

upon the understandings of the people, and mislead them in the approaching election for President.

The Committee next proceed to show, by a long course of sophistical reasoning that though Mr. Adams was elected according to the forms of the Constitution, his elevation was against the will of a majority of the people. Suppose this was so, which is here again denied, what does this argument amount to, but an invitation to the people to resist the forms of the Constitution? And if so, is it not war upon Government? Is there any other mode of choosing a President, than that prescribed by the Constitution? And can any other be resorted to, but by revolution? These are serious and solemn questions, and I invoke attention to them, by the people. Their investigation will enable the people to distinguish, between the friends and the enemies of the country, and if the party who are now struggling for power, shall attempt to reach that power by a contemptuous disregard of the rules and forms prescribed and ordained by the Constitution, what may we not expect from them, when, in their zenith, they shall be wielding the power, at which they are now so eagerly grasping? I tremble at the contemplation and mourn the loss of free government, which, in such a case, is plainly and palpably in prospect.

The Jackson Central Committee next present us with some grave remarks upon what they call *court precedence* and *court etiquette*, charged by them to have been established by Mr. Adams at Washington. I will neither insult the decency of feeling, or the high, magnanimous character of the American people, by offering any serious remarks upon this vulgar idea. That some formal rules of decent intercourse, must be established, in all regulated societies, is what all will admit, and the committee being driven to such a poor, perille, and ineffectual ground of attack, is, of itself, conclusive proof, that they felt themselves engaged in a poor work indeed. If they believed that there was any solid ground upon which to attack Mr. Adams, upon principle, they would never have resorted to so miserable a shift. I therefore, pass this charge by, in pity for those who have made it.

The next charge which the Committee have exhibited against Mr. Adams, is, that he deserted the ranks of the Federalists and came into the Republican lines, in order to leave himself, in disregard of principle, no country. Such a charge ought to have been made with great caution by the committee, because it may, by possibility, be made to rest heavily upon themselves; I do not mean that they were ever in the Federal ranks, but I mean their change of principle, may be made to involve consequences equally censurable, and of which I shall probably speak more hereafter.

Without pretending to know what were the early opinions of Mr. Adams, I here assert that, his standing with the Republicans, and the records of the government will prove the assertion true, down to the last three years, when party hostilities overpowered principle, at least in Virginia. It is impossible to denounce Mr. Adams without at the same time, denouncing Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. These men were the Republican lights of Virginia, and Mr. Adams stood equally firm in the confidence of them all—with what grace then can the friends of these distinguished men, stand forth as the denouncers of Mr. Adams? Let the American people answer this question for them. But allowing that Mr. Adams' opinions did undergo some change about the year 1808, as is contended, will it be gravely said that error of opinion shall not be corrected even after self conviction? Is there any man hardy enough to take a ground so bold and barbarous? I presume not. Then, whenever such a case occurs, we are to look at the time and circumstances in order to decide upon the sincerity of the change proclaimed, and if they be such, as to justify an opinion of honesty and sincerity, the individual will deserve everlasting praise, rather than malignant censure, and although it is denied that Mr. Adams ever did belong to the Federal party, yet if he did, the time and circumstances under which the alleged change took place, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of his country.

It is said that this change took place about the year 1807 or 1808; and the enemies of Mr. Adams never assert, that the Federal party was then down, and Mr. Adams resolved to join the Republicans, from selfish views alone. Those who make these assertions remember very little of the history of the times, or if they do, the true history is grossly perverted by them. So far from the Federal party being vanquished, in 1807 or '8 they ministered with great strength, and had every prospect of again getting into power, as they had at any time after the election of Mr. Jefferson, and this prospect continued until very nearly the end of the war. In 1814, the first year of the war, the Federalists were so confident of their own strength, that a proposition was made to Mr. Madison, either directly or indirectly, through some of their leaders, that if Mr. Madison would change his cabinet, by the removal of some of the Republicans who in part composed it, and fill their places with Federalists, that then, they (the Federalists) would unite in support of the war, and the writer of those numbers knows that this proposition was gravely considered and some of the leading Republicans of Virginia consulted upon the propriety of accepting it.

