show, that he was neither good nor great.

To cloak his designs, he put on the mantle of piety—he pretended to be converted, and became the patron of Missionary and Bible Societies;—he was consequently regarded by many as a royal saint, and numerous were the eulogiums, both in Europe and this country, pronounced on his character. But latterly, he had thrown off the mask, because it was no longer needed to further his designs; his hypocrisy was unveiled, to the amazement of the credulous who had been deceived by it; and from being the patron of Bible and Missionary Societies, he became their open and avowed enemy, and suppressed them throughout his empire.

But the curtain has closed on his career—in the midst of his projects to banish light from the world, and rivet the chains of ignorance and despotism on the nations around him, he has been suddenly "Cut off, even in the blossoms of his sin," and summoned to a world,

"Where violence shall never lift the sword, Nor cunning justify the proud man's wrong, Leaving the poor no remedy but tears."

The Emperor of Russia having no issue, the Grand Duke Constantine, now Viceroy of Poland, succeeds to the throne. He is about 47 years of age; and his character has never been represented in a favorable light. His temper is said to be despotic, and his disposition cruel. Nothing favorable to human liberty and happiness can be expected from his reign.

The conductor of the *Pee Dee Gazette* can indulge in as many "scams" as he pleases, in regard to the editor of this paper; and if it will be any satisfaction to him, we can inform him that so far, they have no foundation in fact.

As to the solitary error pointed out, we may remark that the word *nominal*, was copied from the *Gazette* when the quotations were first made; but through the inattention of those who correct the prices weekly, it was not subsequently expunged. This error, however, could have been of no great consequence, if it be true, as we have heard more than once remarked, that the prices in the *Gazette* are only *nominal*—in other words, not to be relied on.

It is said, that a son of Bolivar, and a son of Prince Murat, will become students at the ensuing term at the Virginia University.

Convention.—The question of taking the sense of the people on a convention was settled yesterday in the house of delegates, on the question to engross the bill, by a vote of 101 to 94! Thus a majority of seven in the house of delegates, undertake to withhold from the freeholders of the state, those facilities of expressing and collecting public opinion on a question of the deepest interest, which more than 12000 freeholders have requested to have given them. Three important circumstances ought to be borne in mind—1. That the constitution contains no provision by which it can be amended. 2. That it is only by legislative facility, that a convention can ever be organized without violence and possibly blood-shed. 3. That this bill did not propose to call a convention, but simply to leave it to the freeholders, those who now have the power, to say if they would call a convention, or no. If these facts are adverted to, we think the decision yesterday, will strike the whole country with just and indignant surprise. It is not the friends of a convention only, who have cause to complain—the whole body of freeholders, are aggrieved and treated with indignity. They are literally told by that body, who are no more than the breath of their nostrils, who are breathed in and out of political existence at their pleasure, that they, the owners of the soil, the lords of the country, the masters of the government, and the agents who administer it, are not to be trusted with a question which concerns them only! The foes of a convention endeavor to elude this conclusion, but it is inevitable—for if they were willing to trust the freeholders with the question, why withhold it from them?

The only debate that occurred, was on a proposition made by Mr. Dromgoole, to strike out the word *large* in the preamble, (whereas it has been represented to this legislature, that a large portion of the people desire the call of a convention, &c.) The majority, in that spirit of dogmatism which so often characterizes majorities, determined by the erasure of the term *large*, that a large portion of the people of the commonwealth were not in favor of a convention! More than 43 counties, and those the largest in the commonwealth, voted for calling a convention, and yet a large portion of the people are not for the measure! We never expected to see the legislature of Virginia resort to special pleading in a great question of legislation, or to assert as a legislature, what was neither true in fact, nor what any individual member would probably seriously maintain as true as an individual. If 47 counties, containing a majority of the whole population of the state, with considerable minorities all over the state, do not constitute "a large portion" of the people, we should be happy to know what proportion short of the whole, would be considered a large portion.

We do not desire to be considered disturbers of the public peace, or as continuing the agitation of a settled question. We can never consider this question settled, until the freeholders at least, are allowed to express an opinion on it. We are done with it for the present, but we hope those parts of the state most interested, will continue to pursue the political equality which they have a right to enjoy, with firmness and perseverance. The question seems infinitely more important now than ever—for if at first its expediency was doubtful, the liberal course of its enemies, by refusing to leave it to the arbitrament of the public, has given its friends the right of complaining both of former inequality and of recent injustice. Rich. Whig.

