

where he was going. He has since returned voluntarily, and given bail according to law. He is much reduced in health, having suffered greatly from his wounds, which are now in a fair way of recovery, though the shot have not yet been extracted.

In justice to Mr. Eason it is proper to state, that in the affair of the morning, although Cherry shewed no arms, he yet said that he had pistols about him, and he usually took care to be well armed on such occasions. Whether he had a pistol at the last fire is not ascertained, but certain it is, that no one who knew him could have doubted his being well provided with the means of executing his purpose.

Political.—The Charleston Mercury after noticing the fact of the Southern members, including a majority of those from this State, withdrawing from the House of Representatives when the question was taken on the new tariff bill, asks—"Will the Raleigh Register tell us now, whether the delegates from North-Carolina represent the feelings of their constituents?" To which the Register replies:

"We say without hesitation, never were the feelings and opinions of a State, more misrepresented by her Representatives, than was North-Carolina, on the occasion alluded to. We honestly believe, there are not one hundred persons in the State who will either sanction their conduct or the disorganizing doctrines of the Mercury. Are you answered?"

In this case, eight out of the thirteen Representatives from North-Carolina left the House—of these, several possess the confidence of their constituents in such a degree that they have been frequently re-elected without opposition. Can any reasonable man "honestly believe" that they are less acquainted with the sentiments of their constituents than the Raleigh Register? The assertion of the Register needs no refutation—if it did, we would state, without the fear of contradiction, that there are, in this county, some seven or eight hundred good and true men, who approve and "sanction" the conduct of their Representative. Time only can disclose how far the mis-named "disorganizing" doctrines of South-Carolina will be sustained by the people of this State.

South-Carolina.—In reply to some strictures of the Newbern Spectator, the Charleston Mercury observes:

"This same Spectator, however, not only abuses us, but represents the "disunion party of South Carolina" as "insignificant in number" and "composed entirely of reckless adventurers and demagogues—bound by no bond or tie." Now as there is no such party in South-Carolina, this vivid description and infuriate anathema are just as silly and pointless as they were intended to be cutting and sublime. But if they be intended to apply to that party in this State which is emphatically and correctly known by the name of the State Rights party—then we beg leave to inform the Spectator that that party so far from being "insignificant," embraces upwards of three-fourths of our population—and that so far from being composed of "reckless adventurers," it is supported by almost all of the most enlightened, wealthy, and influential of our citizens—by the whole agricultural, and most of the commercial interest—by the great body of the people, who, whatever may be their respective professions or avocations, understand perfectly the injustice and impositions, under which they labor—and that it is, therefore, beyond all question, the most powerful party which ever has existed in the State—being in fact, emphatically, (and with the exception of fractions not

worth counting)—the whole State itself. Such, we have no doubt, also, is the overwhelming preponderance of the same party in every other Southern State."

Hon. Jesse Speight.—We have been favored with a pamphlet copy of a Circular, addressed by the Hon. J. Speight to the Electors of the fourth Congressional district of N. C. composed of the counties of Johnston, Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven and Carteret—from which we extract the following:

"Could the advocates of economy and retrenchment expect a diminution of the public taxes upon the payment of the public debt, we would patiently submit to present exactions, and look with hope to the future; but I should be an unfaithful representative if I did not warn you of the danger to come.

"The appropriations made by the present Congress amounted, on the 24th inst. to \$22,947,687. In addition to that sum, other appropriations had been reported by committees, and have either been rejected or are yet in the progress of legislation, making the proposed expenditures greater than the receipts, by a sum of nearly ten millions of dollars!

"If this were the end of the list, it would present a picture frightful enough; but it is impossible not to see that these propositions are but the commencement of combinations of capital, intended to oppress the labor of the country. The question which must present itself to the mind of every man is, shall we fall into the combination and contend for a pittance of the plunder, or shall we now make a bold stand, and maintain the principles which will put an end to the intrigues, combinations, and corruptions, that threaten the overthrow of our free institutions, by substituting legal pillage for that equal justice and protection which was the end and object of the Federal Constitution?

"Capital is active, intelligent, combined, and persevering, to effect the common object of monopoly. Labor is honest, and therefore, unsuspecting. Such is the benign influence of our laws, and such the advantages of soil and climate, that our people can endure more oppression, with a greater comparative prosperity, than any other nation. Yet, this furnishes no argument to enforce it. Shall we quietly yield up our substance? Shall we submit to double taxes because the rich monopolists, who have withdrawn their capital from commerce, now seek to impose an unnecessary tax of twelve millions, for the protection of their manufactories? Capital, as I have said, is active, intelligent, combined and persevering. A few individuals concert their measures, and they are at no loss for expedients to effect them. The present high duties were imposed under the pretext of aiding domestic manufactures. The payment of the national debt throws a large amount of capital into new channels, much of which would become invested in manufactures, if the present high duties are continued; and a monopoly of the home market could be secured. But to continue the duties after the payment of the na-

tional debt, would cause an annual surplus of twelve to sixteen millions to accumulate in the Treasury, to the oppression of all classes, and the ruin of the country, unless new expedients to expend it are resorted to. Hence the capital of the country, calling to its aid, the political managers of the times, and under the specious pretexts of gratitude to the soldiers of the Revolution, and a desire to promote internal improvement, would rivet on us a pension list, and magnificent schemes of public expenditure, not only absorbing the whole amount of surplus revenue, but creating the demand for new exactions upon the hard earnings of honest labor. I will not now stop to discuss how far the power to declare war, and of regulating commerce, enables Congress to open roads and improve our navigable waters. It is not against the exercise, but the abuse of granted powers that I protest. I desire to bring back the National Government to its condition of republican economy; to see the receipts into the Treasury no more than is required for the legitimate and undisputed objects of expenditure. Could every American citizen spend one winter at Washington; could they each witness the bargains, the intrigues, carried on in open day, for the purpose of dividing the plunder, there could be but one opinion on the subject. Money is said to be the root of all evil: it is the source of our oppressions. Our only hope of relief, is a speedy payment of the national debt; and then, in a firm, a united, a determined support of all measures reducing the revenue to the legitimate expenditures of the government."

