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AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. MONDAY MAY 7th, 1804. PAID IN ADVANCE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be taken and payment made eaſy, to the purchaſer, for the following valuable property free from any incumbrance whatever.

A SET of ſaw mills working two ſaws—a griſt mill with two run of ſtones and bolting machine, alſo a cotton and rice machine complete all worked by water, alſo one ſaw mill about 200 yards from the former and on the ſame dam, now about finiſhing that will work from two to fourteen ſaws under the ſame roof—this mill is inſured for three years after her being completed—they now going in good repair and the whole in a progreſſive way of improvement, with about Ten thouſand acres of land all adjoining and immediately contiguous to the mills, on which are ſeveral valuable farms. The timber for mill uſe are inexhauſtible and unexceptionable good—they are ſituated on the waters of Drowning Creek ninety ſeven miles from George Town South Carolina, to which place the lumber is carried being rafted at the mills without the trouble of hauling, a valuable convenience. The ſtream is equal if not ſuperior to any in the ſtates of North or South Carolina—the griſt mills command a cuſtom at times of 30 or 40 miles around them. The ſituation at the mills is high, pleaſant and very healthy, on which is a good two ſtory houſe with piazza, a good kitchen, ſtables, carriage and harneſs houſes and other neceſſary out buildings with a new ſtore houſe compleatly finiſhed, it being an excellent ſtand for a country ſtore. Application to be made to the Subſcriber at Millville near Lumberton in North Carolina, or for any information reſpecting the premiſes, to Samuel D. Purviance at the city of Waſhington.

WM. NORMENT.

Millville N. C. Dec. 12.

N. B. Any part of the above property will be ſold as may beſt ſuit a purchaſer.

Dec. 23—tf

(BY AUTHORITY.)

Scheme of a Lottery.

To build an ACADEMY in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1 Prize—laſt drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,				20,000
1 do.				10,000
1 do.				5,000
5 do.	of	1,000	make	5,000
6 do.	—	500	—	3,000
10 do.	—	200	—	2,000
20 do.	—	100	—	2,000
100 do.	—	50	—	5,000
250 do.	—	30	—	7,500
420 do.	—	25	—	10,500
1,500 do.	—	20	—	30,000
3,000 do.	—	15	—	45,000
1 firſt drawn ticket after 1,000 having a blank to its number,				250
1 do.	after	2,000	do.	250
1 do.	do.	3,000	do.	250
1 do.	do.	4,000	do.	250
1 do.	do.	5,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	6,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	8,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	10,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	12,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	13,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	14,000	do.	1,000
5,325 prizes,				150,000
9,675 blanks, not two to a prize.				
15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each,				150,000

N. B. Prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This lottery has been authoriſed by the legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſes of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view, it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dolls. and 2,500 dolls. in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the firſt reſpectability have been ſelected as truſtees, and they have pledged themſelves to uſe their utmoſt exertions to carry it into effect. The ſcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for ſome very large prizes, whilſt the proportion of prizes to blanks, is ſo great as to invite the friends of the intended inſtitution to partake in the lottery, with very little riſque of their becoming loſers. The treaſurer of the ſtate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are ſold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above conſiderations will induce a rapid ſale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number ſhall be ſold to authoriſe it——which it is believed will be on the ſecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, March 2—tf

☞ Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard Poſt. John Brockenbrough, jun, Wm. Price (Reg.) Samuel Pleaſants, jun. and William Prichard.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

The ſubſcriber informs his cuſtomers and the public generally that he h diſcontinued buſineſs in the city of Waſhington, and has opened ſhop on Bridge ſtreet near the Union Tavern— he ſolicits the continuance of former cuſtomers, and hopes that all others who may chuſe to call and purchaſe his manufacture will be amply ſuited, if neatneſs and goodneſs be requiſites.

JOEL BROWN.

George Town, Feb. 17—tf

CLOVER SEED.

DOCTOR MAGRUDER has juſt received for ſale, a ſupply of good Timothy and Clover ſeed.

