

comb. As it is desirable that it should be uniformly spelt, we have made some inquiries respecting the origin of the name, and the most ancient mode of spelling it—we have not obtained any satisfactory information respecting the origin of the name, but we find that on the County Seal it is spelled *Edgecombe*, and from what we can learn, this is the most ancient mode of spelling it—consequently, we think it ought to be generally adopted.

Foreign.—A recent arrival at New-York brought London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 24th March, the latter to the 26th, both inclusive. The political extracts consist principally of floating rumors, and the speculations of the British editors, respecting the situation of affairs in the East. In one paragraph we are told that war has been actually declared between Russia and Turkey, and that the Russians are advancing towards Constantinople—in the next, that appearances are pacific, and that it is doubtful if there will eventually be any war. Amid the conflicting statements it is almost impossible to conjecture the result, which time only can determine. The markets for American produce remain dull and languid—it is stated, however, under date of Liverpool 24th March, that there had been an improvement of 1-8 per lb. in the price of Cotton.

Congress.—The session drags heavily on, and it is yet doubtful what time it will terminate, although both Houses have adopted resolutions to that end.

In the Senate, on Thursday, 24th ult. Mr. BRANCH submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of refunding to the State of North-Carolina the sum of \$22,000, which was paid by said State to certain Indians of the Cherokee nation, for reservations of land.

In the House of Representatives, on the 2d inst. Mr. Martin made an unsuccessful motion, to reconsider the vote of the House, on Thursday, rejecting the second amendment of the Senate, to the bill making appropriations for Indian Affairs for the year 1828, which amendment goes to refund certain sums of money to the State of North-Carolina.

Major-General.—A letter from Washington to the Editor of the Baltimore American, says:

"The President has appointed General Macomb as the successor of General Brown, as Major-General of the Army; and that it has been ratified by the Senate. This appointment has occasioned much commotion. I know not what its effects may be."

The Public Debt.—Certain papers in the service of the *malignants*, are giving Mr. Adams credit for great financial skill in the reduction of the public debt. His Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, has so stated the account as to lead some honest, well meaning men to believe that, \$21,297,210 93 of the principal of the debt was discharged between the 1st of January, 1825 and the 1st of January, 1828; when in truth, but \$16,297,210 93 was paid within that period. Under the act of 26th May, 1824, five millions of dollars were borrowed by the Government at 4½ per cent. interest, to redeem a like sum standing at 6 per cent. These five millions are, by Mr. Rush, added to the \$16,297,210 93, actually paid, with which they had no natural connexion; thus making the gross sum of \$21,297,210 93 on the credit side; and then to balance the account, these five millions are charged on the debit side as so much new debt.

Whether this was awkwardness or design on the part of the Secretary, it is not material to enquire; certain it is that many honest people have been misled by it; and some of their idolatrous Editors, no doubt, believe that Mr. Adams, by his wonderful learning and talents, has discovered the Philosopher's stone, by which he can not only convert wine into *Ebony* and *Topaz*, but the leaden brain of his Secretary into pure gold. The truth is, that in the three years of Mr. Adams' administration, there has not been as much of the public debt paid by \$13,702,789, as was required by law. That this sum is now dug to the sinking fund, the Editors of the National Intelligencer must know; and yet they have copied into their paper of the 29th ult. a silly article from the *Marylander*, stating that, by July next, Mr. Adams will have paid more than thirty-eight millions of the public debt, and therefore, recommending him, in the strongest terms of panegyric, for President again. Call you this honesty and fair dealing, gentlemen! It is but little better than the spurious documents concerning the six militia men, now advertised in your paper for sale by Jonathan Elliott, or the coffin hand-bills. Like those disgraceful documents, when properly understood, this pitiful trick will serve to swell the vote of Gen. Jackson a few thousand more—that's all.—*Wash. Tel.*

The Tariff.—The Philadelphia Gazette presents a synopsis of the members of the House of Representatives, who voted for and against the Tariff bill—from which it appears that the whole New-England Delegation were 23 against, and 15 in its favor—the vote of the Middle States, 56 for the bill and 11 against; (7 members absent, and 1 vacancy by death)—that the whole of the delegation of the Southern States gave but three votes, (Messrs. Armstrong, Lefler and Maxwell, of Va.) in favor of the measure—that all from Ohio, (but Mr. Bartley, absent,) voted for it—all from Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana for it—Mr. Bates, of Missouri, was the only one from the Western States, against it—and all the members from the South-Western States, (Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana,) against it. It was (says the Gazette) sectional in its character, "cotton against wool, rum *versus* whiskey"—12 States against the bill, 11 for it, and 1 divided.

A correspondent of the New-York Evening Post, says:

"The Tariff bill has passed the House, 105 to 94. In a full House the majority would have been about seven votes. Thus is the nation in a fair way to be saddled with an additional tax of four millions, in time of peace, and with an overflowing treasury—and all to promote the Presidential election! Our late tariffs have all passed by about half a dozen majority; and on this occasion, if every member had voted as he believed to be most for the interest of the country, this measure would not have received forty votes."

