But then, we are left to find out, as well as we can, what he did mean; for, although he seems quite smart, he has not exactly given us his object, in dipping his pen in the ink. It must be presumed, however, that he intended to raise a laugh, at the expense of "George Clinton," and thus divert public attention from the banks to the laugh. Now, I am somewhat of a laughing man myself, and I have been often placed in a situation, such as "one of your subscribers" now is, to wit: rather die, than not see a hearty laugh, after I have used all my wit to provoke it. My opinions of the rare talents which "one of your subscribers" has shewn by the admirable specimen of wit, humour, irony, and sarcasm, which he has given, in the piece here alluded to, are so favorable to him, that I will aid him as far as I can, in his laughable or laughing object, and in this state of laughable or laughing object, and in this state of feeling towards him, nothing shall escape my pen or my lips calculated to defeat him in his laudable seeing towards him, nothing shall escape my pen or my lips calculated to defeat him in his laudable desire to see all the world tickled at his satire, and therefore I will begin the laugh. Ha, Ha, Ha, Ha, poor George Clinton is demolished by the power-ful pen of "one of your subscribers;" and that too, a a single dash almost. Ha, Ha, Ha Ha; how smart some men are. Poor George Clinton, has fallen a victim to the matchless wit and keen, cutting satire, of the first bank man who has raised his pen in defence of these institutions. Ha, Ha, Ha, Ha, Ha, apoor George ought to have looked, before he leaped; he might have known that all grades and degrees of talents were at the command of these same things called banks. Now, I venture to pronounce that, argument might have been employed for years, and George Clinton could sill have stood upon his feet; but no sooner did one of these joily writers come out, than he was prostrated, aye prostrated, I four, forever.

And then, this keen satyrist, seems to be so ganuine a patriot, for he says, that he hopes "G. C. will goon until he eradicates every bank in the United States." Indeed? Then, why not aid G. C. in the good cause? Surely the writer of the plece, here referred to, must be tired of "splendid misery," as John Randoluh would say—But real-

piece, here referred to, must be tired of "splendid misery," as John Randolph would say—But real-ly, I am ready to burst with laughter again, for ty, I am ready to burst with faughter again, for I cennot look upon the rich, feasting humour of "one of your subscribers" without being tickled to the soul. Let him speak for himself. He says, that G. C. has made the wonderful discovery that a man can live on a barren rock longer, on a bushel of meal, than on a bushel of Dollars. Can bushel of meal, than on a bushel of Dollars. Can any thing surpass this cut in rich sparkling wit? Nothing I am sure; and though the fact stated by G. C. will be, in general, believed, ye, I can readily excuse the writer in question for doubting it, since perhaps, he has been living upon hard dollars for the last twenty-five years, and fine rich food I dare say be considers it; for it is certain that an epicure may find dollars susceptible of being dressed into a greater variety of dishes than any other single dish. Meal can only to be dressed into bread, whereas the richest sours, boils & fries, may be extracted from dollars. soups, boils & fries, may be extracted from dollars. I do not then , wonder that our distinguished writer should prefer the dollars, particularly as he has been so long used to them; for use, they say, is second nature. There is one discovery which I advise our distinguised author to make it practicable, and that is, bow Bank Officers can live, withble, and that is, how Bank Officers can live, without their salaries: this will be a discovery worth making; and he who brings it first to light, shall not only wear a "civic crown," but he shall he made President of some new bank to he established, un less he is already provided for, in some such way. Having now gratified, I hope, the vanity which your correspondent seems to indulge towards himself, I propose to say a few words, (as brother Billy would say,) in a tene of seriesity.

Has "one of your subscribers" offered a single syllable of argument in reply to G. C. and does not a subject so important require argument, if it be answered at all! I think it does, and I take it to be a fair conclusion, drawn from the premises,

