

LEGISLATIVE.

The following items will show what were the last doing of the General Assembly of this State, at its recent session:

COMMONS.

Wednesday, Jan. 7. Mr. Eccles presented a resolution in favor of John MacRae, altering the time of repayment of a loan made to him by the State, one year longer. The resolution passed the House of Commons, but was rejected in the Senate. Mr. Eccles, from the committee of internal improvements, to whom was referred the petition of the Buncombe Turnpike company, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of said petition. Concluded in. The bill to provide for the final settlement of executors and administrators, was postponed indefinitely.

Thursday, Jan. 8. The bill allowing compensation to patrollers—the bill more effectually to punish persons who attempt to poison others—the bill to amend the practice of courts of equity; the bill for the purpose of collecting information relative to a penitentiary system and lunatic asylum—the bill regulating the appointment of clerks of county courts and county attorneys within this State—the bill to amend the 12th section of an act passed in 1811, supplementary to an act concerning the Supreme Court—the bill concerning Internal Improvements—and the resolution requesting the President to order a detachment of the U. S. corps of Engineers, to survey a route for a Railroad, were indefinitely postponed.

Friday, Jan. 9.—The engrossed bill to carry into effect a contract entered into by R. M. Saunders, commissioner on the part of the State, with certain Cherokee Indians, was rejected on its first reading—46 to 38.

Saturday, Jan. 10.—On motion of Mr. Wyche, the bill to carry into effect the contract entered into by R. M. Saunders with certain Cherokee Indians, was considered; when it passed its second reading, and was again rejected—46 to 43. A resolution of thanks to the Speaker for the manner in which he had presided was adopted, and the House adjourned sine die.

SENATE.

January 6th.—The bill to regulate the fees of clerks and sheriffs, was rejected. The bill to revive an act passed in 1826, to amend an act for the regulation of the town of Morganton in Burke county—the bill prescribing the manner in which bastard children shall be legitimated; the bill regarding guardian bonds to be made payable to the Governor, and the resolution directing in a particular manner, were indefinitely postponed.

Wednesday Jan. 7.—Mr. Reinhardt presented a bill to repeal an act passed in 1826, to repeal an act in 1820, to order the payment of fees to certain officers therein named, so far as respects the county of Lincoln.

Thursday Jan. 8.—Received from the House of Commons, a message proposing to appoint a select joint committee of three persons on the part of each House, immediately to confer upon the subject of the Finances of the State which was concurred in. Messrs Spaight, Davidson, and Thompson from the Senate, were named as this committee. The bill for the relief of Insolvent debtors under State prosecutions, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Meares.

Friday, Jan. 9.—Mr. Wellborn presented a bill for issuing \$50,000 in Treasury Notes; which was finally laid on the table, without day; as was also the bill to appropriate the notes of the several banks in this State. The bill to reserve a certain portion of defendant's lands from execution, was indefinitely postponed.

Saturday, Jan. 10.—The Senate met for the purpose of ratifying the bills which had been ordered to be enrolled, and, after adopting the usual resolution of thanks to the Speaker for the manner in which he had presided, adjourned sine die.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Dec. 31.—In Senate, no business of particular general interest was done this day. In the House, after presentation of petitions, reports from committees, and the receipt of communications from the Departments, the bill for the occupation of the Oregon territory was taken up, and occupied the attention of the house till its adjournment.

Monday, Jan. 5.—The Senate was engaged, with closed doors of course, nearly all day in the consideration of Executive business; divers petitions, memorials, reports of committees, &c. were received, and acted on, mostly of a local and private nature. In the House, a large number of petitions were presented; a communication

was received from the Secretary of the Treasury; and a long time was spent in consideration of the bill relative to the public lands in Tennessee.

Friday, Jan. 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Dickerson laid on the table a statement, showing when the national debt would be extinguished under the present system of paying it off, and the time it would take to discharge it under the system proposed in his bill for distributing a portion of the revenue of the Union, among the several States; a resolution of Mr. Chandler's was agreed to, looking to a continuation of the military road from Marsh-hill to the mouth of the Madawascow river, state of Maine—this will run through territory claimed by the British; the bill to allow an additional draw-back on sugar refined in the U. S. and exported, was passed; the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road was passed; Mr. Chandler's resolution for changing the law on the subject of Brevet commissions in the army, and abolishing the office of Maj. Gen. in the army, was agreed to; the senate adjourned to Monday.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

From the U. S. Telegraph. By the arrival at New York, of the Ships Columbia, from London, and the Charlemagne from Havre, English and French papers to the 1st of December from London, and the 30th November from Paris, have been received by the Editors of the papers in that city. The news furnished by these Ships, is nearly a month later than that by the late arrivals. U. S. Tel. Affairs of the East.—The story of 30,000 Turks being killed before Shumla, is not confirmed.

