

arbitrary laws of Christian communities, with which they conflict; that provided all the restraints imposed by the Bible, called moral obligations, were set aside, human reason unfettered, would shine forth in light and happiness. That should a nation make the experiment of rejecting the obligations imposed by religion and morality, *happy* would be the result. But are you told that revolutionary France was such a nation; and that *promiscuous carnage, blood and ruin* succeeded! Assert roundly, in the face of facts, that sceptical, atheistical principles had no hand in producing the result: for their tendency, on the contrary, is to produce individual and national *prosperity*.



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1828.

Congress.—The present session of Congress will terminate on Monday next, the 26th inst. agreeable to a resolution adopted by both Houses. The following is a sketch of their principal proceedings, received since our last, extracted from the Telegraph:

In the *Senate*, on the 13th inst. the Tariff bill was passed, by a vote of 26 to 21—both the members from this State voting in the negative.

On the 15th, the Senate proceeded to the election of a president *pro tem*. The choice devolved in the first instance, almost unanimously, upon the venerable Mr. MACON, who rose (evidently laboring under the most painful sensations) to thank the Senate for the honor which it had conferred upon him, in elevating him to so high and dignified a station. Past experience warned him that his voice was too feeble now, and his hearing too inarticulate, to enable him to fill the station with usefulness to the Senate; convinced as he was, of those infirmities the natural attendants upon old age, he thought it would be improper in him to accept. He considered it one of the greatest honors that could be conferred, and indeed he was proud of it, though he was sensible it was rather the result of kindly feeling, in a body of gentlemen with whom he had been so long associated, than from any merit which he can lay claim to. That would be the last time that he would ever have it in his power to make such an acknowledgment. There were occasions, where the human mind would be fraught with emotion, where feeling was too powerful to be resisted, and where words could not give vent to them. His heart was too full to proceed—he, therefore, could only express his grateful sense of the kindness of the Senate, and pray to be excused from serving. Which wish was acquiesced in.

The strong excitement under which that gentleman labored, extended itself to the Senate; and indeed it was an event of no common interest to behold one, who,

as had been eloquently said of him, had been for more than fifty years a sentinel upon the watch-tower of liberty, declining those honors which his countrymen were proud to bestow, from the consciousness that the infirmities of age were hastening on him.

On the second ballot, Gen. Smith was chosen, and was conducted to the Chair in due form.

In the *House of Representatives*, on the 13th inst. the bill for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution was passed by a vote of 115 to 53.

On the 15th inst. the bill to abolish the office of Major General in the military peace establishment of the United States, was passed by a large majority.

Mr. Hamilton presented a report from the Select Committee on Retrenchment; and Mr. Sargeant presented a report from the minority of the same Committee; both of which were referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and 6000 copies of both were ordered to be printed.

On the 16th inst. Mr. M'Duffie, from the Select Committee on the President's message, relative to the assault on his private secretary, made a report thereon; and Mr. P. P. Barbour presented a report by the minority of the same Committee; both of which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay.—It is said that this gentleman's health is declining, and that the faculty have advised him to travel and abstain from "all social entertainments, with their attending excitement." Notwithstanding this positive injunction, on his return from a recent visit to Philadelphia, Mr. Clay partook of a public entertainment at Baltimore, at which, as usual, he made a speech. We could hardly have supposed that Mr. Clay would go so far as *publicly* to invoke the Almighty "to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine," or with any other scourge, sooner than permit Gen. Jackson to rule over it—but so it is—Mr. Clay knows that all his *disinterested* labors will be fruitless, and that his favorite system of "safe precedents" will be blown "sky high" should the General be elected—hence his *horrible* alarm at the prospect which presents itself. We are inclined to believe, from the following extract from Mr. Clay's speech delivered at the above entertainment, that his *mental* as well as his physical faculties are somewhat impaired:

"Regardless of all injunctions, and proud of the opportunity of unrestrained intercourse with all my fellow citizens, if it were physically possible, and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every State, go to every town, and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and exhort them, by their love of country—by their love of liberty—for the sake of themselves and their posterity—in the name of their venerated ancestors—in the name of the human family deeply interested in the fulfilment of the trust committed to their hands—by all the past glory which we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation, if we are true and faithful, in gratitude to HIM who hath hitherto so signally blessed us, to pause, solemnly pause, and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us: If, indeed, we have incurred the divine displeasure, and it be ne-

cessary to chastise this people with the rod of His vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore His mercy to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any scourge other than Military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown."

At the conclusion of his *astounding* speech, Mr. Clay gave a toast equally astonishing—why he certainly must be stark staring mad—his toast was:

"Genuine Republicans, of every faith, who, true to the cause of liberty, would guard it against all *pernicious* examples."