answered at all? I think it does, and I take it to be a fair conclusion, drawn from the premises, that "one of your subscribers," has no argument to spare, upon the occasion. There is a, singular feature in the piece too, which never fails to indicate a weak cause, and that feature is, the personality and private feeling so plainly manifested by the writer—Why resort to such a course? Is there any thing in the language of G. C. which invites or justifies the revengeful and spiteful spirit which or justifies the revengeful and spiteful spirit which is betrayed by the writer of "one of your subscri-bers?" So far from it, the writer of George Clinton more than once avows his friendship for most of these who are engaged in managing the banks; and plainly delares his respect for all. The mode and manner, therefore, which have been resorted to, to avoid the effects of the numbers, signed G. Clinien, are neither justified by the common courresies of society, nor by any thing to be found in the pieces themselves, seem to me to be a tacit ad mission that no good argument can be offered, successfully, in reply to the general principles relied upon by the writer of G. Clinton.—One more remark, and I have done. "One of your subscribers" has made, what I call, a deep cut at you, for daring to publish any thing which may do in jury to the banks; and this cut will be found at the ton more than once avows his friendship for mos jury to the banks; and this cut will be found at the of his article His language must be understood as a menace, & warns you of your dan-ger. This goes to shew the tone & temper of banks, and proclaims their mischief in every country where liberty dwells. Freedom of speech and freedom of action will be punished by these insti-tutions, whenever, in the exercise of such freedom, they may suppose themselves in danger What office the writer in question is best quali fied to fill, belongs not to me to determine; but whenever the metropolis shall cause to be organ-ized a club of genuine wits, he will, no doubt aspire to the Presidency. The truth is, that "on of your subscribers," instead of concealing hi of your subscribers," instead of concealing his true feeling, has painly disclosed it, and that too, his efforts to conceal. His great object is, to by his enors to concean. This great object is, to prevent any inquiry into the State and condition of the banks, which he ought rather to invite, it all Another of your Subscribers.

"Quere-Might not the writer lose \$3000 per num, under such circumstances?

light at all. We regarded it rather as a hit at G. C., than ourselves.—But, at all events we pray our Subscribers, he it "One" or "Another," to be stent with the house-room we give them, and the Landlord alone. [Editors.

the most prominent circumstances attending its origin, progress, and final abortion.

The writer proposes to the before the public for consideration, all the extracts from official documents, which he deems material for full information upon this subject.—In making compilations, he proposes to observe the sigular chronology of events, whenever it can be conveniently done, as being the best calculated to facilitate the due contemplation of the subject, and to require the account of the convenient of the convenie being the best calculated to facilitate the due contemplation of the subject, and to conduct the mind to proper results.—With this view, he will begin with extracts from the first treaty, concluded up on the projected meeting of the Panama Congress.—During the year 1822, a treaty for a meeting in Congress, at Panama, of all the Republics, which had arisen out of the ciderant Spanial Chili—in 1823, between Colombia and Perumularing 1825, between Colombia and Mexico—There of the congress at Panama, of all the treaties which have yet been concluded between the Southern Republics, upon that subject, as far as is known to the writer; and are all, which accompany the President's Message of March 15, 1826, communicated on the 17th of the same month. The consent of three of the Republics was still wanted, to complete and to legitimate the Panama Congress. The following is an extract from the first treaty concluded for the meeting of the Congress at Panama. It is made between Colombia and Chili, and bears date the 21st of October, 1822.—This extract contains all sub-

"ARTICLE 12. To draw more closely the bonds, which ought in future to unite both states, and to remove any difficulty which may present itself, or interrupt in any manner their good correspondence and harmony, ar assembly shall be formed, composed of two plenipotentiaries for each party, in the same terms, and with the same formalities, which, in conformity to established usages, ought to be observed, for the appointment of the ministers of equal class near the governments of foreign nations.

"ARTICLE 13. Both parties oblige themselves to interpose their good offices with the governments of the other states of America formerly Spanish, to enter into this compact of union, league, and confederation.

"Article 14. As soon as this great and impor tant object has been attained, a general assembly of the American states shall be convened, composed of their plenipotentiaries, with the charge of cement-ing in the most solid and stable manner, the inti-mate relations which ought to exist between all and every one of them, and who may serve as a council in the great conflicts, as a raillying point in the common dangers, as a faithful interpeter of their public treaties when difficulties occur, and as an umpire and conciliator in their disputes and

"ARTICLE 15. The republic of Colombia & the state of Chile bind themselves cheerfully to afford to the plenipotentiaries who may compose the as-sembly of the American states, all the aids which seemby of the American states, all the aids which hospitality among brotherly people, and the sacred and inviolable character of their persons demand, whenever the plenipotentiaries shall choose their place of meeting in any part of the territory of Colombia or that of Chile.