Foreign.—English dates to the 1st of May, and French to the 26th April, have been received at New-York—the New-York Courier gives the following brief summary of their contents:

"The accounts from Europe are uncommonly flat, stale and unprofitable. England is quiet—France is inactive—Italy singing a lullaby—Germany asleep—Russia at a stand-still—the Turk smoking his pipe—and not a speck on the horizon, except in that great and famous country ruled by the Don Miguel. Some symptoms of a row are there visible. Whether the little queen Donna Maria de Gloria intends to thrust Miguel into matrimony, or out of Portugal, appears to be somewhat doubtful.

CANDIDATES.

For the General Assembly of N.C.
Election on Thursday, 29th July next.
EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

For the Senate.
Louis D. Wilson, | Benj. Wilkinson.
House of Commons.
Gray Little, | Wm. D. Hopkins,
Moses Baker, | Redding Pittman,
Hardy Flowers.

For the Sheriffally.
John Parker, | Spencer L. Hart.

Ⓔ Elder Green Carrowan is expected to preach in the Old Meeting-house in Tarborough, on Tuesday, 13th July next.—Com.

Ⓔ The Annual Conference of the Associated Methodist Churches will commence at Whitaker's Chapel, in Halifax county, on the first Thursday in August next. There will be public

preaching during the sitting of Conference, twice a day.—Communicated.

Price Current.

At Tarboro', Petersburg & New-York.

MAY 28.	per	Tar'o'	Pet'rg.	NYo'k
Bacon, - - -	lb	7 8	6 7	6 7
Beeswax, - - -	-	20 25	20 25	20 23
Brandy, apple, -	gal	35 50	33 45	33 36
Coffee, - - -	lb	16 20	12 1/2	15 11 14 1/2
Corn, - - -	bu	35 40	35 10	40 45
Cotton, - - -	lb	8 8 1/2	8 1/2	9 11
Cotton Bagging, -	-	20 25	18 23	18 21
Flour, supf. - - -	bb	\$5 5 1/2	\$4 4 1/2	\$4 1/2 5
Lard, - - -	lb	6 7	6 7	7 1/2 8
Molasses, - - -	gal	35 40	30 35	23 29
Rum, New-Eng. -	-	50 60	35 40	30 31
Sugar, brown, -	lb	10 13	9 12	6 10
Salt, loose, - - -	bu	60 75	70 75	40 46
Wheat, - - -	-	70 80	75 80	84 90
Whiskey, - - -	gal	30 35	28 30	20 2 1/2

North-Carolina Bank Notes.

At Petersburg, 1 1/2 per cent. discount.
At New-York, 2 to 2 1/2 do.

Fourth of July.

THE citizens of Tarborough are requested to meet at the Court-house, at 2 o'clock on Friday next, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

J. R. LLOYD, Mag. of Police.
9th June, 1830.

Notice.

WE have on hand, which will be sold on moderate terms, a quantity of **Excellent Bacon, Corn, Seed Peas, and Herrings**
D. RICHARDS & CO.
May 18, 1830.

New mode of Drawing.

The holder of five tickets or shares will be certain of obtaining at least two prizes, and may draw seven!

Maryland State Lottery, No 6, for 1830,

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, 30th of June.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Ten thousand Dollars.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 prize of \$10,000 is 10,000 dollars
1 prize of 2,000 is 2,000 dollars
1 prize of 1,000 is 1,000 dollars
2 prizes of 500 is 1,000 dollars
2 prizes of 400 is 800 dollars
2 prizes of 300 is 600 dollars
3 prizes of 200 is 600 dollars
5 prizes of 100 is 500 dollars
10 prizes of 50 is 500 dollars
20 prizes of 20 is 400 dollars
100 prizes of 6 is 600 dollars
3600 prizes of 5 is 18,000 dollars

3747 prizes amounting to 36,000 dollars
Only 9000 tickets in this Scheme—the Prizes all payable in cash, which as usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other will be put the prizes above the denomination of five dollars, the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 3600 prizes of five dollars will be awarded to the tickets having the terminating figure corresponding with either of the terminating figures of the two first drawn numbers of different terminations from 1 to 5 inclusive; and to the tickets with terminating figure corresponding with either of the two first drawn of different terminations from 6 to 0 inclusive. By this mode of drawing the holder of five tickets ending with the figures 1 to 5 inclusive, or 6 to 0 inclusive, will be certain of obtaining at least two prizes, and may draw seven!

Whole Tickets, \$5.00 | Quarters, \$1.25
Halves, - - - 2.50 | Eighths, 62 cts.

* * ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address

J. I COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Balt. May 27, 1830. Baltimore.