April 16—tf.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION.

The office of the Waſhington Aſſociation and United States Inſurance company is removed to the corner of ſquare No. 226 fronting on the Preſident's ſquare and Pennſylvania Avenue.

THOMAS HERTY, ſec'ry P. T.

Jan. 18—tf.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons intereſted that a ſale of all thoſe Lands, Lots, Houſes, &c. within the Diſtrict of Columbia, whereon a tax of the United States called the direct tax, was laid in 1798, which tax has not yet been diſcharged will commence on Monday the 14th May next, at 12 o'clock at Mr. Rhodes's tavern city of Waſhington and continue from day to day until the whole are ſold.

GEO: MAGRUDER, Collector.

April 30——tM14

NOTICE

IS hereby given that on the 21ſt day of May next, will be expoſed to ſale, part of a LOT numbered ſeven in Square 690 fronting on B ſtreet, with a BRICK HOUSE thereon, covered in, two ſtories high, 34 feet deep by 24 four front, more or leſs, at Mr. Stelles tavern for caſh, ſhould the firſt bidder not pay the amount of his bid in an hour, the premiſes will be again put up immediately after for ſale; any perſons wiſhing to examine the Houſe and Lot, or to know particulars of the ſame are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber. The Lot is ſubject to an incumbrance of 468 Dollars.

THOMAS LAW.

April 21—tds——

The ſubſcriber as truſtee of Francis Boone an inſolvent debtor, will ſet up at public ſale on Friday the fourth day of May next, on the premiſes, a tract of Land whereon the ſaid Boone now reſides, ſuppoſed to contain one hundred and twenty-five acres. The improvements are a Dwelling Houſe and ſundry out houſes in tolerable repair—at the ſame time and place will alſo be offered for ſale ſundry articles of perſonal property conveyed to me by ſaid Boone for the benefit of his creditors. The ſale will be for caſh.

JOHN DUVALL.

April 13

On the day mentioned in the foregoing advertiſement, and at the ſame place will be expoſed to ſale, in virtue of a deed of truſt to Robert Bowie and Alexs. Boone, fifteen negroes mentioned in ſaid deed conſiſting of men, women and children; alſo the other articles of perſonal property contained in ſaid deed. The terms of this ſale will be for caſh alſo.

ROBERT BOWIE,
ALEXS. BOONE.

April 21—3w

TO RENT,

And immediate Poſſeſſion given,

A Two-ſtory Frame Houſe, in the City of Waſhington, ſituated on N. F ſtreet, ſquare 224—containing 4 rooms beſide two garret rooms, piaza and pantry, kitchen, ſtore room, &c. with a good garden—lately occupied by Mrs. Lee, adjoining to Mr. Xaupie's ſtore—Alſo that convenient two-ſtory frame on ſame ſquare, late in poſſeſſion of Dr. Tabs, oppoſite to which Robert Peacock, Eſq. lately reſided—conſiſting of 6 rooms, and two garret rooms, piaza and balcony to ſouth front, cellar with dry well, kitchen, carriage houſe, ſtable, an excellent garden, with every convenience fit for the reception of a genteel family. For particulars enquire at Mr. Rhode's tavern, Mr. Xaupie's ſtore, or to the ſubſcriber

REDMUND PURCEL.

January 13, 1804—tf

Houſe & Lot for ſale.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt from JOHN KENNEDY to the ſubſcribers, will be ſold by public ſale, at Rhode's Tavern, in the City of Waſhington, on Friday the 25th day of May next, at 5 o'clock P. M for ready money, part of Lot No. 1, in ſquare No. 291 in ſaid City, fronting 54 feet on Pennſylvania Avenue and 100 feet 2 inches on 12th ſtreet weſt, conveyed by the Commiſſioners to the ſaid Kennedy, with the two ſtowry brick dwelling houſe built thereon, at preſent occupied by Auguſtus B. Woodward, Eſq.

George Thomson,
John Murdock.

April 27.