"ARTICLE 16. This compact of union, league, and confederation, shall in no wise interpret the

and confederation, shall in no wise interrupt the exercise of the national sovereignty of each of the contracting parties, as well as to what regards their laws, and the establishment and form of their relaws, and the establishment and form of their respective governments, as to what regards their
relations with other foreign nations. But they expressly and irrevocably bind themselves not to
yield to the demands of indemnifications, tributes, or exactions, which the Spanish government may bring for the loss of her ancient supremacy over these countries, or any other nation
whatever in her name and stead, nor enter into any treat with Sasin or any other retires to the ny treaty with Spain, or any other nation to the prejudice and diminution of this independence, maintaining on all occasions and in all places their reciprocal interests, with the dignity and energy of nations free, independent, friendly, brotherly, and confederated."

The next treaty is made between Colombia and Peru, and bears date, 6th July, 1822—ratified 12d July, 1823. The next is made on the 15th of A-pril, 1825, between Colombia and Guatemala.— The next between Colombia and Mexico, bears date the 20th September, 1823-the ratification

It is deemed unnecessary to make any extracts from these two last treaties; because the objects for deliberation at the Panama Congress, therein stipulated, are substantially the same with those already quoted. The first invitation to Mr. Adaus, thro' his own chosen Secretary, for causing the Government of the U. S. to be represented at the Panama Congress, is from Mr. Salazar, and bears date Nov. 2d, 1835:

or the Hon. Socretary having intimated, in the name of his Government, that the United States, if formally invited by Mexico and Colombia, and apprized of the subjects to be discussed, would, on their part. on their part, appoint a person to represent them, if these subjects should be approved by the United States, the undesigned is accordingly authorized by his Government to address this invitation, which he now makes, by this note, in all due form. He is also assured that the Minister from Mexico will present the same invitation on the part of his Government, and the Minister from Guaternala has just received similar instructions

from his Government.

"Of the points which will be under discussion by
the Assembly of Panama, the undersigned is unable to give a minute enumeration, as they will evidently arise out of the deliberations of the Concress. He is, however, authorized by his Government to assure the United States that these points have no tendency to violate their professed principles of neutrality. The undersigned has also been instructed to suggest some subjects, that will form useful matter of discussion in the Congress These subjects constitute two classes:

"1. Matters peculiarly and exclusively con-

cerning the belligerents.

more light upon the subject than the other States of our hemisphere, both from its experience during the wars that succeeded the French Revolution, and from its negotiations now on foot with Great Britain and other nations, relative to these principles. It belongs to each of the con curring parties to propose their views, but the voice of the United States will be heady with the respect and deference which its early labors in a work of such importance will merit."

And new, at this propitious moment, the new-born nations of this hemisphere, assembling by their representatives at the Isthmus between its two Continents, to settle the principles of their fu-

ister.
"The Government of the subscriber never supposed, nor desired, that the United States of America would take part in the Congress about to be held, in other matters than those, which, from their nature and importance, the late Administration pointed out and characterized, as being of general interest to the continent; for which reason, one of the subjects, which will occupy the attention of the Congress, will be the resistance or opposition to the interference of any neutral nation, in the question and war of independence, between the new Powers of the Continent and Spain.

"The Government of the undersigned apprehends that, as the powers of America are of accord as to resistance, it behaves them to discuss the means of "The Holy League of Europe itself was formevil may be met, if it cannot be avoided; and the only means of accomplishing this object, is by a previous concert as to the mode in which each of them shall lend its congressions.

writer, of a character so novel and unaccountable, that he earnestly begs the public attention, to the most prominent circumstances attending its origin, progress, and final abortion.

The writer proposes to its before the public for Powers may bear the same.

entertained by my Government, that it should send a representative to the General Congress."

"To fulfil the wishes of my Government, and convinced, at the same time, of the importance and respectability which would attach to the General Congress of the American Republics, from the presence of Envoys from the United States of America, I now address this high Government upon this subject, in the name of Central America. I am anxious, therefore, to know if this Republic, which has ever shown itself the generous friend of the new American States, is disposed to send its Envoys to the General Congress, the object of which is, to preserve and confirm the absolute independence of these Republics, and to promote the general good; and which will not require that the representatives of the United States should, in the least, compromit their present neutrality, harmony, and good intelligence, with other nations. This, my Government has deemed it necessary to state distinctly, in making the present invitation." cessary to state distinctly, in making the present

It appears, that Peru gave no invitation, altho' a treaty between Colombia and Peru, was con-cluded as early as 6th July, 1822—raiffied 12th July, 1823.