The Emperor Nicholas arrived at St. Petersburg on the 23th October, and was received with great parade.

The accounts from Constantinople, are to the 1st of November. The most active preparations were making for a rigorous prosecution of the war. Accounts from Alexandria mention, that 100,000 ardeles of corn had been purchased in Egypt, for the service of the Sultan, and were to be forwarded with all possible expedition to Constantinople. Owing to the blockade of the Dardanelles by the Russians, the corn was to be forwarded in transports to Smyrna.

The Circular of the Russia Admiral Hayden, announcing the blockade, is dated at Malta, October 15.

The son of Ibrahim Pacha has arrived in 1839.

Russia.—The Empress' Mother of Russia, died suddenly at St. Petersburg, in the beginning of November. Her influence over the Russian cabinet was said to be very great, and she was it is also said, in favor of peace. Some of the European Journals hint that she was poisoned.

The Czar arrived at St. Petersburg on the 23d Oct.

A letter from Frankford mentions the existence of a treaty of alliance between Russia and Prussia as no longer doubtful, and adds, that according to the stipulations of said treaty, 100,000 Prussians will enter the kingdom of Poland upon the first movement of the Polish army to proceed beyond the frontiers.

Russia and Sweden.—The Czar and Bernadotte have resolved to form a new convention of amity, &c. as soon as the treaty of Frederichsmund shall be made.

Greece.—The last Castle of the Morea, was evacuated by the Turks. But nothing is said of the return of the French troops—on the contrary, it was reported, the army was to be increased to 25,000.

Spain.—The fever still prevails at and near Gibraltar.

Portugal.—The usurper Miguel is by no means secure in his ill gotten power. Constitutional bands have been formed in various parts of his kingdom, and even within ten leagues of Lisbon. The country is in alarm, and so is the Cabinet of Don Miguel. A very large number of Portuguese merchants are said to be in prison at Madeira.

It seems too that Don Miguel is in bad health—he has a constant fever, vomits blood, and falls into spasms. He has been thrown, his thigh broken, and his ribs damaged.

From the Morea.—The first expedition of Turkish transports from the Morea, has reached Alexandria. In the Morea itself, all is quiet, with the exception of a few marauders who harass the straggling Frenchmen.

Egypt.—A vessel of 70 guns, built at Venice for the Pacha of Egypt, has sailed from that for Alexandria, accompanied by two sloops of war that came from Egypt to serve as a convoy to her.

PORTUGAL.

The Usurper Miguel has broken his thigh—the Portuguese Liberals perhaps regret that it was not his neck.

London, Nov. 26.....Despatches were received yesterday from Lisbon, dated the 15th inst. We regret to find that Don Miguel is much worse than the first accounts led us to expect. Several of his ribs are broken, the fracture of his thigh is a compound one and his body has been wounded by

the buckle of his belt which he wore round him; added to these wounds, he is afflicted with a spitting of blood. So that the visitations of Providence are manifold, and from the known infirm state of his constitution, serious apprehensions are entertained for his life.

U. S. Bank.—At an election held by the Stockholders of the United States Bank in Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the present year, viz: Nicholas Biddle, Thomas Cadwalader, Richard Willing, Ambrose White, Matthew L. Bayan, John Hemphill, Manuel Eyre, Paul Beck, Jr. Lewis Clamper, Thomas P. Gope, Alexander Henry, James C. Fisher, John Sargeant, John Potter of South Carolina, George Hoffman of Maryland, Rosewell L. Colt of Maryland, Robert Lenox of New York, William B. Astor of New York, Nathaniel Silsbee of Massachusetts.

And at a meeting on the evening of the 6th, N. Biddle, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President for the same period.