*** As the proceeds of the above ſale are intended to be paid into my hands, a bond or notes with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from date, and payable one third in 6, one third in 12 and one third in 18 months will be accepted of from the purchaſer, in place of caſh

JOHN LAIRD.

April 30.——ept25M.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS CARPENTER,
TAYLOR,
Has removed to the houſe above Mr. RHODES (LATE LOVEL'S) HOTEL, near the Preſident's Square.

In addition to the preſent ſtock of goods, an

Handſome Aſſortment

Is expected immediately.

Gentlemen at a diſtance, by ſending a line by poſt, will be waited upon with all poſſible expedition.

T. C. will pledge himſelf to execute any order with a taſte, expedition and moderation of charge, which ſhall not be excelled by any.

April 16——tf.

Philadelphia April 30.

From a Leyden Gazette of March 9, received at the office of the United States Gazette.

Extract from Paris newspapers as late as 11 Ventose (2d March.)

"The laſt ſitting of the Tribunate has apprized the public of the manner in which the Preſident and Secretaries of that body have preſented to the Firſt Conſul the prayer for the immediate promulgation of the law againſt the receivers of conſpirators, as alſo of the reception given them by the chief magiſtrate. Immediately after the ſitting of the 9th of this month, the ſaid deputation went to the Thuilleries. Having been introduced to the Firſt Conſul, it preſented to him the decree juſt paſſed by its conſtituents.

Citizen Duvidal, as Preſident, added to it this addreſs, "Citizen Firſt Conſul, the Tribunate and the Legiſlative Body, have adopted meaſures to cut aſunder the laſt threads of the conſpiracy.—Theſe meaſures will be vain if they are not prompt. Love of country has dictated to the Tribunate the prayer juſt preſented, that they may be executed immediately. All are concerned, ſince you are intereſted; it is the repoſe, the glory, the exiſtence of the republic which muſt be ſaved by ſaving its chief from the attempts of crime. The French people have confided their deſtinies to you; that you take every means to preſerve that which fixed their affections & their hopes."

The Firſt Conſul replied—"That he would take the prayer of the Tribunate into ſerious and prompt conſideration." It is known, that the promulgation of the important law of that day followed immediately. Shortly after, in the evening, this law was ſolemnly publiſhed and afterwards put up in all quarters in Paris, according to the orders and arrangements of the Prefect of Police. The ordinance of this prefect relative thereto, as well as the proclamation made by him at the ſame time, are well known to the reader. One may figure to himſelf the commotion of this day in the city, filled with the noiſe of the arreſt of General Pichegru, and alſo with that of the new law and of the extraordinary meaſure of ſurrounding the capital with private ſentinels and officers of police."

"We have not yet learnt here, that all the menaces and precautions united to other means of the police, have cauſed the delivery of *Georges*, or of others of his band, into the hands of juſtice. To attain this end more certainly, with regard to the firſt, the chief judge has cauſed a deſcription of him to be publiſhed. This perſon become ſo famous in the hiſtory of conſpiracies, is pointed out by the name of *Georges Cadondul*, alias *Larivo*, alias *Masson*, He is ſaid to be 30 years old.

"In the mean time addreſſes of congratulation on the miſcarriage of the conſpiracy, continue to arrive to the Firſt Conſul from all parts of France and from all the authorities. Above all are diſtinguiſhed in the cloud of addreſſes daily encreaſing an infinite number from the military. From among theſe we ſhall quote that of General Angereau, now clothed with the command in chief of the camp of Breſt. It is of the following tenor."

"The general in chief ANGEREAU, to the Firſt Conſul BONAPARTE. At head quarters under Breſt the 6th Ventoſe, year 12, (26th February, 1804.

"*Citizen First Consul,*

The cries of alarm ſounded on the borders of the Seine have echoed to the extremeſt point of *Finisierre.* Warriors, whom no danger could move, have trembled with fear, at the thought of the perils which have menaced your exiſtence.—Neither the vigilance of the magiſtrates, nor public deſcription of the traitors, nor the bonds with which juſtice has bound their parricidal hands would have removed their fears, had they not confided in the genius, who preſided over your deſtiny, who watched you in the midſt of combat, and who has commanded even the waves to reſpect your life."