And why was it gravely considered? Because the Federalists were so strong, and possessed, at that time, such an influence over a large portion of the people, that it was deemed both wise and prudent to listen to them. These facts are mentioned with no other view than to show that Mr. Adams could not have been induced to abandon federal principles, if he ever entertained them, on account of the distinction of the party at the time, because the party not only was not destroyed, but it had gained strength, and was exterminated only by the progress and events of the war, and when peace came, the whole population of New England were ready to join, and aid, very soon from the Republican lines.

Thus then, it will be seen that in 1807 or 1808, if Mr. Adams belonged to that class of politicians called Federalists, there were no inducements offered at the time, to change, his principles & that if he did change, patriotism alone produced it. But there was in truth no change as far as I know and believe, Mr. Adams was always a Republican, and Mr. Ritchie, (one of the Jackson committee) cannot be too often reminded that, so late as 1818, he had such confidence in the talents and principles of Mr. Adams, as to be induced to declare that he "FELT PROUD OF BEING BORN IN A LAND THAT HAD GIVEN BIRTH TO SUCH A MAN." This whole charge is dictated by party views, and ought not to weigh a feather in the minds of the people.

A REPUBLICAN.
"So says Gov. Giles, not very high authority."

FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL WHIG.
THE FREEMAN—No. V.
To the Jackson Central Committee.

Gentlemen: When last addressed you met your charge against Mr. Adams for having abandoned his party from interested motives, and defended him on the ground that the act itself, as well as the motive, were deemed meritorious and patriotic, at the time, by those who were most competent to judge of it—that he acted with a majority of the nation, including yourselves, in vindicating the insulted honor of his country, and that he had no visible motive of interest in taking that course, since the appointment he afterwards received was not from Mr. Jefferson, but his successor. I must think that these circumstances would afford him a sufficient justification, even if this interest had concerned with his separation from his party; and that in all such cases, where the public approves the act, and the ostensible motive is good, it is no right to look further. To say that no considerations of interest or ambition are to mingle themselves in these actions which can be expected on any man out of his home, or that can indeed be reasonably asked is that no principle of duty should be sacrificed to self interest, and not that a man may not receive and gratefully receive, the highest reward of a virtuous action.

But if the mere circumstance of one's promoting his interest at the time he changes his political course, be sufficient to condemn him, where gentlemen, would be your own defence? The time has been when you

or some of you, preferred Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson. You nearly all hold offices more or less dependent on the State Legislature, and Gen. Jackson has lately become a favorite with that Legislature. In this state of things you certainly had stronger apparent motives of interest for deserting your New England friends than Mr. Adams had, inasmuch as an office in possession is worth more than the mere chance of getting one. You will readily agree, may you will insist, that the consideration ought not to be supposed now to influence you in supporting the two gentlemen whose names, in conspicuous italics, grace your first paragraph, and both of whom you once vehemently denounced. Be it so, gentlemen. But the same rule of evidence—the same test of political integrity, which are right in your case cannot be wrong in that of Mr. Adams, unless indeed you think you have an exclusive right to the public charity. I admit that you require more of it, on the present occasion, than Mr. Adams. But not relying on the argument of *hominem*, which though it may be sufficient to silence you, may not be sufficient to satisfy the public, let us examine Mr. Adams' first message to Congress; the document on which you and your party mainly rely to convict him of infidelity in his former political professions, and to justify some of you for your sudden desertion of him.

In speaking of this message you, rather adroitly forbear to draw its character from any particular phrase or expression, but take it, from the general context, and from a view of the entire production, because you knew that it contained no assumption of power, no assertion of doctrine—no construction of the constitution, in which Mr. Adams had not the sanction of a single one of the Virginia Presidents. But notwithstanding this prudent forbearance to make a definite charge, you deem to hint at the nature of your objections, and state that Mr. Adams "refers every thing to expediency, and enlarges the power of Congress to every conceivable extent." And as some of your fellow laborers in the same cause, not circumspect as you are, have specified the objectionable features of the message, I presume you wished by this sweeping denunciation to have the benefit of the arguments which by making no specifications, yourselves as I believe your military gentlemen call them, you hoped to avoid being met with such knock-down arguments as these:—"This principle or measure cannot be against the interests of the country, for it had the sanction of Washington; nor is it against the rights of the people, for it had that of Jefferson." This doctrine cannot be heretical for Madison & Monroe thought it orthodox. This policy can furnish no reason for preferring Gen. Jackson, for he and Mr. Adams think alike on that subject; nor these opinions afford you gentlemen any justification for changing, for you knew that Mr. Adams entertained them before the message, and even before his election? I will however supply that which is a brief notice of all the objections that have come to my knowledge, which will make your course of attack apparent and unavailing.

