

the Senate, on this occasion, will ever remain a memento of the extremes to which the malignant passions of the human breast can carry an individual—for this act Pennsylvania dismissed her Senator and approved the decision of Congress, and of the nation, by passing, a few days after his report, by an almost unanimous vote in her Legislature, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the conduct of Major General ANDREW JACKSON, in the late war with Great Britain and his savage allies, and in the late Seminole war is marked with energy, skill and patriotism, not surpassed in the annals of our country, and inasmuch as the approbation of his country is the highest reward that a hero and patriot can receive—they, therefore, approve of the conduct of Gen. Jackson, and the decision of Congress thereon; and that the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to present the thanks of this Commonwealth to Major General Andrew Jackson, in a manner that he may deem proper on the occasion."

In a letter addressed to the Spanish minister, relative to the conduct of Gen. Jackson in the Seminole campaign, Mr. Adams, then Secretary of State, observed:

"The President will neither inflict punishment, nor pass a censure upon Gen. JACKSON for that conduct, the motives of which were founded in the purest patriotism, of the necessity for which he had the most immediate and effectual means of forming a judgment, and the vindication of which is written in every page of the law of nations, as well as in the first law of nature—self-defence."

The following testimony of the illustrious Jefferson, embraced in a note addressed to Gen. Jackson in November, 1820, will also be read with interest:

"TH. JEFFERSON returns his thanks to General Jackson for the copy, he has been so good as to send him, of the vindication of the proceedings in the Seminole war. If doubts on those proceedings, have existed in candid minds, this able vindication can scarce fail to remove them. In addition to what had before been laid before the public, it brings forward some new views and new facts of great weight. On the whole, he cannot doubt, but that the gratitude of his country, for former achievements, will be fortified by those new proofs of the salutary energies of their GREAT BENEFACITOR—he salutes the General with assurances of his constant and affectionate attachment and high respect."

When the treaty with Spain ceding the Floridas was finally ratified, Congress passed a law empowering the President to vest in such person or persons as he might select, all the military, civil and judicial authority exercised by the officers of the Spanish government. The President under this law appointed General Jackson in the first place as commissioner for receiving the provinces, and then to assume the government of them. After the government of the provinces was organized, he delegated his powers to his two Secretaries, and returned to Nashville; the injury which his health had received from the personal hardships, inevitable to his campaigns, forbade him to protract his residence in Florida.

In 1823, General Jackson was again elected to the Senate of the Union, in which body he continued until 1825, when he resigned, in consequence of having been again nominated as a candidate for the Presidency.

Before his election to the Senate, Gen. Jackson was appointed by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, Minister Plenipotentiary to the government of Mexico: but he declined the station from a repugnance to the monarchical system which then prevailed in Mexico, and to the means by which the supreme power had been usurped.

In the various critical situations in which Gen. Jackson was placed by emergencies, and the unlimited discretion cast upon him, he appears to have been governed by general and solid principles, which he knew how to apply satisfactorily in explaining his measures. The numerous testimonials he has received from his fellow-citizens and from the General Government, evidence the high estimation in which his talents and services have been held—and his receiving, at the Presidential election in 1824, 99 of the 261 votes in the electoral colleges, (the present incumbent only receiving 34,) when four of the most distinguished men of the nation were competitors for that office, affords a conclusive proof that his countrymen duly appreciate "the salutary energies of their GREAT BENEFACTOR."



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1828.

The Editor expects to leave this place the beginning of next week, and will be absent several days—this will account for any irregularity that may occur in the distribution of the ensuing two or three numbers of the Free Press.

Signs, &c.—A battalion muster was held in this place yesterday week—after the parade, we are informed, a vote was taken on the Presidential question, the result of which was as follows:

For Jackson,	-	90
Adams,	-	10

State Bank.—We are pleased to learn from an authentic source, that the President and Directors of the State Bank of North-Carolina are very industriously employed in withdrawing their notes from circulation, and burning large amounts to prevent for the future excessive issues. They retain a sufficient amount to transact a safe and profitable business. The Principal Bank and some of the branches now pay specie on demand, and we are induced to believe that in a short time every Branch of this Institution will do the same.

North-Carolina bank notes are rated at present as follows:
At Fayetteville, 2 to 2½ per ct. disc.
At New-York, 4 to 5½ do.
At Petersburg, 5 to 6½ do.

Several interesting articles are unavoidably postponed until our next.

Notice.

THE Subscriber informs all persons indebted to him, that a settlement must be made the ensuing winter, as it respects debtor and creditor. I therefore hereby inform those gentlemen indebted to me by note or open account, that they must come forward and make a settlement, or they will be placed in a train for collection.

HENRY SHURLEY.

9th Oct. 1828.

To the Public.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th of November next, a Poll of Election will be opened and held at the following places, (to wit:) Tarborough, Lunsford Cherry's Logborough, Joab P. Pitt's, Thomas Amason's, Manor's, Sparta, Mrs. Polly Barnes's, Christopher Harrell's, Elijah Owens', Hardy Flowers', Mrs. Parker's, Micajah Petway's, Jacob Brake's, Samuel P. Jenkins', Leggett's, and William W. Armstrong's, for the purpose of electing Fifteen Electors to vote for a

President and Vice-President

OF THE UNITED STATES:

Owing to the great importance of said Election, I feel it my duty to solicit the citizens of Edgecombe to attend some one of said elections, and give their suffrages to the candidate they may think most deserving.

S. L. HART, *Shff.*

Oct. 10, 1828.