Greensboro', April 26.—The Superior Court was held this week, Judge Daniel presiding. The trial of Jesse Upton from the county of Randolph, for the murder of his wife, was commenced on Wednesday morning, and lasted until Thursday night about 9 o'clock—the Jury after being out two hours brought in a verdict of *Guilty*.

This morning the Judge pronounced sentence of death upon the prisoner, when his counsel moved and obtained an appeal to the Supreme Court. This is the second time he has been found guilty, the first time judgment was arrested in consequence of informality in the proceedings, and a new trial granted by the Supreme Court. There must be something very unsound in the laws or the officers that execute them.

Hannah Carter, also from the county of Randolph, was tried yesterday, charged with the murder of her husband, and found not guilty.—*Patriot*.

Golden Opinions.—The following are extracts of a letter received by a member of Congress from North-Carolina, from a respectable farmer, among his constituents, whose standing gives weight to his opinions.—*Nat. Int.*
"April 7th, 1828.

"We have lately discovered that our country abounds in *Gold*, more particularly the county of Guilford. Our flint ridges have gold dust, more or less. Some are worth working, others are not; but it appears that there are is, in every neighborhood where the white and yellow flint abounds, gold dust. I have seen several grains of gold, found in Orange. There are, at this time, fifteen or twenty hands working in the lower edge of Guilford county, at a gold mine on the land of Moses Gibson. An extensive copper mine is discovered in Chatham county, south of Greensborough, in Guilford. There is more labor done at gold mines, than on many farms.

"Our common farmers in the upper counties are doing nothing, or, in other words, they are starving. This is not a wheat country, and if it was, the carriage of flour would destroy itself. The bottoms, on their rivers and creeks, are only good for corn and rye. My opinion is, that this country was intended by the God of Nature to be a stock country: this part of North-Carolina could keep pace with any State of the same size, in raising sheep: a bale of wool would bear carriage. The Brushy Mountains in Surry, Wilkes and Burke counties would furnish pastures for many thousand head of sheep, and if our sturdy men of capital would turn their attention to the establishing of manufactories, instead of making their sons land or slave speculators, &c., it would add much to the morality and industry of our country, and stop the tide of emigration to the North and West. I hope the next region of gold to be discovered by the North-Carolinians, will be the employment of many shepherds on the Brushy Mountains, and other places, attending large flocks of sheep. I

am not entirely alone in this hope; we have a few men in North-Carolina that have not the same kind of eyes as the Governor of Virginia. When I see bales of wool, as well as cotton, in the markets of North-Carolina, I shall think that we are travelling in the right path. I think such steps ought to be pursued in Congress, as will, in the end, encourage the raising of hemp and wool. North-Carolina is poor, as regards her navigation, but rich, with her internal resources and advantages; with a soil and climate friendly to the raising of corn, peas, potatoes, rice, cotton, tobacco, rye, and wheat, and all other grains, with wool and hemp, altho' more moderate for hemp; with her mines of gold, copper, and iron, and many other things of great value, she may, at some day, vie in prosperity with the wealthiest States in the Union. From the above broken hints, you may discover my opinion of internal improvements."

MARRIED,

At the seat of Brigadier Gen. Jno. Waynes, (Duplin county) on the 15th ult. the General to Miss Mary Merrit, of Sampson county, after a tedious courtship of 29 minutes and 7 seconds.

"Think you a little din can daunt mine ears, That you do tell me of a woman's tongue."

Price Current.

	MAY 2.	per	Peters'g	N. York.
Bacon, - - -	lb	7	8	9 10
Brandy, - - -	gal.	28	30	
Corn, - - -	bu'h	35	40	50
Cotton, - - -	lb	8	9½	8½ 10
Coffee, - - -	-	16	17½	13 17
Flour, family, -	bb'l	600		475 550
Iron, - - -	ton	\$110	112	\$90 96
Molasses, - - -	gal	35	40	32 36
Rum, New-Eng.	-	42	45	38 39
Sugar, brown, -	lb	8½	11½	7 10
— loaf, - - -	-	18	25	17 19
Tea, Young Hyson, -	-	100	125	90 98
— Imperial, - - -	-	140	150	120 140
Wheat, - - -	bu'l	80	85	90 94
Whiskey, - - -	gal.	33	36	27 34

North-Carolina Bank Notes.

At Petersburg, 8 to 10 per cent. discount.
At New-York, 8 to 12 do.

Mansion-House, IN HALIFAX.

THE Subscriber has leased for three years the well known stand in Halifax, late in the occupancy of Capt. E. P. Guion, where he intends keeping a

House of Entertainment,

And hopes that those who were in the habit of calling there heretofore, (and the public generally,) will call again and examine for themselves whether the fare, attention, &c. will be such as will meet their approbation. The House will be opened by May Court, ready for the reception of twenty or thirty gentlemen.

J. H. SIMMONS.

May 6, 1828.

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Notice.

THE Subscribers having located themselves in the town of Halifax, for the purpose of carrying on the

Coach-making Business,

In all its various branches,

Inform their friends and the public generally, that they will work on the most moderate terms, and that their work shall be done in the most fashionable and durable manner, and solicit a portion of public patronage.

WM. A. TAYLOR & CO.

Halifax, May 6, 1828.

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Constables' Blanks for sale,
At this Office.