



Larborough,

TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1826.

No News.—The papers received by the mails of last week are barren of news, either foreign or domestic—we have gleaned such items as we thought would prove most interesting. Yesterday was the time appointed for the meeting of Congress, and as most of the State Legislatures are now in session, or shortly will be, we may soon expect news in abundance.

County Court.—The November Court of Quarter Sessions for Edgecombe county was held in this place last week. There were no extraordinary civil cases tried, and but one criminal case, which was worthy of particular notice—it resulted in a conviction of petit larceny, and a sentence to receive fifteen stripes, which were accordingly inflicted—but it only afforded another instance of the inefficacy of this mode of punishment, for the fellow immediately after declared, that "he was as good a man as ever."

To Correspondents.—"Mink and Polecat" is inadmissible in its present form, and we cannot attempt to correct its orthography, punctuation, composition, &c. Our poetical friends must bear with us—we have enlarged our limits for such articles, and perhaps we may shortly be enabled to insert them as soon as they come to hand.

Cotton.—This article is brought to this place in considerable quantities, and readily commands 9, 9½, and for choice parcels 10 cents per pound has been given. At Norfolk it is quoted at 10 a 10½. At Washington (N.C.) 9 a 10—and at Petersburg and New-York agreeable to our Price Current.

Fayetteville, Nov. 29.—Our market has, for the last ten days, been uncommonly animated; within that time it is probable that 2 or 3000 bales of Cotton have come in, and met with a ready sale at our quotations (9 25 a 9 65 cts.)

Observer.

Newbern, Nov. 25.—During the present week, Cotton has been brought to our market in considerable quantities, and sales have been readily effected at \$10 to \$10 12½ per hundred. A slight depression in the price of this article will be occasioned by the state of the market in England, as furnished by the late arrivals...*Sen.*

Norfolk, Nov. 27.—Some small crops of new cotton were bro't to market last week from Surry Co. and met a ready sale at 10 5-8 cents. We understand that this is as good a market as any in the state, and that some of our merchants are prepared to buy constantly. We are happy to say the trade of our town is again regular, and our intercourse with the country has assumed its former activity. On Friday next we shall resume the publication of our prices current which was stopped for a time in consequence of the almost total suspension of commercial operations.—*Her.*

Total Cotton Crop of the U. S.
For the year ending Oct. 1, 1826, 720,027
Crop of last year, 569,249

Increase, (bales) 150,778

The N. Y. Price Current observes:—The very great transition from the high prices of 1825, to the comparatively low rates of 1826, it is presumed, has tended to keep the article back, and the quantity withheld from the market, in the interior, and the hands of the planters in some of the Cotton growing States, is probably much larger than it was last year—but as we have no satisfactory data on which to found an estimate, our readers are left to their own conclusions.

Gen. Jackson.—We assist in giving publicity to the following article, (from the Norfolk Herald,) although we question the correctness of its conclusions. It has frequently been asserted, that the idea of elevating Gen. JACKSON to the Presidency was never seriously contemplated, and that he was merely brought forward to further the views of others—it will be seen however, that as early as 1815, his claims to that important office were urged at public meetings, and that too, we are proud to say, by a distinguished citizen of North-Carolina. And we venture to predict, that those persons who are now so sanguine that the popularity of Gen. J. "is on the wane," will, in the fall of 1828, "be convinced" that they consulted their wishes instead of public opinion.

"It is a fact, probably but little known, even in this our Borough, that the idea of elevating Gen. JACKSON to the Presidency was first started by the Hon. LEMUEL SAWYER, Member of Congress from North Carolina, in the course of two or three Orations delivered by him in Portsmouth and in this town, as far back as June 1815. We recollect the circumstance as well as if it had happened but yesterday, though we had not from some cause or other, the pleasure of attending the delivery of either of the Orations. In this town, the Orator held forth at the Wig-Wam Gardens, then kept by Billy Deford; and as a compensation to Mr. Deford for the use of his saloon, a tax of 25 cents was levied by the Orator, on all who went to hear him speak. We remember too, that the Orator gained full credit for the zeal he manifested in behalf of the Hero of New Orleans, whose laurels were then green and fragrant, and whose recent victory every body dwelt on with enthusiastic delight; but the idea of making him President of the U. States—good lack! nobody, at that time, would listen to it, without a smile at the Orator's expense. Nobody then would have believed for a moment, that such an idea could be seriously cherished by any other individual in the whole Union besides Mr. S. But, as "great trees from little acorns grow," we find that this little speck, so long hidden from public view, has suddenly expanded, and spreading itself over our whole political horizon, literally "overcome us like a summer's cloud,"—and like a summer's cloud it is destined to vanish, if we have any skill in reading the "signs of the times." The Presidential popularity (so to speak,) of Gen. Jack-

son is on the wane, and those who have confidently rested their hopes on it will very soon be convinced that the word of promise has been kept only to their ear."