"You will live Citizen Conſul, for the glory of France and the happineſs of the world. You will live to avange on England herſelf the opprobrium with which ſhe is covered by the unheard of crimes of a perfidious government; you live, for ſo wills the deſtiny."

"Such are the wiſhes & the thoughts of the ſoldiers, with whoſe commands you have intruſted me and whoſe organ I have the honor to be, on an occaſion, on which above all their devotion to you has ſhone with a luſtre, capable of making the endleſs contrivers of ſo many miſchievous plots to tremble."

Health and reſpect,
(Signed) ANGEREAU.

"The criminal proceedings, on account of the conſpiracy, appear about to commence. The debates, which will decide the lot of ſuch men as Moreau and Pichegru will be peculiarly intereſting. The form of them is determined. This is the object of the *Senatus Consulte*, propoſed the 6th of this month by government to the Senate at an extraordinary ſitting, and paſſed in conſequence, the 8th of this month, by that body. This important act was inſerted in the *Bulletin of the Laws*, and is thus publiſhed officially. There are but 3 articles, in which there is reference had to the law of 23 Floreal, year 10. The text of theſe articles follow."

Article I.

The functions of the jury ſhall be ſuſpended during the courſe of the year 12, and the year 13, in all the departments of the Republic, for the trial of the crimes of treaſon, attempts againſt the perſon of the Firſt Conſul, and againſt the interior and exterior ſafety of the Republic.

Art. II.

To this end the criminal tribunal ſhall be organiſed agreeably to the arrangement of the law of 23 Floreal, year 10, without prejudice of the power of abrogation.

Art. III.

The preſent *Senatus Consulte* ſhall be tranſmitted, by a meſſage, to the government of the Republic.

"The *Journal de Paris*, which firſt of the journals of this capital, has announced the *Senatus Consulte*, has added to the publication theſe remarkable reflections. 'There is room for the opinion, that a pre-exiſting tribunal compoſed of irremovable judges, independent and habituated to impartiality, is a ſurer guarantee of juſtice in deciſions, *in a time of revolution*, than a body of jurors, naturally diſpoſed to judge on political crimes, according to the ſpirit of the party, to which they may have been attached, and who will be opened before hand, by their ſociety, as to things and perſons. Add the danger of ſeeing jurors, after having borne the ſpirit of party into their judgements, tranſport it, more ardent and dangerous, into ſociety.'

(CIRCULAR.)

WASHINGTON CITY,
27th March, 1804.

DEAR SIR,

Congreſs will probably adjourn this evening, agreeable to a reſolution paſſed ſome time ſince, after ſomething more than five months ſeſſion, to meet again on the firſt Monday in November next. As I have been accuſtomed to do, I think it my duty to give my conſtituents an outline of the buſineſs that has been tranſacted during this period of my ſervice.

Two meaſures, very important in their nature, have occupied much of the ſeſſion. An amendment to the conſtitution, by which it is propoſed that in all elections for Preſident and Vice Preſident, each officer ſhall be voted for on a ſeparate ballot; this was found neceſſary to guard againſt intrigues ſimilar to thoſe which ſo much intereſted and agitated the country in 1800 and 1801.—This amendment paſſed both Houſes of Congreſs by two thirds of each Houſe; and before it can be incorporated in the conſtitution muſt be approved by three-fourths of the legiſlatures of the ſtates, ten ſtates have already approved and two diſapproved of it. Tenneſſee, Georgia and South-Carolina are expected to be in favour of it, ſhould one of theſe not agree to it the amendment is for the preſent loſt.

The other important meaſure is the proviſion for the affairs of Louiſiana, which has been ſo fortunately and ſucceſsfully negociated for, and acquired at a price, very little above the rated price of ſeven millions of acres of our weſtern lands.