FORTIFICATIONS.—The bill making appropriations for fortifications, makes slow progress in Congress. It is opposed on two principal grounds. First, on account of the increased amount proposed to be appropriated; secondly, the doubtful utility of such modes, or kinds, of defence. To these objections, it may be replied, (in the interrogative style, however;) What was the cause of many of our disasters in the late war? The want of fortifications, and attention to the injunction, "in time of peace prepare for war." What was the most efficient protector of Baltimore, at the attack by General Ross and the British fleet? Had Fort McHenry not existed, what power could have prevented the enemy from marching into Baltimore? What other power, or kind of defence, than the line of fortifications from the Hook to the city, could ever have kept the British from entering the harbor of New York, and thence from lining the shores of the North and East Rivers with hostile troops? We have the means and the opportunity, of avoiding the unprepared state with which we entered into the late war, and let us improve them. Let not a factious opposition have it in their power again to accuse us of declaring war without the means of prosecuting it. By the bye, would not the opposers of this bill be the first to cry, "we are unprepared?" Bull. Patriot.

Influenza.—An efficacious remedy is used for the influenza, which is drinking very plentifully of barley water, sweetened with brown sugar, and strongly impregnated with acid, [viz: vinegar, lime or lemon juice,] and observing a strict diet.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 3.—Reiterated attempts to destroy the City by Fire, are continued almost nightly. On Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, fire was discovered to have been communicated in King-street, near to the corner of Wentworth-street, on the same lot, and within a few feet of the place in which a similar attempt had been made on the night of the 23d ult. The presence and vigilance of the Patrol, in this instance, alone saved us from an extensive conflagration.

FEB. 4.—About 15 minutes before 12 o'clock last evening, our citizens were again aroused by the ringing of the fire bells. It proved to have originated in the premises of Mr. Markey, in King-st.; it was immediately extinguished, without doing any damage.

The Stage from the West lately arrived at Caughnawaga, N. Y. and the passengers were very patiently waiting for the driver to open the door. As there were no indications of such a step, the passengers helped themselves out, and were astonished to find they had no driver, but that the horses had brought up regularly at the stage house. Presently a man rode up, who informed that he had found the driver in the road, three miles back, with both his legs broken and his thigh. He was not heard to fall off, perhaps owing to the noise of the stage on the frozen road. It thus appears that the horses kept the road for three miles, in a dark night, and at their usual pace. The recovery of the driver is considered doubtful.

The powder-mill of Mr. Garashee, near Wilmington, Del. blew up a few days ago. One black man and a number of horses were killed.

When Commodore Rogers was at Paros, seven Turkish widows, whose husbands had been killed at Corinth, were brought on board the North-Carolina, by the Greeks, for sale. The Commodore generously paid their ransom, gave them their liberty, and sent them to Smyrna.

A numerous meeting of the merchants of Baltimore, interested in claims on the French government, for spoiliations committed on their lawful commerce, was held on the 31st ult. and unanimously entered into resolutions to address a memorial to the President of the U. S. praying that a special embassy may be despatched to the court of France, to press such remonstrances on the injustice done to our merchants, as the interest of the claimants and the honor of the nation demand.

A new Library is about to be formed in Boston, for the purpose of advancing exclusively the sciences and the arts. Many of the most distinguished literary and scientific characters of that metropolis, have taken a very active part in the project. From this library are to be excluded all merely literary works, and those also of a miscellaneous character. Every author appertaining to science, and political economy, is to be procured, either from the presses of our own country or those of a foreign.

It appears by the report of the Treasurer, that the receipts into the Treasury of the state of New York during the year ending 30th November last, (including \$183,435 47 in the Treasury on the 30th Nov. 1824,) amounted to \$1,643,020. Balance in the Treasury, \$248,430 60. Of the receipts the following were the principal items—Canal Tolls, \$521,543 94; Salt Springs, 79,267; Auction duty, 286,952 38; State taxes, 116,449 59; Lotteries, 20,000; Taxes on incorporated companies, 18,242 89.

One hundred and twenty American vessels passed Ellsineur, from March 14, to Oct. 13, 1825. Of these fifty-eight were owned in Boston, twelve in Salem, (Mass.) Eighty of the whole number were owned in Massachusetts; and one hundred and six in the New-England States.

The following curious circumstance, is illustrative of the natural history of the Fox.