Washington, N.C. Nov. 24.

Daring outrage.—We stop the Press to announce one of the most daring acts of brutal outrage ever known to be perpetrated in our town.—About half after 8 o'clock, as Mr. John Williams was returning from meeting, just as he was about turning a corner to enter the gate leading to his house; he was shot by some villain concealed in the weeds about 40 yards from him. The load, entered his right side, just above the hip bone. Surgical aid was immediately called in, but he survived only an hour. Mr. W. though a poor was a respectable man, and a member of the Methodist Church, and since his residence among us, has supported the character of an honest upright citizen. It behoves every member of this community to be on the alert; not one of us is secure while such villains go at large.—*Her.*

Kidnapping.—At the late term of the Superior Court, held for Iredell county, Judge Ruffin presiding, John Kennedy was tried for stealing negroes in this state, taking them south, and selling them; was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, on Friday, the 1st inst. We understand, however, that, owing to circumstances which go to mitigate the crime in Kennedy, a petition for a pardon, signed by part of the Jury that convicted him, and a number of respectable gentlemen, has been sent to the Gov. It appeared, from facts which came out on the trial of Kennedy, that the notorious Wear, who lately escaped from jail in Charlotte, was an accomplice of Kennedy's in kidnapping the negroes,—or perhaps the principal in the nefarious transaction.—*Salisbury Car.*

Great Southern Route.—We understand from Washington, that it has been definitely determined by the government, that the great southern mail route from Washington to New-Orleans, should proceed through Richmond, Petersburg, Warrenton, Raleigh, Columbia and Milledgeville, to the seat of government of Alabama, thence down to Mobile, and from Mobile by the Steam boat, to N. Orleans.—*Pet. Rep.*

New-York Election.—Official returns have been received in Albany from all the counties in New York. They give Clinton a majority of 3483, and Pitcher 2529.

From the Fayetteville Journal.

Some writer, in a late number of the New-York National Advocate, discoursing on the subject of the Tariff, remarks that "Gold is found in North-Carolina, the last State in the world, from which we would expect any thing good to come."—(We quote from memory not having the paper before us, but believe we quote correctly.) Has this writer forgotten, or did he never know, that the City of N. York is represented in the Congress of the U. S. in part, by a native citizen of North-Carolina (Mr.

Cambreling)! Has he forgotten that Mr. Rochester, the rival candidate to Mr. Clinton, for the office of Governor of N. Y. is a native citizen of N. Carolina! Has he forgotten that one-eighth part of the whole number of members of the Senate of the U. States, are gentlemen who were born and educated in North-Carolina! Has he forgotten, that the cotton, the tobacco, the rice, the lumber and naval stores produced in N. Carolina, form a very large portion of the exports of the City of N. York, and tend materially to add to her wealth and importance.

But we took up our pen, not so much to refute the slander of this New-York libeler, as to say a word to the citizens of North-Carolina. You see, and you have daily mortifying proofs of the fact, how lightly you are esteemed by the citizens of your sister states. The fault is your own. You are too supine, too unmindful of what is due to yourselves. With a soil and climate equal to any in the world—rich in minerals and in every thing else which the bountiful Creator of Nature could bestow upon you—you do not improve your advantages wisely. You are politically, too humble; you are afraid to put forth your strength; you are too well content to play a second part.—Rouse up for shame and assume that rank which you are entitled to occupy.

Presentment.—The Grand Juries of the Superior and County Courts of Guilford, at their last terms made a presentment, from which we have extracted the following paragraphs:

"The Grand Jury of Guilford present to the public the subject of Slave-trading through North Carolina, as a public evil.—Not that the Grand Jury wish an infringement made upon the constitutional rights and privileges of any portion of American citizens. Nor by any means to interfere with the private property of individuals, further than is perfectly consistent with free and pure republican principles of that government under which we live, & which has ever been celebrated for liberty and happiness, which through the mildness and humanity of its laws it secures to every and all of its citizens.

But the practice of making N. Carolina a Highway to a Slave Market, and the unusually cruel and inhuman practice of those so frequently passing through our state, commonly denominated Slave drivers, is so shocking to the feelings of humanity, that this Grand Jury being impressed with the belief that it is a public evil, from its immoral influence upon the community, take the liberty of presenting it to the public—leaving it then to the candour of the citizens of North Carolina to say, if some amendment of the laws may not be necessary at least to restrain the Slave driver from making the soil of their state the high road to market for their slaves in chains."

Slavery.—The Synod of Ohio, which closed their session in this town on Tuesday last, held a discussion on a question which had been before referred to the Gene-