1. **Internal Intemperance.**—This subject had received, under some form or other the direct sanction of every previous President. The Cumberland Road was begun under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and by his express recommendation. It is true that he also recommended Congress to obtain the consent of the states through which the Road was to pass, which consent was actually given; but it is now contended, and it is commonly conceded, that the consent of a state, or any number of states, cannot give the general government a power which the constitution has not granted, and consequently that Mr. Jefferson virtually recognized this power to make roads. Besides, on this subject Gen. J. has shown by his votes that he concurs with Mr. Adams.

2. **Encouragement of Manufactures.**—The message expresses no opinion on this policy, and only incidentally mentions manufactures with commerce and navigation. This silence may in part be attributed, I presume, to a delicate respect felt by Mr. Adams towards his native state, which was then with Virginia, so opposed to the policy, that on the passage of the tariff bill in 1814, every member from Massachusetts voted against it except Col. Doughty. Now while the silence of the message and the vote of Massachusetts left it in doubt whether Mr. Adams was not unfavourably inclined towards the policy, which was then with Virginia, so opposed to the policy, that on the passage of the tariff bill in 1814, every member from Massachusetts voted against it except Col. Doughty. Now while the silence of the message and the vote of Massachusetts left it in doubt whether Mr. Adams was not unfavourably inclined towards the policy, which was then with Virginia, so opposed to the policy, that on the passage of the tariff bill in 1814, every member from Massachusetts voted against it except Col. Doughty.

committed to our charge—"would be treachery to the most sacred of trusts." In the succeeding paragraph he goes on to say that "the spirit of improvement abroad upon the earth"—that the power of a nation, in proportion to its liberty, and therefore that the more it is free, possesses the most ample means of improving its condition—he then subjects "While our civilization, less blessed with that freedom which studies in power, than ourselves, are advancing with gigantic strides in the career of public improvement, were to submit to the indolence, or fold up our arms and proclaim to the world that we are palsied by the will of our constituents, would not be to cast away the bounties of Providence, and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority?" Then paying a well turned compliment to Virginia for her University and to New York for her canal, and inciting Congress to public improvements by their example, he concludes with stating his belief that "without encroaching upon the powers reserved to the authorities of the respective states or to the people," they would "give efficacy to the means committed to them for the common good."

When Mr. Adams was making this animated appeal to the patriotic feelings of the legislature of the Union to advance the interests of the people and the solid glory of the nation, how little did he dream that it would be found to contain the most dangerous and exceptionable doctrines; or when stepping out of his way to remind them that their powers even to do good, were of a limited character, and to warn them against encroaching either on the rights of the states, or of the people, that this very passage should be relied on, as we have all seen it again and again, to prove that he considered the powers of the federal government to be without constitutional restrictions!

But perhaps you will say that although Mr. Adams recognized the restrictive authority of the Constitution, he asserts a doctrine equally odious and reprehensible. I will tell you what appears to me to be meant by this much quoted phrase, when interpreted by common candor and charity. He meant to say to the legislative body that if they agreed with him (Gen. Jackson) as to the construction of the Constitution, they would be false to the most sacred of trusts, if they failed to exercise the powers given to that constitution either from sheer indolence, or under the plea that the people either did not desire their own advancement, or were not willing to defray the cost of it. He meant to warn the representatives against that fear of expenditure, which founds money spent on the most valuable national objects with that which is unprofitably wasted. Mr. Adams seems to entertain an opinion, which well or ill founded, has been held by many of the purest republicans among us, that an excessive and mistaken economy is an error to which we are peculiarly exposed. That men, from the fear of losing their popularity, and mean men, because they judge of their constituents by themselves, will often vote against expenditures that are proper, and such as the people themselves would approve.—It was this sordid spirit, so unfriendly to the improvement of the nation—so dangerous even to its safety, which Mr. Adams intended to rebuke, both in this message and in his letter to Mr. Leavitt Harris; a spirit which we all had occasion to deprecate at the beginning of the late war and which the nation so emphatically condemned in the establishment of a navy.