Not long since, a boy who was on the shore of a harbor in the District of Maine, saw a Fox go down under the Bank and cover himself in eel-grass, so that there was no part of him to be seen, when he swam off to a flock of Ducks of the variety, called Coots, that were in the harbor—Just as he reached the spot, the boy observed considerable commotion amongst them—and afterwards Reynard returned to the shore with one of them in his mouth. The lad stopped till he had killed the Coot, and then drove him away, and carried the bird home.

The Polite Butcher.—In the Bristol market, a lady, laying her hand upon a joint of veal, said, I think Mr. F. this veal is not quite so white as usual.—"Put on your glove, madam," replied the dealer, "and you will think differently." It may be needless to remark, that the veal was ordered home without another word of objection.—Eng. pag.

THE MARKET. Fayetteville, Feb. 8.—Cotton, sales 11 a 11; Bacon a 7; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 20 a 21; Corn, 80 a 90; Flour, super, 6; Flaxseed, 90; Lead, 10. 11; Shot, 2 a 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 50 a 60; Sugar, common to prime, 10 a 12; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 80; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Charle, Feb. 7.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 00 a 45—Peach, 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, 11 a 15; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, 00 a 100; Flour, super-fine, 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 0; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Camden, Feb. 11.—Cotton, 11 a 11; corn, \$1; bacon, 10 a 11; whiskey, 43 a 45; brandy, peach, 45 a 50; apple do. 45 a 50; sugar, brown, 11 a 14—loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a 60; iron, Swedish, 6 a 7—upper country, 5 a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 25 a 7.

Charleston, Feb. 3.—Cotton, 12 a 13; corn, 0 a 108; bacon, 0 a 7; apple brandy, 35 a 37; whiskey, 30 a 32; beeswax, 32; iron, 5 a 0; coffee, prime green, 18 a 19, inf. to good, 15 a 17; sugar, brown, 00 a 10, muscovado, 11 a 12, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 43 a 45, Turk's Island, 50 a 00; molasses, 32.

Artillerists—Attend!

WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, being the anniversary of the birth of our country's Saviour, GEORGE WASHINGTON, the members of the *Charlotte Lafayette Artillery Company* are ordered to parade, in front of the Arsenal, at 10 o'clock, A. M. completely equipped in winter uniform, and provided with twelve rounds blank cartridge. By order of the Captain, P. THOMPSON, O. Serg't. Feb. 14, 1826.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just completed opening a *Fresh Stock of Goods*, equal if not superior to any they have ever offered for sale. They are now prepared to furnish their customers with any article in their line; and respectfully invite them, and all others, to call and examine their goods, and hear their prices. KENDRICK & ABERNATHY. Charlotte, Feb. 17, 1826. 3173

You can make a minute of it, and I will call again.

I HAVE given indulgence from minutes to years, to those who stand indebted to me, and most earnestly solicit an immediate payment. E. M. BRONSON. Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1826. 3173

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, about the twenty-fifth of January last, my negro man JOE, of a slender make and not very black. He was once the property of Judge Lowry, and is to be lurking about somewhere in Mecklenburg county. Any person apprehending and delivering him to me, living in Lincoln county, near the mouth of South Fork, or securing him in jail, so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded by LEROY STOWE. Feb. 18, 1826. 3173r

Samuel Harris' Estate.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Harris, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment immediately; and all persons having demands against said Harris, are requested to present them within the legal time, to the executors. LAIRD H. HARRIS, JOHN GINGLES, JONATHAN HARRIS. N. B. Laird H. Harris will be ready to settle at all times. Feb. 7, 1826. 3172

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in Mecklenburg county, N. C. under the firm of Wilson & Davison, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. FRANCIS WILSON, THOMAS DAVISON. January 25, 1826. 3172

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. 3171

Constable's Sale.

A PLAIN neat Riding Chair, and a handsome plain Sulkey, will be sold on the Wednesday of February County Court, the property of J. G. Morse, executed to satisfy executions in favor of Thomas Alexander. A credit of six months will be given. Note, with approved security, will be required. WM. LUCKEY, Constable. 3172r

A mean Action.

A PERSON came to Port Republic Academy on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, and made it his business to write some very base language on several of the pupils' copy books, on one of which he wrote the following—"Mend your manner and you will mend your fender Under Adlehill." I will give a liberal compensation for an introduction to Mr. Adlehill. I want to know if he is a judge of good manners, or a man of fortune. He is not a man of good behaviour, or he would not have behaved in that manner. 3172 BURCH CHESHIRE, Teacher.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Structures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, P. D. M. Price, 25 cents.