SCOTLAND NECK

Fall Races for 1828,

WILL commence on Thursday, the 20th of November, and continue THREE days:

First Day—two mile heats, for the Jockey Club Purse, \$150.

Second Day—one mile heats, 3 in 5, for the balance of the Jockey Club Purse, say \$130.

Third Day—Handy-cap race for the Proprietor's Purse, one mile heats, 3 in 5, \$100.

JAMES L. G. BAKER, *Sec'y.*
Oct. 1828. 9-5

D. Richards & Co.

INFORM the Public, that they have just returned from NEW-YORK, with a general and well selected

Assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Which they are now opening at their Old Stand—among which may be found the following articles:

Superfine blue, black, mixed & olive Cloths, Superfine Cassimeres, Blue, mixed, green and drab Plains, Sattinets, Bombazetts and Bombazines, White, red and yellow Flannels, Rose and point Blankets, Cotton and woollen Stockings, Cotton and woollen Socks, Northern manufactured Negro Cloths, Dark and light ground Calicoes & Chintzes, Furniture Calico, cotton Cambrics, Muslins, Jaconett do. Muslin Robes, book Muslin, plain & figured, Irish Linens, Lawns, French Cambric, Cotton Shirting, Domestic Cottons, white and colored, Canton and Italian Crapes, Green, pink and white Florences, Levantines, Sarsenets, Sinchews, Canton crape and silk Shawls; Cassimere, merino, muslin & cotton Shawls, Silk, muslin, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs, Furniture and narrow corded Dimity, Russia Diaper and Diaper table-cloths, Oil cloths, bed Quilts and bed Ticks, Ladies' Leghorn and straw bonnets, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Children's leather and roram do. Ladies' dress and walking Shoes, Gentlemen's Boots, Bootees and Shoes, Negro Shoes, Gentlemen's plaid cloaks and Plaids, Carpeting, cotton Bagging, Osnaburghs, Trunks, Cordage for packing cotton, Sewing Silk, Thread, cotton Ball, Pins, Needles, Ribbons, thread Lace, Hair combs, large and small, A large assortment of coat and vest Buttons, Cotton cards, writing Paper, Quills, Coffee, Tea, Muscovado Sugar, Loaf do. Molasses, New-England Rum, W. I. do. French Brandy, Holland Gin, country do. Whiskey, Tobacco, Candles, Indigo, Snuff, Allspice, Pepper, Powder, Shot, Coarse and fine Salt,

Together with a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Paints, Oils, &c.

Those who are disposed to purchase, will find it to their interest to call at the above store.

CASH given for Naval Stores, Cotton in the seed and baled Cotton, Beeswax, &c.

Tarborough, Oct. 1828.

NO BLANKS

In the Three first Schemes of THE NEXT LOTTERY.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, }
September 17, 1828. }

Grand State Lottery

Of Md. No. 6, for 1828,

To be drawn by Sub-schemes, under an Improved mode secured by Letters Patent, and by which the Adventurer CANNOT DRAW A BLANK, until the whole of the Sub-schemes are completed—in the mean time he has the chance of every Prize in the entire Lottery, WITHOUT ANY RISK WHATEVER, till the completion of the last Sub-scheme.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Ten Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME:

1 prize of \$10,000 is 10,000 Dollars.
1 prize of 3,000 is 3,000 Dollars.
4 prizes of 2,000 is 8,000 Dollars.
4 prizes of 1,000 is 4,000 Dollars.
5 prizes of 500 is 2,500 Dollars.
20 prizes of 100 is 2,000 Dollars.
37 prizes of 50 is 1,850 Dollars.
100 prizes of 20 is 2,000 Dollars.
202 prizes of 10 is 2,020 Dollars.
105 prizes of 6 is 630 Dollars.
4000 prizes of 5 is 20,000 Dolls.
6000 prizes of 4 is 24,000 Dolls.

10479 Prizes am'ting to 80,000 Dolls.

The Sub-schemes are as follow:—the first one of which will be drawn on

Wednesday, 22d of October,

The others will follow without unnecessary delay.

FIRST SUB-SCHEME.

1 prize of \$2000 is \$2000
1 - - - 1000 - 1000
1 - - - 500 - 500
5 - - - 100 - 500
9 - - - 50 - 450
20 - - - 20 - 400
34 - - - 10 - 340
35 - - - 6 - 210
2000 - - - 4 - 8000

2106 prizes, am'ting to \$13,400

[The second and third Sub-schemes are similar to the first.]

FOURTH SUB-SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
1 - - - 3000 - 3000
1 - - - 2000 - 2000
1 - - - 1000 - 1000
2 - - - 500 - 1000
5 - - - 100 - 500
10 - - - 50 - 500
40 - - - 20 - 800
100 - - - 10 - 1000
4000 - - - 5 - 20000

4161 prizes, am'ting to \$39,800

* * * The whole of the Prizes are payable in CASH, which can be had the moment they are drawn.

Full schemes explaining the mode of drawing will be forwarded with Tickets to distant adventurers; and to whom, after the drawing, the Register containing the official lists will be sent, if desired.

Whole Tickets, \$5.00 | Quarters, \$1.25
Halves, - - 2.50 | Eighths, 62½ cts.

To be had in a variety of Numbers, (Odd and Even,) at

Cohen's Office,

114, MARKET-STREET, Baltimore,

Where the Capital Prizes in all the previous Classes were 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 from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Sept. 17, 1828. Baltimore.

Blank Bills of Sale for Slaves,
Sold under Execution, for Sale,

AT THIS OFFICE.