

Domestic.

Woollens Bill.—With respect to the Woollen Bill, which seems to have excited so much anger among the Opposition, we are free to declare that if the Administration had not shown a disposition to attend to the prayers of the petitioners on the subject, they would not have merited the confidence of the nation. Having done so, could they be diverted from that proper course by vituperation and opposition, they would still less deserve it.

The above paragraph is extracted from the National Journal, the official Administration paper—Is this a prelude to introducing Mr. Adams to the manufacturing interest as their decided protector? We look with impatience to see what construction will be put upon it by those Editors who recently attempted to impress upon the public, that Gen. Jackson was a more thorough-going advocate of the Tariff system than Mr. A. For the present we shall be content with presenting to our readers the opinion of Col. Drayton, of S. C. on the bill referred to, as expressed at a public dinner lately given to Mr. Hamilton, member of Congress from that State:

"In my opposition to an increase of the Tariff, at the last Session of Congress, I was not directed by any laborious investigation into the doctrines of political economy, or any deep research into the cause of national wealth. The arguments with which I endeavored to controvert the position of the advocates of the manufacturers, so injurious to the general welfare, appeared to me to be obvious, and to offer themselves to the plainest understanding. Our common sense and our experience, our principles and our interests, our reason and our feelings are all adverse to the demands of the manufacturers. The genius and spirit of the Constitution are not less hostile to them. For can those laws be deemed the enactment of a free government, which compel us to buy dear, what but for them, we could procure upon better terms, which contract the market of the already embarrassed agriculturalist, which cripple the enterprise of the merchant and of the navigator, which prevent us from following our legitimate and accustomed pursuits according to the dictates of our judgments, and which tax the great majority for the purpose of filling the coffers of a small and favored minority?—If these things be consistent with a Constitution framed to "establish justice, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," then have words lost their meaning: then is our independence but a phantom; then have the patriots and the warriors of the revolution toiled and bled in vain: then would it be better for us to return to our former colonial vassalage, when, if unjustly taxed, the burthen was imposed, without discrimination, upon all our countrymen: when if oppressed, our oppressors were not our representatives; when if enslaved, we were guiltless of forging the chains ourselves with which our liberty was manacled."

Colonial Trade.—Extract of a letter from Quebec: "We are all in high spirits here, and our local quarrels will be forgotten in the rich harvest of our trade and commerce now opening to us. Thanks to your worthy President, Mr. Adams, we are reaping the advantages of his preference for negotiation, for the order in council closing the West India trade to ships of the United States is operating every way in our favor. We seriously think of presenting Mr. Adams with a service of plate; he has done more for the Canada trade than any of his predecessors."

Note.—No doubt, and we are to be the sufferers. It is impossible to conceive a more weak measure—more ruinous in its consequences, than in preventing Congress from settling the contested points by law, and thus occasioned us the loss of a trade of six millions annually. This question is a very serious one, and the people with great unanimity and justice, censure Mr. Adams, for his conduct in creating the difficulty.

N. Y. Enquirer.

By a reference to the articles specified below, it will be seen how deeply the Southern States are interested in the Colonial trade—this is but one of the ports which are closed against us. The N.Y. Evening Post furnishes the following table of importations from the U. States and from the British Colonies, for one year at Jamaica, ending 30th Sept. 1825: and remarks that it "proves very clearly that we had nearly monopolized that commerce to the exclusion of the Canadas, &c. Under our present wise administration, however, the tables will be completely turned upon us. We are not surprised that the Canadians should rejoice at the strange policy of our government; nor that the editor of a Quebec paper should, with an exulting irony, propose to present to Mr. Adams for his friendship to Canada, a service of plate."

From the U.S. From Br. Col's.		
Flour,	53,378 bls.	1,417 bls.
Bread,	4,686 bls.	76 bls.
	3,381 kegs,	200 kegs.
Rice,	2,600 tierces,	46 tier's
	359 bags,	50 bags.
Corn & Meal,	61,644 bush.	323 bush.
Peas & Beans,	20,153 bar'ls.	410 bar'ls
Staves & Heading,	667 bls.	100 bags.
Shingles,	1797 bags,	
Lumber,	3,799,372	652,759
	4,713,419	409,800
	3,191,555ft.	2,296,820

The plan for opening the back door for the export of the productions of our Lake country, (says the Richmond Enquirer,) through Canada to the British W. Indies, is rapidly going into execution. The Committee of Trade of Quebec announce the arrangements, to which the British ministers assented.