Extract from Mr. Adams' Message to the House of Representatives, 15th March, 1825

"And, also, to inform the House, so far as, in my opinion, the public interest may allow, in regard to what objects the Agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress; I now transmit to the House a Reportion the Secretary of State, with the correspon dence and information requested by the resolu

"With regard to the objects in which the Agents "With regard to the objects in which the Agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress, I deem it proper to premise, that these objects did not form the only, nor even the principal, motive for my acceptance of the invitation. My first and greatest inducement was, to meet, in the spirit of kindness and friendship, an overture made in that spirit by three sister republics of this hemisphere.

"The great revolution in human affairs which has brought into existence, nearly at the same time, eight sovereign and independent nations in our own quarter of the globe, has placed the U. States in a situation not less novel, and scarcely less interesting, than that in which they had found themselves, by their own transition, from a clus-

themselves, by their own transition, from a clus-ter of colonies to a nation of Sovereign states." "It was not considered a conclusive reason for declining this invitation, that the proposal for as-sembling such a Congress had not first been made sembling such a Congress had not first been made by ourselves. It had sprung from the urgent, im-mediate, and momentous common interests of the great communities struggling for independence, and, as it were, quickening into life. From them the proposition to us appeared respectful and friend-ly; from us to them it could scarcely have been made, without exposing ourselves to suspicions of nurroses of ambition if set of decision. purposes of ambition, if not of domination, more suited to rouse resistance and excite distrust, than to conciliate favor and friendship. The first and paramount principle upon which it was deem-ed wise and just to lay the corner-stone of all our future relations with them was disinterestedness; the next was cordial good will to them; the third was a claim of fair and equal reciprocity."
"The proposal itself implied that the Republice, by whom it was made, believed that important interests of ours or of theirs, rendered our attendance

there desirable. They had given us notice, that, in the novelty of their situation, and in the spirit of deference to our experience, they would be of deference to our experience, they would be pleased to have the benefit of our friendly counsel."
"I would have sent Ministers to the Meeting, had it been merely to give them such advice as they might have desired, even with reference to their own interests, not involving ours. I would have sent them had it been merely to explain

and set forth to them our reasons for declining any proposal of specific measures to which they might desire our concurrence, but which we might deem incompatible with our interests or our duties. In the intercourse between nations, temper is a missionary, perhaps, more powerful than talent. Nothing was ever lost by kind treat-ment. Nothing can be gained by sullen repulses and aspiring pretensions.

"But objects of the highest importance, not on

ly to the future welfare of the whole human race, but hearing city upon the special interests of this United angage the deliberations of the "As the United States will not take part in the discussion of subjects of the first description, we will confine ourselves to the latter.

"At Panama, the best and most opportune occasion is offered to the United States, to fix some principles of international law, the unsettled state of which has caused much evil to humanity. It is to be presumed that this Government possesses more light upon the subject of the United States of the United States, to fix some principles of international law, the unsettled state of which has caused much evil to humanity. It is to be presumed that this Government possesses more light upon the subject of the United States will be presented to the Congress of Panama, whether we are represented that of the Congress of Panama, whether we are represented to the Congress of Panama, whether we are represented to the Congress of Panama, whether we are represented to the Congress of Panama, whether we are represented to the Congress of Panama, whether we are represented to the Congress of Panama, whether we are represented to the condition of man upon earth. It may be, that in the lapse of many centuries, no other opportunity is to be presumed that this Government possesses and the condition of man upon earth. It may be, that in the lapse of many centuries, no other opportunity is to be presumed that this Government possesses. liberations of this Congress."

Invitation from Mr. Obregon, Mexican Min-ister. ture international intercourse with other nations and with us, ask, in this great exigency, for our advice upon those very fundamental maxims, which we, from our cradle, at first proclaimed, and par-tially succeeded to introduce into the code of national law

" And lastly, the Congress of Panama is be lieved to present a fair occasion for urging upon all the new nations of the South, (including of course the monarchy of Brazil) the just and liber-

al principles of religious liberty."

"Those Colonies have now been transformed into eight Independent nations, extending to our very borders. Seven of them Republics like ourvery borders. Seven of them Republics like our-selves; with whom we have an immensely growing commercial, and must have, and have already

toutient with the house-room we give them, and let the Landlord alone.

[Editors.]

COMMUNICATED.

RETROSPECTS.

Compilations—Reviews—and Reflections.

No. 11.

PANAMA CONGRESS.