When I addreſſed you laſt year (28th February, 1803) the public anxiety was raiſed to a great height on the ſubject of Louiſiana, and it was a very general opinion among men of all parties, that no price could be too high for the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, and the Iſland on which New-Orleans ſtands; and beſide the opinion of ſome politicians, that its acquiſition would be cheap at the expence of two or three years war, which probably would not have coſt leſs than thirty millions of dollars a year; thoſe who were diſpoſed to favor a purchaſe, would rather have given thirty or forty millions of dollars than not poſſeſs it.

I conſidered it an object of ſo much importance to us, that my only fear was, that we ſhould not be able to obtain it on any terms, and that we ſhould have a foreign colony in our neighbourhood. I have been agreeably diſappointed. The whole country of Louiſiana, equally extenſive in territory beyond the Miſſiſſippi as the United States on this ſide, has been obtained, and for a ſum of not more than fifteen millions of dollars, payable too in ſuch a manner and on ſuch terms as are equally advantageous to us. *Eleven millions and a quarter* of the money is not to be diſcharged by us till the year 1818, and then in four inſtalments: it is to be funded like the other public debt, and certificates of the ſtock are already delivered to the agents of the French government, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. till diſcharged; the intereſt is payable in Europe. The remaining three millions and three quarters, according to the terms of the treaty is appropriated by France to make good claims of our citizens, for injuries and ſpoliations upon American ſhips during the war, ſo that part of what we pay for Louiſiana goes into the pockets of our own citizens, and is to be paid in ſpecie at the treaſury of the United States. Two millions of dollars were ſet apart for the purpoſe of the negociation, when it was ſet on foot, to be applied at the diſcretion and on the reſponſibility of the Preſident.—This money was never touched, and it goes now to pay ſo much of the claims of our citizens on France, the reſt has been provided for by a loan, with various other public expenditures, without reſorting to the levy of any tax, and without affecting the progreſſive diſcharge of our public debt, incurred at the revolution, which will, if the preſent judicious ſyſtem of government is purſued, be all paid before the Louiſiana ſtock falls due.

Several laws have been paſſed this ſeſſion fixing the funds to pay for Louiſiana, and for the eſtabliſhment of civil government there, all of which will appear in the public papers, which therefore I need not particulariſe in detail on this occaſion. The laws that concern its government are only temporary, and will of courſe gradually change their features, till in time they harmonize in form and freedom with our own. The comparative unacquaintance in which we ſtand with the habits and inſtitutions which before exiſted in Louiſiana, have rendered this gradual introduction of free government neceſſary, and it may be ſaid that while ſolicitous of conferring on them the rights of freemen, we have been tender even of their prejudices. The country is to be governed in two diſtricts, the lower called Orleans, the upper called Louiſiana, which latter is to be under the governor of the Indiana territory.

The acquiſition of Louiſiana to our part of the country muſt be an object of the moſt important conſequences, as it will not only ſecure us an uninterrupted outlet for the productions of our ſoil, but increaſe the demand and the profits of our induſtry. To the public revenue alſo, it will be an object of ſome moment, for I find the ſecretary of the treaſury already eſtimates the value of goods imported into New Orleans for one year at two millions and an half of dollars, and the nett revenue therefrom to the United States at *two hundred thousand dollars*, calculating that the trade of Louiſiana will increaſe only *one-fourth* of the preſent eſtimate every year, by the time the debt becomes due in 1818, one half of the purchaſe money will have been paid from that ſource alone. But the progreſs of trade there has been more rapid.

The value as well as the progreſs of the trade of Louiſiana may be eſtimated by a conſideration of what it has been under the inactive government of Spain; we imported into the ports of the Atlantic from Louiſiana and the Floridas, in the following years, viz.

In 1799	to the value of dolls.	507,132
1800	- -	904,322
1801	- -	956,635
1803	- -	1,600,214

From the ſame countries we imported of cotton,

In 1801	- 2,283,945	pounds wt.
1802	- 1,921,322	ditto.

Our financial affairs are managed with an addreſs and ſkill ſcarce ſurpaſſed only by our diplomatic negociations.