A large company of citizens of Harrisburgh and Dauphin county (Pennsylvania) partook of a sumptuous dinner in commemoration of the glorious 8th January, 1815. The following we find among the regular toasts:

The Memory of Mrs. Jackson—the amiable wife of the slandered hero: The grave now shrouds her mortal remains, but her virtues will shine in brilliant purity, when her unprincipled slanderers are lost to the memory of man.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette relates that a young man who was in torture from having thrust his hands twice into a bed of coals, experienced immediate relief from plunging them into a pot of tar. His hands healed free from scars. There is a famous burn salve made in Philadelphia, which heals without leaving a scar, one ingredient of which is believed to be tar.

From the Boston Statesman.

A few days since we mentioned a fact, that some distinguished federal gentlemen, Mr. H. G. O. is, and others had written to John Q. Adams, respecting his charge against the federal party of New England of a design to destroy the Union. Mr. Adams has written a long letter in reply, to substantiate his charge: The public curiosity will be much excited on this subject. We long to see the correspondence, and hear that it will soon be published.

Mail on fire.—On the arrival at Doylestown (Pennsylvania) of the way mail from Philadelphia to Exton, it was discovered to be on fire. It was unlocked immediately and the fire extinguished. Some of the letter packages were nearly consumed, so much so as make it impossible to decipher their contents. It is believed the fire was communicated from a segar whilst the mail was changing at the Horsham post office. Penn. Intel.

The Market.....Letters from New York, since the last arrivals from Europe, in the Carolina Observer, say that Fayetteville Wheat was worth \$1 70, and though the market was unsettled, it was expected that there would be a gradual rise in Wheat and Flour. N. C. Cotton was 9 1-4 to 10 1-4 cents at New York, and a slight decline expected, in consequence of the unfavorable accounts from Europe.

In England, in consequence of the high prices, the duty on wheat was (for the time) only 1 shilling per quarter of 8 bushels; and on flour 7 1-2 pence per bbl. Flour was 49 to 52s. per bbl. equal to \$11 a \$11 50. The heavy stock on hand would soon reduce prices.

It is predicted that Daniel Webster will be one of the new Cabinet; about three months ago we heard from the same quarter that Mr. Adams would be President. Do, gentlemen, let Jackson regulate his own affairs.

A woman residing in Elbridge-street New-York, fell into the fire, in a state of intoxication, on Friday evening, and was burnt to death.

It appears that the members of the legislature of Ohio, belong to the following occupations:—54 farmers, 23 attorneys, 9 merchants, 5 physicians, 3 printers, 3 manufacturers, 3 innkeepers, 2 tanners and carriers, 2 mechanics, 1 founder, 1 watch maker, 1 cutler, 1 drover, 1 carpenter, 1 distiller, 1 druggist, and 1 blank.

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 3, 1829.

Capt. Taylor, of the privateer Federal, captured in the port of St. Barts recently, by Capt. Turner of the U. S. sloop of war Erie, announces his arrival at Wilmington, in this State, in the last Cape Fear Recorder, with the view of making a representation of the case to our government. We perceive the sailing master of the privateer has arrived at New-York, and proceeded on to Washington. The privateer has been carried, as a prize, into Pensacola. We shall now soon hear what these privateersmen, who are charged with pirating it a little, have to say for themselves.

Large Turnips.—They are bragging in Camden, Savannah, and other places, of their great Turnips; but we have yet seen no account of any equal to the one sent us from Concord, a few days since: it weighed seven pounds and three quarters! 33 inches in circumference; 13 inches in diameter. Who can beat it?

Central Bank of Georgia.—This institution, incorporated at the late session of the Georgia legislature, is a state concern, to all intents and purposes. Many, very many of the people thought it was to bring relief to them—to remedy the hard times; but it seems they are mistaken; for the editor of the Georgia Journal, Mr. Camak, who is President of the Bank, tells his subscribers not to flatter themselves with any such vain hope, for the bank will be very circumspect in making discounts. The Milledgeville Statesman says there was much difficulty in making choice of a President of the Bank: the directors balloted several days; during which it is said each man voted for himself, without making an election—finally they drew straws; and the office fell upon Mr. Camak, editor as aforesaid.

THE BANKS.