Petersburg, May 13.—The market—Cotton, on the advance—10 Cents Virginia money freely given—in other articles, no alteration.—*Int.*

Examination.

THE EXAMINATION of the Students of the Tarborough Academy, will commence on Tuesday the 3d June next. Parents, Guardians, &c. are invited to attend. There is no vacation at the June examination. The vacation will take place the middle of August and end the middle of October.

ROBT. JOYNER, Sec'y.

Tarboro', 21 May, 1828.

Oxford Academies.

THE EXAMINATION of the Oxford Male Academy begins on Monday June 2d, and closes by reading the semi-annual Report on Wednesday morning; immediately after which the Examination of the Female Academy takes place and will be concluded on Thursday evening by an exhibition of Music. All that feel interested are respectfully invited to attend.

The Summer Session of these Academies opens as follows: the Female, under the care of the Rev. Jos. Labaree, on Monday June 16th, and the Male opens on Monday 23d of June, James D. Johnson Principal as heretofore.

Thos. B. Littlejohn, Pres.

Oxford, May 10. 40-5

Shocco Springs,

Nine miles South of Warrenton, and within three miles of the main Stage Road leading from Warrenton to Raleigh, where the Stage passes every day.

THIS well-known, healthy and delightful Watering Place, will again be open by the 10th of June next, for the reception of Visitors, where every attention will be devoted to make them comfortable. The Subscriber tenders her grateful acknowledgments to former patrons, and flatters herself with a hope of future encouragement, as every exertion will be used to retain their good will and the good opinion of all who may visit the Springs. There will be instrumental Music, Dancing Parties, &c. for those who are fond of such amusements. Owing to the scarcity of money the prices of board will be less than heretofore—Gentlemen and Ladies each per month \$22 50; for less time than a month \$1 per day; Children and Servants half price. Horses by the month \$15; for a less time 60 cents per day.

JANN JOHNSON.

Shocco Springs, Warren County, }
May, 14, 1828. 40-8 }

Auction Sales

Of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

ON MONDAY, 26th inst. being the first day of the County Court of Edgecombe, the Subscribers will offer for sale, at Public Auction, their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. The sale will be positive.

CRANE & KINGSBURY.

Tarboro', May 13, 1828. 39

Herrings! Herrings!!

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at Sparta, 200 barrels

Cut Herrings,

Which will be sold low for Cash or produce.

E. PRICE & CO.

May 13, 1828.

39

COHEN'S OFFICE, 114, Market-street, }
Baltimore, April 30, 1828. }

Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery,

No. 1, for 1828.

No. 2608, the Capital Prize of \$10,000
5113, Capital Prize of - 2,000
384, Capital Prize of - 1,000
617, 1662, 2239, prizes of 500

419 5035 }
1181 5667 } prizes of - 100
2543 6834 }
3408 7446 }

4102 8463 }

229 2452 } 5792 7174 } prizes of 50
249 2959 } 5186 7879 }

334 4146 } 5924 7967 }

1179 4674 } 6578 8277 }

1590 5784 } 6719 8597 }

100 of \$10—100 of \$5, and 5000 prizes of \$4 each.

The Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS was sold at the office of COHEN & BROTHERS, in a whole ticket.

Agreeably to the Scheme of this Lottery, being on the Odd and Even System, the capital prize of \$10,000 having been drawn by an Even Number, all tickets ending with either

2, 4, 6, 8, or 0,

are prizes of four dollars each, and in addition to whatever other prizes they may have drawn.

We have now the pleasure to present the Scheme of the

Maryland State Lottery, No. 2, For 1828,

and anticipating the same spirited demand for the tickets as in the Scheme No. 1, the drawing will take place on Wednesday, 28th This month, (May) under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

8,000 Dollars!!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$5,000 is	\$8,000
1 prize of	2,000 is	2,000
1 prize of	1,000 is	1,000
2 prizes of	500 is	1,000
10 prizes of	100 is	1,000
10 prizes of	50 is	500
100 prizes of	10 is	1,000
100 prizes of	5 is	500
5000 prizes of	3 is	15,000

5225 prizes amounting to \$30,000

This Scheme contains only 10,000 tickets, and is arranged on the

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

by which the holder of two tickets or two shares is certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw THREE!

Whole Tickets, \$4.00 | Quarters, \$1.00
Halves, : : 2.00 | Eighths, : 50

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers, at

Cohen's Office,

114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where the Capital Prize of Ten Thousand Dollars, drawn yesterday in the First Class, was sold; and where BOTH the Great Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

* * 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 to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
May 1, 1828. Baltimore.