I beg leave to give you gentlemen, an illustration of that false economy by which legislatures often as well as individuals by refusing to incur a small expense, are made to incur a greater. Some years after the close of the war of the Revolution, a foreigner mentioned the Legislature of Virginia for the sum of 2100 which he had formerly deposited in the Treasury, in paper money before it had depreciated. The committee to whom the claim was successively referred, always reported in favor of it, but before a bill could get through the house, some member willing to profit by an occasion of gaining credit for saving the public money would make a plausible speech against exempting foreigners from a loss which citizens had been obliged to sustain, and the bill was rejected—wounded with these fruitless applications, he brought a suit in Chancery against the Commonwealth, making the Attorney General, the present chairman of your Committee, a party. The case was tried before the late Mr. Wythe, who was never persuaded by the will of his constituents nor by any thing else, in the pursuit of justice, and he gave a decree, not only for the principal, (which was all that had been claimed of the legislature,) but interest from the time of deposit, so as to raise the sum to four or five times its original amount, or upwards of \$2000.—For this sum the legislature made an appropriation at its succeeding session.

These facts need no comment. I presume they are still within the recollection of the two you chairman, whom I never expected to see embrace the military, that is, (to borrow a "put" out the civil side of the question.) I tender him the respects of

A FREEMAN.

* From the Times of 18th March and with Tallyrand—see Scott's Napoleon.

Bremick, April 29th.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL WHIG.

The following is the result of the election in this county:

Col. Taylor 261
Mr. Chabon 115
For a Convention 57
Against it 202

The circumstances attending this election are not worthy of a few remarks. Previous to the day of election an opposition was anticipated, and the successful opposition to Mr. Chabon originated from his honestly declaring himself in favor of a Convention. It is not so much, however, the circumstance that induces me to address you, as the extraordinary success of the Senator from this District. This gentleman, who was once the warm opponent of Jackson, and affords a striking proof of the proverbial zeal of new converts, thought proper, in a speech made by him against the Convention, most awkwardly to introduce the Presidential question. If the gentleman did not introduce this subject very gracefully, it was not for the want of effort. He labored to prove that the people ought not to trust any one with the power of making a Constitution for them. To support this proposition he resorted to the various celebrated names who figured in the French revolution, to Chatham and Fox of England, and lastly to Mr. Adams, to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and Judge Marshall. While the gentleman was giving us this proof of the inconsistencies of great men, it is strange he should not have thought also of himself—surely he is as remarkable an example of a sudden change as any of the characters above mentioned. What did he not a few years since even the festive board resound with his denunciations against Jackson? Who now lauds him in white wash with the same Jackson's character, and to elevate him to the highest office in the Government? Doubtless when he spoke of inconsistencies of public men, he spoke from his own conscience. But what most surprises every one, is that a gentleman who holds so dignified a station, as a Senator of Virginia, should condescend to give currency to the unfounded charges of an unprincipled and burling Editor of a newspaper. It was stated by him, without reserve, that Mr. Adams had given a pledge to Mr. Webster, to extend favour and patronage to that party which he had formerly (according to this gentleman) deserted and betrayed. Now must not every one admit, that this charge, so far from being sustained, had been proved to be false? It has been positively denied upon the highest authority, and rests upon no other foundation than that of an individual unworthy of credit. So then the Chief Justice for merely expressing an opinion, and his intention of voting, has been charged by the same gentleman, with descending from his lofty station to mingle in the Presidential election. How does it happen that the very men who, when they supported Mr. Crawford, were trumpeting the opinions of Mr. Jefferson in his favor, in order to influence the election, should find fault with the Chief Justice for declaring his preference? We rejoice that he has expressed his opinion. The friends of the present Administration cannot but feel pride in having such men with them, more especially when they look at actions which surround and support Gen. Jackson. Who that knows any thing of Harry Lee does not feel that he would disgrace any cause? Is there a gentleman of any respectability in the section of country where he is best known that would take him by the hand, let him be the guest of Gen. Jackson. This man, sitting in himself so much effrontery and baseness as ever fell to the lot of any other, and being possessed of considerable talents, is probably better suited for his present occupation than any other that could be selected. He is a fit agent for him who could be selected.

parts—a fit instrument for any cause, which, destitute of all real merit, depends for its success upon misrepresentation and deception.