In the House of Commons, Jan. 6th, the bill directing a prosecution against the State Bank only, and regulating the proceedings therein, and to restore and preserve the character of the circulating medium of the State, was rejected on its third reading: those who voted in favor of the bill were

Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Bass, Battie, Bate-man, Blackwood, Bogle, Boykin, Branch, B. S. Brittain, M. Brittain, Brooks, Bynum, Byrton, Clement, Cooper, Davenport, Dozier, Edmonston, Fisher, Fleming, Gary, Hampton, Hudges, Jasper, D. Latham, Lilly, Martin, Montgomery, G. T. Moore, A. C. Moore, Mhoon, Morris, M'Neil, M'Lane, Pierce, Pool, Potter, Riddick, Rogers, Rogerson, Saintclair, Shipp, N. G. Smith, T. B. Smith, J. Smith, Stedman, Stockard, Styron, Underwood, Vail, Wadsworth, Watson, J. Webb, Webster, Wheeler, A. Williams, Wilkinson, and Wilson—59.

Those who voted against the bill, were Messrs. Alford, Barnhardt, Bethell, Blackledge, Borden, Rozman, Bryan, Callaway, Clayton, Cox, Dickinson, Foy, Gaston, Gillespie, Graham, Gregory, Hancock, Harper, Hester, W. G. Jones, H. C. Jones, W. Jones, Kendall, Kerr, Larkins, T. Latham, Mendenhall, Mitchell, M'Wye, M'William, M'Neil, Nash, Nelson, Newland, Nicholson, Purcell, Rainey, Rhodes, Ruffin, Sharpe, L. R. Simmons, Simpson, Spruill, Stephens, Swain, Tyson, H. Waddell, A. Waddell, J. Walker, B. Walker, H. Walker, Ward, T. Webb, Whiakker, Wilder, B. Williams, Wright and Wyche—38.

The Speaker voting in the minority, the question, of course, was decided in the negative. So the bill was rejected.

Next day, the same bill, or one similar to it, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Alexander; which was rejected on its first reading—29 to 28.

Those who voted for the passage of the bill, are Messrs. Alexander, Askew of Bertie, Askew of Hertford, Beasley, Bell, Burgin, Croom, Davenport, Franklin of Iredell, Franklin of Surry, Harrell, Leonard, M'Farland, M'Innis, M'Neil, Marshall, Matthews, Parker, Patten, Ramsey, Reinhardt, Riddick, Royal, Scott, Smith of Davidson, Shuford, Walton and Williams of Martin.

Those who voted against its passage, are Messrs. Baily, Boddie, Brodnax, Burney, Burns, Davidson, Davis, Deberry, Gray, Hinton, Hunt, Joiner, Love, M'Daniel, M'Dearmid, M'Dowell, Meares, Melbane, Miller, Pugh, Ruffin, Smith of Person, Shober, Spaight, Thompson, Ward, Wellborn, Williams of Beaufort and Wilson.

New-York.—Charles E. Dudley has been elected by the legislature of this State a senator in Congress, in place of Gov. Van Buren. William L. Marcy, Comptroller of the State, was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Woodworth, resigned. And Daniel Mosely, Esq. of Onondaga County, has been elected a Judge of the Circuit Courts, in place of Enoch T. Throop, elected Lieut. Gov.

New-York.—1211 vessels arrived in the port of New-York, from foreign countries, besides great numbers of coasting vessels, during the year 1828: these vessels brought 19,023 foreigners as passengers.

A Mr. R. K. Muse, has published, in the Greensboro' paper of the 6th ult. an account of an attempt to rob and murder him, while travelling from Tennessee, through the mountains in Ashe county, in this State, near New River. Just at twilight, in the evening, he was assailed by a footman, pulled down from his horse, and stabbed with a dirk, he at the same moment drawing his dirk, and stabbing the robber in the bowels, who soon fell a pistol was then fired at Muse by another person in ambush, but M. mounted his horse, and escaped. The next morning, he, with a number of the neighbors, repaired to the spot; where they discovered blood, and other signs which indicated that the robber had been killed, and carried off.

Philanthropic Liberty.—The Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, late of Virginia, but now Pastor of the Presbyterian church in Raleigh, is about liberating, with the view of sending them to the American colony of free blacks in Africa, 18 slaves, all the property of that description he owns.

Oregon.—Mr. Floyd's project of establishing a colony at the mouth of the Columbia, or Oregon river, has been rejected in the House of Representatives, after an animated discussion of some length.

Mr. Adams' appointments.—The friends of the Administration show a good deal of impatience because the Senate of the U. S. are dilatory in acting upon some of the nominations of Mr. Adams. The President certainly has the right, and no doubt will exercise it to its fullest extent, of making nominations till midnight of the last day of his term; but we think he has no right to complain if the Senate lay some of these nominations on the shelf, till they see whether the new President will not make others more to their liking. We have no desire to see the present masters of the feast kick the platter before they leave the table.