"Montreal, and Kingston in Upper Canada, are to be declared Free Warehousing Ports; and to extend the benefit of the bonding system to the utmost limits, permission will be given to enter all commodities admissible under 6th Geo. 4th, cap. 114, at the Provincial Custom Houses, on giving security for their deposit in the King's warehouse in any of the free warehousing ports in the Province, and to Halifax. And to enable us to supply the West-

Indies at the lowest rates, fresh pork and fresh beef will be admitted, *only free*, as will also fresh fish, saw logs, firewood, &c."



Tarborough,

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1827.

The Rev. P. W. DOWD, has appointed the second Sunday in this month (June) to preach in the town of Halifax—the day before (Saturday) at Quanky Chapel.—Communicated.

Newspapers.—Mrs. Wills, of the Edenton Gazette, has sold her interest in that establishment.—The paper is now published by Nathaniel Bruer and Daniel H. Goodman.

Candidates.—Dr. John Mushatt, is a candidate for Congress in the Surry district, in opposition to Mr. Lewis Williams. He is in favor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and Mr. Williams of the Administration.—*Pay. Obs.*

We are authorized to say, that John Giles, Esq. in consequence of a providential bereavement in his family, has been compelled to decline standing as a candidate for Congress, at the ensuing election in August.—*Salisbury Car.*

State Bank.—The State Bank of North-Carolina has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on its capital stock for the last half year. We believe the dividends of this Bank have never before been less than 4 per cent. The decrease is thus accounted for, by the Raleigh Register of the 29th ult.

"It will be observed, by the Resolution of the Board of Directors, which appears in to-day's Register, that the State Bank has declared a dividend of one half per cent. less than on any former occasion—owing, we believe, to the additional expence which has been incurred, during that period, in procuring northern funds. It may be well to inform such of our readers as have dealings with this Institution, that the Directors have resolved after the 1st of August, that the preference which has, for some time past, been given in bank payments to notes issued by the Principal Bank over other current notes, will then cease, and ten per cent. will be required on all renewals, where payment is made in current notes."

Literary.—At the request of the Dialectic Society, Judge A. D. Murphey has consented to deliver an oration in the College at Chapel-Hill, on the 27th June ensuing. The students have entered into a resolution to select, every year, some individual who has been a regular member of one of the literary societies attached to our University, to deliver a public oration in the College on the day preceding each anniversary commencement. This they have done in order to promote the cause of literature, and give additional interest to their anniversaries;

and their object will doubtless be accomplished, should it be pursued with energy. We are pleased with the spirit which prompted the young gentlemen of the University to adopt this measure: it is commendable; and we are gratified to learn that it has received the entire approbation of the Faculty. We hope it will continue to inspire the interesting youth of our State, while in the pursuit of education, and be inherited by their successors as they flow from succeeding generations to the *alma mater* of our growing State: And after they shall have completed their studies, then shall the reflux wave bear them back to the bosom of their friends, with minds imbued with the rich treasures of sound erudition, well qualified to discharge the relative duties which they owe to society, to their country and to their God.

Raleigh Star.

Earthquake.—We learn, says the Salisbury Carolinian, that a pretty severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Wilkesborough, on Friday, 11th May. The doors and windows of the houses were quite sensibly shaken, and the water in the river was seen to have a tremulous motion. Something of a shock was felt at Wilkesborough, a year or two ago.

The Murder.—The Raleigh Register contains the following particulars of the barbarous murder in Randolph county, briefly mentioned in our last paper:

"Abijah Smith went to the house of William White, Esq. on Monday the 14th May, about 12 o'clock, and continued there until after midnight, when the squire asked him to go to bed, which he refused to do. He was then told to go to bed or go home; he refused to do either, with an oath, and commenced abusing Mr. White. He then ordered him out of his house. Smith went out into the yard, and White with him, where a scuffle ensued, in which White received eleven or twelve stabs with a butcher's knife, several of which were made deep in his body, so that he had to be carried into the house. No person was present but his own family, and they were in bed: he lived but about 24 hours. The murderer has escaped. Smith is about 50 years of age."

Trial.—At the Superior Court recently held in Person county, came on the trial of *Simcon Cochran*, indicted as accessory before the fact in the murder of Wm. M. Marshall. The evidence, though not sufficiently direct, it appears, to convict the prisoner, is said to have been such as convinced every one present that the prisoner was guilty.

Execution of Joseph Sollis.—We copied, a few weeks since, from the Raleigh Register, an account of the execution of this man, in Duplin county, in this State. A writer in the Wilmington Herald, signing himself "a citizen of Duplin county," contradicts that statement, part of which he asserts is an absolute falsehood, and says, "When Sollis fell, his