QUERO.

A CARD.

"A Looker On" regrets that his sportive effusion, inserted in the Whig of the 12th ult. should have given the slightest pain to the venerable gentleman, who in his own proper person has appeared in a recent paper to express his displeasure. The writer of the article of the 12th had not the least intention to "drag that gentleman into public notice" at all, much less in a costume not agreeable to him. On the contrary, the allusion to him was purely incidental, and was made with no earthly design, either to wound his feelings or misrepresent his language. The phrase "unconcerned," was used in a sense somewhat ironical, for "A Looker On" not only did not think the State Rights document referred to, unfairly treated by the distinguished citizen of Bath, but that the forefathers production would have even merited a severer chastisement than it received from the almost unrivalled sarcastic powers of that gentleman. In justice to himself however, "A Looker On" must be permitted to say, that the misquotation complained of, seems to him rather verbal than otherwise, and that there is no great deal less elegance or classical beauty in the simile of a "Dutchman's bed quilt, or Merry Andrew's coat," than in that of "a rag carpet," though enameled with Tyrian purple and Egyptian blue.

The New York Courier states, that when General Gaines understood that Gen. Macomb had been nominated to the Senate, he called upon his friends in that body, and, with his usual magnanimity, declared that the nomination was no infringement upon his rights, and one which met his entire approbation.

Mr. Weed, of Rochester, New York, who went with a requisition of Gov. Fitch upon Gov. Butler, of Vermont, for the surrender of Elisha Adams, who is alleged to have had the charge of Morgan while confined in Fort Niagara, has returned with Adams in custody. Albany Adc.

According to the latest accounts, Russia has a population of 55,392,500 souls. The increase has been one third in twenty years.

The London Morning Chronicle affirms that, according to the latest and most authentic accounts, the number of Dissenters in Great Britain, including the Scotch Presbyterians in both kingdoms, amounts to ten millions of souls.

From the National Gazette.

Mr. Randolph, in his address to his constituents in 1822, used these words—

"The election of General Jackson to the Presidency is not to be dreaded, as it can, in no event, possibly occur. The United States have not yet become so corrupted as to choose a man of military talents to govern the national councils."

And yet Mr. Randolph, in his speech on the Judiciary bill, delivered in the Senate of the U. States, in 1826, said—

"I shall vote for General Jackson at the next election, whether he shall be nominated. He is the first military man in the country."

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.
FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Accorde—Thomas M. Bayly (adm.) 393, Jno. P. Drummond (adm.) 358—W. A. Parker 352, J. D. Wallop 71.

Augusta—Sam. Clark 463, Henry J. Tapp 414—Alex. R. Givens 338.

Bedford—Colwell Mennitt 507, Simon Noel 324—Pleasant M. Goggin 262, Tighman A. Cobbs 281.

John Hopkins Otey, sen. 124, John C. Gray 148—Capt. Otey, says the Virginian, left the beach early on Monday.

Culpeper—Jas. R. Wallace* (adm.) 335, Mark A. Chilton* (Jackson) 390—Thos. Marshall (adm.) 307.

Fauquier—Mark A. Chilton* 395, John R. Wallace* 390—Thomas Marshall 327.

Halifax—Dr. Thos. P. Atkinson 447, H. D. Scott 427—General Carrington 120, Wm. Minor 16.

King & Queen—Benjamin Pollard, Edwin Upshaw.

Lee—James Allen, Andrew McMillan.

Madison—Linn Baskin 357, Wm. Ficks 157—Wm. Walker 118, Alexander Graves 17.

Morison—Gassaway Cross (adm.) 48, John O'Farrell (Jackson) 24—John Sherrard (Jackson) 61, Wm. Smith (adm.) 27, John Hunter (adm.) 12.

Monroe—Hugh Caperton, Maj. Wm. Vass. (No opposition.)

Russell—David Alexander, James M. McFarland.

Serby—John C. Cremp 174, Francis Ruffin 159.

Tazewell—John B. George, Hervey Deskins.

Washington—Thos. E. Cummings, John Keller.

SENATE.