The whole course of cogitations, and of proceedings, on the part of the cidevant President, and his own Secretary of State, in relation to this most eccentric project, is, in the opinion of the writer, of a character so novel and unaccountable, that he earnestly begs the public attention, to the most prominent circumstances attending its

United States must still, as heretofore, take coun sel from their duties, rather than their fears." "Such are the objects in which it is expected that the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, when commissioned to attend the meeting at the Isthmus, will take part; and such are the motives and purposes, with which the invitation of the three Republics was accepted."

streakly and validy attempted to turn the whole subject, though of the most serious character, into sidicule. He seems disposed to make merry, though death and destruction may lie before him. Well, as he seems to think that he has a full share of genuine wif, keen satire, and biting sarcasm, he ought not to be disappointed, and therefore let us finish what he seems to have begun.

But then, we are left to find out, as well as we can, what he did mean; for, although he seems to make the seems to have begun.

But then, we are left to find out, as well as we can, what he did mean; for, although he seems to have begun.

But then, we are left to find out, as well as we can, what he did mean; for, although he seems to have begun.

But then, we are left to find out, as well as we can, what he did mean; for, although he seems to have begun.

But then, we are left to find out, as well as we can, what he did mean; for, although he seems to have begun.

But then, we are left to find out, as well as we can, what he did mean; for, although he seems to have begun in the ink. It must be presented to be desired from the deliberations of the projected Panama Congress.

"ARTICLE 12. To draw more closely the bonds which dust the form of the powers to be represented this place, early the present week, difficulty which that the base a full share to make this place his which the attention of Congress was to be direct, and the form of the powers to be which the attention of Congress was to be different powers to be represented the present week, and which the attention of Congress was to be different powers to be of the deliberations of the projected Panama Congress was to be direct. Central America formed a convention with that of the same time at the power was to be different powers to be represented to present week, and which the attention of Congress was to be direct. Central America formed a convention with that of the providing for this object; and I, as its given to the displacation of Congress was to be direct. Central America

"In your note, there is not recognized so exact "In your note, there is not recognized so exact a compliance with the conditions, on which the President expressed his willingness that the United States should be represented at Panama, as could have been desired. It would have been, perhaps, better, if there had been a full understanding between all the American Powers, who may assemble by their representatives, of the precise questions on which they are to deliberate and that some other matter, respecting the powand that some other matters, respecting the powers of the deputies, and the organization of the Gongress should have been distinctly arranged, prior to the opening of its deliberations. But, as the want of the adjustment of these preliminaries, the want of the adjustment of these preliminaries. if it should occasion any inconvenience, could be only productive of some delay, the President has determined, at once, to manifest the sensibility of the United States, to whatever concerns the prosthe United States, to whatever concerns the pros-perity of the American hemisphere, and to the friendly motives which have actuated your Gov-ernment in transmitting the invitation which you have communicated. He has, therefore, resolv-ed, should the Senate of the United States, now expected to assemble in a few days, give their ad-vice and consent, to send Commissioners to the Congress at Panama. Whilst they will not be au-thorized to enter upon any deliberations, or to conthorized to enter upon any deliberations, or to con-cur in any acts, inconsistent with the present neu-tral position of the United States, and its obligations, they will be fully empowered and instructed upon all questions likely to arise in the Congress on subjects in which the nations of America have a common interest."

Extract from the Instructions to Messrs. -inder-

Extract from the Instructions to Messrs. Inderson & Sergeant, as published.

"You will avail yourselves of all suitable occasions to press upon the Ministers of the other American States, the propriety of a free toleration of Religion within their respective limit."