South Pole.—The bill to provide for an Exploring Expedition to the South Pole, passed the House of Representatives on the 16th ult. The probability is, that it will become a law.

The Mail on Sundays.—The committee of the subject in Congress, have reported that it is inexpedient to interfere, by legislative enactment, with the present arrangement of transporting the mails.

Wm. Gid. of Montgomery county: Mr. Col. paper offered a resolution in Congress, 20th ult. for placing Wm. Gid. of Montgomery county, a Revolutionary soldier, on the pension list.

Maine.—Peleg Sprague, now in the House of Representatives, has been elected by the legislature of Maine a Senator in Congress from that State, for six years from the 4th March next, when Mr. Chandler's term will expire. John Holmes has been elected to the same office, in place of Judge Paris, resigned.

Supreme Court U. S.—On Monday, 19th ult. Judge Duval having arrived, the supreme court formed a quorum, and opened court. Monday, the 12th, was the constitutional time of opening the court; but owing to the absence of a majority of the Judges, those present had to adjourn from day to day, till the 19th.

A sheet iron steam boat has commenced running between Newbern and Beaufort, through the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal. she is 60 feet long, 15 feet wide, and draws only two feet water.

The anti-duelling association of Savannah have requested Gov. Forsyth to demand the person of Maj. Hopkins, who killed Col. Nixon in a duel, near Augusta, a few days since.

We understand that the dwelling-house of Thos. B. Wright, Esq. Sheriff of Surry county, was entirely destroyed by fire a few nights since, and that nothing was saved from the flames but a bureau and desk, containing some of Mr. Wright's papers; even the wearing apparel of the occupants was lost.—How the fire originated we did not learn. Salem Gleaner.

Col. Nixon.—The Augusta Courier of the 19th ult. says: "We are informed, that measures are in preparation to bring the actors in a late tragic scene in our vicinity, within the operation of the insulted laws. Our Governor will be called upon to demand the delinquents of the Executive of South Carolina." [The duel between Nixon and Hopkins.]

THE POST OFFICE.

The following letter is from the Post-Master General to a post master in Connecticut; it may be of use to mail contractors:

Washington, Dec. 10, 1828.

SIR: The mail must not in any case whatever be in the custody of a colored person. If a colored person is employed to lift the mail from the stage into the post office, it does not pass into his custody; but the labor is performed in the presence and under the immediate directions of the white person who has it in custody; but if a colored person takes it from a tavern and carries it himself to the post office, it is contrary to the law. I am very respectfully, your obedt. servant, JOHN M'LEAN.

A Massachusetts paper, mentions a man whose name reads the same backwards and forwards it is ESROM MORSE. We know a lady whose name reads in the same way. Camden Jour.

[And we know a man (and well may we know him, for he was the companion of our boyhood) whose name is ELADSI TISDALE, which also reads the same either way. When the important business of naming the child came on for discussion in the family, it was found the father and mother differed widely in their choice of a cognomen.....the husband insisted it should be Elazer; and the wife declared it should go without a name, unless it was called William. Here matters rested for many months; when a familiar relative in the family, rather than the child should grow up unblest with a name and christening, through the obstinacy of its parents, proposed a compromise, by which neither party would yield any thing as to what it was; it was this; that no new name should be given the boy, but that he should be called after his patronymick, read backwards: to this the parties assented; and the child was ever since called Eladist.] Editor Camden Jour.

The Franklin (Pennsylvania) Republican says: "They have to pay four dollars for the liberty of getting married in Maryland; in Baltimore, alone, last year, this tax amounted to \$3,376. Why not fleece the 'dear lambs' a little for courting too?" [It costs only eighty cents to get married in South Carolina; that is the price of the license; the squire gets nothing—but a smack at the bride, his supper, and what heker he is disposed to drink.] Ed. Caro.

A letter, received at Philadelphia from Washington, dated the 11th instant, says: "I learn that a becoming respect for the recent melancholy affliction of the President elect, has induced Mrs. Adams to suspend music and dancing at her drawing room."

A miser was lately found dead in Paris on a filthy bed, still grasping the key to his coffers; he had hoarded 600,000 francs, 108,000 of which were concealed in several little iron chests.