In the District of Caroline, &c. Mr. Bernard is re-elected to the Senate of Virginia. In that of Culpeper, &c. Daniel B. Slaughter, esq. is elected over the late incumbent Col. Thom. and Dr. Thomson. In that of Harrison, &c. the contest for Mr. Fry's re-election, is between Mr. John Laidley of Cabell, Mr. Knucleon, Mr. Allen and Mr. Wm. L. Jackson of Harrison.—The returns are not complete, and it is uncertain whether Mr. Laidley or Mr. Allen, between whom the contest had narrowed down, has succeeded. Mr. Laidley represented the county of Cabell some years ago, and is a gentleman of vigorous intellect. Mr. Allen is a young gentleman of fine promise. In the District of Washington, &c. vacated by Mr. Sharpe's declining, John H. Fulton* of Washington is elected.—Fulton 1274, Wm. Byars 459, P. Mayo 420. We were mistaken in saying in a late number, that Messrs. Fulton and Byars were elected. Delegates for Washington. We mistook the the Senatorial poll for that of the H. of Delegates.

* Not in the last Legislature.

CONVENTION.

FOR	AGAINST
From our last 14105	10576
Accorde, (maj'ty) 359	
Augusta 505	106
Bedford 397	40
Brownwick 57	262
Cumberland 15	131
Fluvanna 162	136
Franklin 115	336
Fauquier 431	55
Halifax 161	409
Lee 403	20
Madison 64	184
Morgan 137	2
Monroe 99	158
Russell 374	26
Scott 530	21
Serby 1	124
Tazewell 393	68
Washington 670	8
18738	15222
Present majority 5556	

MARRIED—In New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the 21st April, by J. S. Russell, Esq. Mr. JAMES ALLEN, merchant of this city, to Miss MARTHA P. daughter of Charles Russell, Esq. of the former place.

On Thursday last by the Rev. E. Baptist, Mr. ROBERT C. PERRYMAN, of this city, to Miss LUCY JANE, daughter of Mr. Thos. Scott of Scottsville, Powhatan county.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. John H. Rice, D. D. the Rev. HENRY P. GONNOR, to Miss ANN ROSA, daughter of John Johnston of this city.

MR CHARLES JAMES FLEASANTS, is on a collecting expedition for this office through the counties of Goochland, Fluvanna, Albemarle, Augusta Rockbridge, Amherst, and Nelson. We present our friends to assist the balances due us—and to suggest that we have no salary from Government to rely upon—no dependence in street, but their justice and kind regards.

Bank Stock at Auction.

ON MONDAY the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the Merchants' Coffee House in the City of Richmond, the following Stocks, belonging to an estate: 150 shares of Farmers' Bank Stock, 20 shares of Virginia Bank, and 30 shares of United States Bank, for cash. JAS. H. LYNCH.
May 3—31

TO-MORROW!!!
227,040 DOLLARS!

To-morrow, the 31st inst. the above handsome sum will be distributed from the wheel of the

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery,
FOURTEENTH CLASS,
In the following Splendid Prizes, viz:

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$50,000	39 Prizes of \$120
1 do 20,000	39 do 100
1 do 10,000	59 do 90
1 do 4,520	30 do 80
1 do 3,000	39 do 70
1 do 2,500	59 do 60
2 Prizes of 2,000	78 do 50
1 do 1,000	273 do 40
5 do 500	4,416 do 20

Only 14,190 Tickets.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Tickets \$20 00
Halves 10 00
Quarters 5 00
Eighths 2 50

COHEN'S
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
CORNER OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL.
In the last Class of the above Lottery, the Capital Prize of \$50,000, was sold to COHEN'S OFFICE, to a Gentleman of this city; and who was also sold in the 10th class, the great Capital of \$16,000, to a Gentleman residing in Cumberland county, Va.
Richmond, May 7, 1828.

TO-MORROW.

The Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery,
14TH CLASS,
Will be drawn in the City of Richmond, on Thursday, 8th May, and contains more Splendid Prizes than any other Lottery in the Union.

\$50,000 CAPITAL PRIZE.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$50,000	1 Prize of \$20,000
1 do 10,000	1 do 4,520
1 do 2,000	1 do 2,500
2 Prizes of 2,000	6 Prizes of 1,000
6 do 500	39 do 90
39 do 100	39 do 80
39 do 80	39 do 70
39 do 60	78 do 50
273 do 40	4,416 do 20

4,416 Prizes of \$20.