The foregoing extracts present a full view of the whole of that part of the subject, which is material to its just comprehension. The space they occupy, will leave but little for animadversions.—It will appear from the last extract from the Message, page 12, that Mr. Adams asserts—"such are the objects, in which it is expected that the Plenipotentiaries of the U. S.," &c. "will take part"—"and such are the motives and purtake part"—" and such are the motives and pur-poses, with which the invitation of the three Re-publies was accepted." The first reflection presen'ed by this statement, grows out of the pecu-liar character of the invitations from three Republics, to a Congress to be composed of seren Re-publics; and, as Mr. Adams would have it, one Monarchy, for the purpose of including all "A-merican interests." Each of the Republics and the Monarchy, being sovereign and independent, such invitation must be deemed illegitimate; and, the Monarchy, being sovereign and independent, such invitation must be deemed illegitimate; and, of course, incomplete. The invitation to be complete, should have been given by the whole and each sovereign power. If so, was not the acceptance of the invitation of three, ent of seven or eight, as the case may be, premature? And, does it not demonstrate a culpable precipitancy, on the part of Mr. Adams, in the appointment of Ambassadors to an imaginary Congress, invo.: ing an enormous expence? Does it not demonstrate an unwise, ungovernable anxiety to intermeddle in this wild, eccentric, sublime project? And, does not its abortion place our own it alted diplomatists in a ludicrous and even pitiable point of view?—More particularly so, when the abortive project seems to have had its origin in their own contemplations. But, if they had rendered themselves ridiculous in the acceptance of a mere initiatory, incohate invitation,—which, however, Mr. Adams describes as being given "formally and earnestly," how much more so have they become, from the objects they have suggested for the deliberations of this visionary Congress in the clouds?—and still more so, when comparing the objects of deliberation stipulated by treaty, with those suggested by their enthusicant. by treaty, with those suggested by their enthusi-astic, stablimated imaginations?—Clearly manifest-ing nothing short of mental alienation upon this enchanting, incomprehensible project. More ridic-ulous still must they appear, when they plainly inulous still must they appear, when they plainly in-timate, that this enamoused project for extending blessings over the whole human race, was first taken into their own contemplations; and they, at the same moment, assume to themselves the of-fice of counsellors and advisers in the exclusive concerns of the seven Republies, not involving those of the United States—and when so, far from being invited to take that position, either by trea-ty or intimation, they are expressly told by the State on the finer own contemplatons; and they, at the same morning, assume to themselves the themselves the three of the several contents of the several Republies, not involving those of the United States—and when so, for each of the several contents of the several Republies, not involving those of the United States—and when so, for each of the several state of t

DIED)—In Greensville, Va. Co.. Robert Wilkinson, on Thursday the 11th inst. of a lingering and distessing cosumption. He bore his sickness with much patience, manifesting great resignation to the will of heaven, relying on the meritorious death, pardoning and sanctifying love of our ever adorable Redeemer as he drew near his end. He has left a beteaved widow, eight children and many relatives to moure their irreparable loss, and a numerous circle of acquaintances who sympathize with them. He was a kind husband, and affectionate parent, obliging neighbour, a good master to his servacts, well known to be a useful citized, and was beloved by all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him. As he manifested no permanently serious thoughts about his future state, his endearing wife, autonously concerned about the welfare of his soul, attently presented his rase before the throme of grace. In her conversation with him on the all-important subject, about a fortnight before his death, he replied, he had not felt any need of a better preparation. She, with her heart flowing with christian tenderness, pressingly urged the necessity, and he became awakened. Thus her timely and persuasive entreaties proved effectual words spoken in due season for while stating to him, in the warmth of her affections, that she had ardently prayed that he might be made sensible of his state, he then requested her to continue praying that he might. He then began to seek for the pardon of his sins, and to find peace with God. Thus knocking at mercy's door it was soon opened to him. "A new song was put into his mouth; even praise to the most high." His beloved and ever attention to the head of the state of the most high." His beloved and ever attention who had waited on him with unwarried patience, that he is had been added to be that he felt a sensible change, and that he could now embrace the Saviour in his arms and die in peace. His neighbour who had waited on him with unwarried patience, that by one o'clock their trouble, in waiting o

redicted.

To die is gain when Jesus fills the soul,
Controls the will and removates the man,
Centres the heart in the eternal whole,
Of man's redemption, God Almighty's plan.
The publishers of the Christain Advocate will please insert
e above Obituary.

THIS DAY AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

1000		ZES!
t	prize of	\$25,000
1	do	15,000
1	dò	10.000
1	do	5,000
1	do .	-1,930
10	do	1.000
10	do	600
10	-do	500
10	do	400
10	do	200
29	do	200
51	do	150
51	do	100
51	- do	90
51	do	80
02 o	\$60-102 of 50	-W2 of 40-204 of 30
22 0	f 20-and 11,4	75 of 10-amounting

PRICE OF TICKETS Whole Tickets, \$10 | Quasters Halves 5 | Eighths L 25 (F) Orders for Tickets in all the current Lotte-ies, enclosing the Cash, or Prize Tickets, will be promptly attended to. Address to E. MICKLE.

12t_fd THIS DAY. Richmond, June 5th, 1829. The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 20, For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company we draw in the City of Richmond, on Friday, June 26th. SCHEME

10,000 4.930 10 do. each of \$600, \$500, \$400, an Whole Tickets, \$10 | Quarters, 5 | Eighths, Halves, 5 For sale in the usual variety Lottery and Exchange Office of 1 25

\$25,000 is 15,000

THOS. B. BIGGER. Where has been sold and paid within a few day No. 2, 8, 81, a Prize of \$6,000 10, 30, 51, 1, 25, 38, 2,500 1,000 4, 13, 21, 4, 14, 19, 6, 8, 11, 18, 39, 53, With numerous other prizes of \$600, 500, 400,

300, 200, 100, &c. &c. &e. Trorders from the Country, will meet the most prompt at ention—if addressed to THOS. B. BIGGER.

Richmont, June 5. Cochran's Portable Wheat Threshing Machine and Cotton Gins, with additions and improve-

ments.

AMUEL COCHRAN having devoted several years to the improving and manufacturing the above machines, still continues to furnish all orders at short notice, and executed under his own orders at short notice, and executed unter his own superintendance in the most faithful manner. A Cotton Gin or Corn mill may be attached to the Threshing Machine, if requested. The lines will be made either single or double breasted, and with

Iron or Steel saws agreeable to order.

He begs leave to refer to the following, gentle men, who are using Machines and Gins made by him, viz: Joseph C. Cabell, Esq. Nelson County, Gen. J. H. Cocke, Fluvanna, J. H. Brown and P. Akin, Esqrs. Petersburg, Hon. John Tyler and B. Harrison, Esq. Charles City, James Ship and Lewis Miell Esqrs. Frederick, Benjamin Blake, Esq. Tappahannock, and Dr. H. Peake, Alexandria.

Business requiring my occasional absence from Richmond, I have appointed Mr. John O. Lay my Agent, to dispose of the above, to whom application may be made. SAMUEL COCHRAN. Several of the Wheat Machines are nearly com-

pleted and will be ready for delivery the ensui week. JOHN O. LAY. June 19. 12-w2mif

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1830.

10HOLAS MAY who left England many lyears since, and came to this country, was by trade a joiner and cabinet Maker, and is supposed to have died in the State of Virginia, about fifteen years since. Any information as to where and when the said Nicholas flay departed this life, will be thankfully received by John Grige. No. 9. North 4th street, Philadelphia, or John M. Nash, Richmond, Va. either of whom will amply remunerate the party giving the information. The Norfolk Herald will please insert the above three times in the inner columns.

June 19.

TAN YARD FOR SALE. Y Virtue of a deed of trust executed to me, by David Lesueur, dated 15th May, 1829,

and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Powhatan Court, I shall on Wednesday, the 15th day of July next, (that being Powhatan Court day.) at the front door of Jordan Ballow's Tavern, at the said Courthouse, sell at public auction, that valuable property called Lesueur's Tan Yard, containing about two acres of land, handsomely improved, with all the necessary buildings for a Tan Yard and Grocery, and within a half mile of the Courthouse. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Acting as trustee, I will convey such title only, as I hold under the deed aforesaid.

JOHN W. NASH.

JOHN W. NASH. Jund 26. 14-30 ACR of the subscribers wishe to purchase a number of Negrous, of both sexes, from 10 to 23 years of age for which the highest cash prices will be given. No certificates of character, will be required. NATHANIEL REESE. MARK R. COCKRILL.

Collector's Office, Norfolk, June 18th, 1829.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 10th of July next, for building a Light House and Dwelling at or near Back River Point, on the Chesapeake Bay, of the following haterials, dimensions and descriptions:—

The Light House to be built of brick, the form round. The foundation to be sunk three feet, or as deep as may be necessary to make the fabric socure, to be laid in good time morter. The height of the tower to be thirty feet from the surface of the ground. The diameter of the base to be eighteen feet, and that of the top nine feet. The thickness of the wall at the base, to be three feet, and to be uniformly graduated to twenty inches at the top. The top to be arched, on which is to be laid a deck of soap stone, eleven feet in diameter, four inches thick, the joints filled in with lead, on one side of which to be a scuttle to enter the lanter, four inches thick, the joints filled in with lead, on one side of which to be a scuttle to enter the lanter. The received we will to be well white-washed twice over. There are to be three windows in the tower, of twelve lights each, of ten by eight glass, in strong frames, and a door six feet by three, made of double inch boards, cross nailed, with substantial hinges, lock and latch; the door posts, cep and stool, to be of dressed stone, at least ten inches square—the ground floor to be paved with brick or stone—a sufficient number of circular stairs to lead from the ground floor to within six feet of the lantern, connected by a centre post, guarded by a good stone—a sufficient number of circular stairs to lead from the ground floor to within six feet of the lan-tern, connected by a centre post, guarded by a good hand railing, with good floors on the joist of each story. From the top of the stairs to the entrance of the seuttle, to be an iron ladder with steps two On the top of the tower to be an iron lantern, of