Whole Tickets \$20—Shares in proportion.

This Lottery will be drawn by the approved Constitution System, which secures to each Ticket or Share, the purest chance, and is absolutely accurate and uncontrollable, and distributes the whole of the Prizes in a few minutes. The Cash, as heretofore, can be obtained for all Prizes the moment the Drawing is completed. Orders from the Country promptly attended to, at the old established prompt pay Lottery and Exchange Office of S. & M. ALLEN & CO.

TO-MORROW!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the
Dismal Swamp Canal Company,
FOURTEENTH CLASS,
To be drawn at Richmond, Va. on Thursday, the 8th day of May, 1828.

Forty-five Number Lottery—Six Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of \$50,000	1 Prize of \$20,000
1 do 10,000	1 do 4,520
1 do 2,000	1 do 2,500
2 Prizes of 2,000	6 Prizes of 1,000
6 do 500	39 do 90
39 do 100	39 do 80
39 do 80	39 do 70
39 do 60	78 do 50
273 do 40	4,416 do 20

4,416 Prizes of \$20.

Whole Tickets, \$20 00
Halves, 10 00
Quarters, 5 00
Eighths, 2 50

Orders from the country, free of postage, promptly attended to. YATES & MINTYRE, Managers.
Richmond, May 7, 1828.

VIRGINIA: At a superior court of chancery, held at the capital in the city of Richmond, on the first day of March, 1828: Peter J. Branch, Alexander R. Branch, and Everett M. Branch, plaintiffs, against John Howlett and Peter F. Smith, defendants of Obadiah Smith, the said Peter F. Smith, Robert McTyre, Lucy Smith, John H. Smith, Jordan Smith, William White and Polly his wife, Henry Randolph, and Thos. Wills and Ridley his wife, &c.

This case, in which the plaintiffs appear to have proceeded in the mode prescribed by law against the defendants, and in which the defendants, except Peter F. Smith and Wills his wife, on the several decrees of the court, taking the bill for confessed as to them, which appears to have been duly executed, came on this day to be heard on the bill, the answers of the defendants Peter F. Smith, and Thomas Wills and Ridley his wife, and examinations of witnesses, and was argued by counsel: On consideration whereof, the court doth order that the defendants John Howlett and Peter F. Smith, administrators of Obadiah Smith, render an account of their intestate's administration of the estate of Martha Branch, deceased, and on the return of Peter Branch, dec. and an account of their own administration of the estate of the said Obadiah Smith, dec. also an account of the property real and personal, of the said Obadiah Smith, dec. and of the debts due from his estate; which accounts the said commissioner is directed to examine, state and settle, and to the court report, with any matters specially stated deemed pertinent by himself, or which may be required by the parties to be stated.

The third day of March, 1828: On motion of the plaintiffs by counsel, the court doth order that the defendants John Howlett and Peter F. Smith, submit to an examination in solemn form, before the commissioner, who may perform the order made in this cause, the first instant, touching the subject matter of the accounts directed by the said order. Copies. Teste,
J. B. ABBOTT, D. C.

COMMISSIONER'S Office,
Richmond, April 20th, 1828.

The parties interested will please take notice, that I have appointed the 10th day of June next to convene the accounts directed in the foregoing order of court, on which day at 9 o'clock, A. M. they are required to attend at my office in this city, with their accounts and vouchers, ready for examination and settlement.

HILARY BAKER, Com'r.

NOTICE.—Committed to Campbell Jail, on the 6th day of November last, two negro men, who say they belong to a Mrs. Newman who has moved from near Richmond to the West. They say they left their owner about the Alleghany mountain. James is a yellow fellow, about twenty-six years old, full eyes, and has a long nose; he was hired in Mr. Robert Greenleaf of the city of Richmond, for the last two years. Chesley is a black fellow, about twenty-five years old, stout make, and says he has been hired to work at the coal pits above Richmond. These fellows had on when committed, a suit of blue cloth clothes and a fur hat, and the only weakness they also say that Mr. Thomas Newman, who was a coal dealer, was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Newman, and that he was a slave of said Newman.

GLENNAN, JONES & CO.,
May 7—1828