On the top of the tower to be an iron lantern, of the octagon form, the posts to be one and a fall inches square, to run down into the stone work, five feet, and secured with anchors. The height and diameter of the lantern, to be sufficient to admit an iron sash in each octagon, to contain eighteen lights, eleven by nine glass, the lower tier do be filled with copper; the rabbits of the sashes to be three quarters of an inch deep, and glazed with the best double glass from the Boston manufactory. In one of the octagons, to be an iron framed door, covered with copper, four feet by two, to shut tight into the rabbits, with two strong turned butfold.—The top of the dome, formed by sixteen iron rafters, concentrating in an iron hoop four inches wide, and 15,000 concentrating in an iron hoop four inches wide, and nine inches in diameter, covered with copper, thirly inches to the square foot, which is to come down and vivit on the piece that forms the top of the sash, which is to be three inches wide. On the dome, 3300. which is to be three inches wide. On the dome, to be a traversing ventilator, two and a half foet long and fifteen inches indiameter, on which is to be secured a copper vane, three feet long and twenty inches wide; around the lantern to be an iron railing, the posts of which to be one and a quarter inches square; the upper one to be four feet from the deck. The lantern and wood work of the tower to be painted twice over with white lead, except the dome, which is to be black.

The Light House to have one complete electrical conductor, made of copper, three quarters of

cal conductor, made of copper, three quarters of an inch in diameter with a point. A well to be sunk sufficiently deep to procure

good water, at a convenient distance from the Light House to be stoned and furnished with a curb, windlass and an iron chain, with a strong

curb, windlass and an iron chain, with a strong iron hooped bucket.

The dwelling house to be of brick, thirty-four feet by twenty, one story, of eighteen feet high, divided into two rooms, with an entry between the stairs to be in the entry, to go into the chambers, which are to be lathed and plastered; a chimney near the middle of the house with a five place in each room, iron or stone pieces, cellar-under the whole of the house, with sufficient walls of brick, laid up in line mortar. The roof to be rectangular, the boards of which to be jointed and halved, and well secured and covered with good rectangular, the boards of which to be jointed and halved, and well secured and covered with good merchantable shingles—three windows in each room, of sixteen lights of eight by ten glass each, and one of the same dimensions in each chamber. The doors to be four pannelled, with good hinges and thumb latches to each, and a good lock on the outside door. Closets iff each room, back of the chimney—all of the floors to be double and well nailed—the inside walls and ceilings to be lattled and plastered, and all the inside work to be finished in a plain decent style, and with good seasoned. ed in a plain decent style, and with good seasoned timber. Also, a porch, or kitchen attached to the dwelling house, fourteen by twelve feet in the clear—the walls of stone, eight feet high-the room to be lathed and plastered, with double floors, two windows and one door-a chimney with a fire place, and sizeable oven, with an iron door-crane, trainels and hooks, in the fire place in the porch or hitchen; one side of the chim-ney asink with a spout leading through the stone walf. All the wood work inside and out, to be painted with two coats of good paint, gutters to lead found the house, with spouts to carry off the water an out house of brick, five feet by four, the recommendation of the state of

cause, any money in his hands as executor of Jo-seph Yarbrough, dec'd, towards satisfaction of the debt due from his said Testator. A Copy. Teste.
WM. G. PENDLETON, C. C. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 20th, 1829.

The parties interested will please take notice that I have appointed the 28th day of July next, to commence the accounts directed in the foregoing order of the 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 and with office copies of the necessary Court papers. the necessary Court papers.
HILLARY BAKER, Com'r.

June 26. PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The subscriber informs bis friends and the public general by that in connection with his mercantile busines at Williams and the public densities at Williams, the has taken that old and well knaper and hopes to obtain a portion of the public patronage. The House baving undergone various necessary repairs, is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers, and as Mrs. Cole will devote herself exclusively to the domestic converse of the establishment, nothing sen he wanting to render the stay of the visitors agreeable. The Bar will always be furnished with the most choice liquors, selected by the subscriber in person, and he can assure his friends that none better can be procured in Virginia.

M. B. Visitors will please receollect that my Betablishment, is a white Frame House on the left hand side of the main Stage Road leading to Charlotteville.