NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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Five Dolls. Per ann. FRIDAY MAY 11th, 1804. *Paid in advance.*

UNITED STATES, District of Columbia, County of Washington, ss.

In CHANCERY, Jan. 28th, 1804.

Francis Mantz, complainant

vs

John Mantz, defendant.

THE bill ftates that antecedent to the ceffion of that part of the Diftrict of Columbia (which was in Maryland) to Congrefs, the complainant and the defendant purchafed, in partnerfhip by equal moieties, of a certain George Zimmerman, two lots in the then town of Hamburg, in Prince George's county, but now in the city of Wafhington. That the faid Zimmerman afterwards conveyed the faid lots to the defendant alone, and not to the complainant and defendant agreeably to the nature of the purchafe; and that the complainant afterwards paid to the defendant his proportion of the balance of the purchafe money of the faid lots, and obtained from the defendant his bond of conveyance for the complainant's part of the faid lots. That the defendant refufes to convey to the complainant agreeably to his bond of conveyance.

The object of the bill is to obtain from this court a decree to compel a conveyance of the complainant's proportion of faid lots to him.

It is on the complainant's motion ordered that he procure a copy of this order to be inferted, at leaft once a week in each of three fucceffive weeks, in the National Intelligencer before the 20th day of June next, to the intent that the defendant may have notice of the complainant's application, and of the nature of this bill; and that the faid defendant may be warned to appear here in perfon or by a folicitor on or before the fourth Monday in July next, to fhew caufe, if any he can, why a decree fhould not pafs as prayed in faid bill.

By Order,

URIAH FORREST, Clerk.

Copy, Tefte.

John T. Mafon, folicitor for the complainant.

May 4th——F3w.

United States, Diftrict of Columbia, county of Wafhington, to wit:

IN CHANCERY, May 1, 1804.

Thomas Law, complainant,

versus

Richard Gridley, jun. defendant.

The bill ftates that the defendant Richard Gridley, jun being indebted to the complainant in a large fum of money and being alfo bound by contract with the complainant to build a large two ftory brick houfe on a certain lot in the city of Wafhington to fecure the payment of faid money and affure the building of faid houfe in the bill mentioned, mortgaged a lot of ground lying within the city of Wafhington and defcribed on the plan of the faid city, as part of fquare numbered feven hundred and feventy, which lot or part of fquare, contains 4032 fquare feet to the complainant. The object of the bill is to foreclofe the faid Richard Gridley, jun. from all right of redemption in the faid lot of ground. It is reprefented by the complainant that the faid Richard Gridley, jun. hath removed from the diftrict of Columbia and is not within the reach of the procefs of this court. It is therefore ordered that the complainant caufe a copy of this order to be inferted at leaft once in each of three fucceffive weeks in the two papers printed in the county of Wafhington before the firft Monday in July next to the intent that the defendant may have notice of this application and of the object of this bill, and be warned to appear in this court in perfon or by folicitor, on or before the fourth Monday in July next to fhew caufe if any he can, why a decree fhall not pafs as prayed.

By order of the hon. William Kilty chief judge of the circuit court of the diftrict of Columbia.

Copy teft. U. FORREST, Clk.

May 4—Fw3t

FIVE DOLLARS

Will be given by the fubfcribers for apprehending and fecuring in jail fo that we get him again, EDWARD VIOLER, an apprentice to the Taylor's bufinefs—He is about eleven years old and fmall of his age; he was taken on the fixth inft. from Baltimore by his mother and carried to the city of Wafhington, and it is fuppofed he is now with his father at Mr. P. Miller's near Barry's wharf. All perfons are forewarned, harboring or carrying off faid boy at their peril, as we are determined to put the law in force to its utmoft rigor againft them from the publifhing of the above.

B. YOE & J. COMPTON,

No. 93, Market ftreet.

Baltimore May 9—3t&eop3t

TO RENT,

And immediate Possession given,

A Two-ftory Frame Houfe, in the City of Wafhington, fituated on N. F ftreet, fquare 224—containing 4 rooms befide two garret rooms, piaza and pantry, kitchen, ftore room, &c. with a good garden—lately occupied by Mrs. Lee, adjoining to Mr. Xaupie's ftore—Alfo that convenient two-ftory frame on fame fquare, late in poffeffion of Dr. Tabs, oppofite to which Robert Peacock, Efq. lately refided—confifting of 6 rooms, and two garret rooms, piaza and balcony to fouth front, cellar with dry well, kitchen, carriage houfe, ftable, 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 ftore, or to the fubfcriber

REDMUND PURCEL.

January 13, 1804—tf

NOTICE is hereby given to all perfons interefted that a fale of all thofe Lands, Lots Houfes, &c. within the Diftrict of Columbia, whereon a tax of the United States called the direct tax, was laid in 1798, which tax has not yet been difcharged will commence on Monday the 14th May next, at 12 o'clock at Mr. Rhodes's tavern city of Wafhington and continue from day to day until the whole are fold.

GEO: MAGRUDER, Collector.

April 30——tM14

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION & UNITED STATES INSURANCE CO.

THE Stockholders are refpectfully informed, that it is inconvenient for the fubfcriber to act longer in the capacity of Secretary and Cafhier to the inftitution.

THOMAS HERTY.

May 9th—3t

NOTICE

IS hereby given that on the 21ft day of May next, will be expofed to fale, part of a LOT numbered feven in Square 69, fronting on B ftreet, with a BRICK HOUSE thereon, covered in, two ftories high, 34 feet deep by 24 feet front more or lefs, at Mr. Steilles tavern for cafh, fhould the firft bidder not pay the amount of his bid in an hour, the premifes will be again put up immediately after for fale; any perfons wifhing to examine the Houfe and Lot, or to know particulars of the fame are defired to apply to the Subfcriber. The Lot is fubject to an incumbrance of 468 Dollars.

THOMAS LAW.

April 21—tdof——

The fubfcriber as truftee of Francis Boone an infolvent debtor, will fet up at public fale on Friday the fourth day of May next, on the premifes, a tract of Land whereon the faid Boone now refides, fuppofed to contain one hundred and twenty-five acres. The improvements are a Dwelling Houfe and fundry out houfes in tolerable repair—at the fame time and place will alfo be offered for fale fundry articles of perfonal property conveyed to me by faid Boone for the benefit of his creditors. The fale will be for cafh.

JOHN DUVALL.

April 13

On the day mentioned in the foregoing advertifement, and at the fame place will be expofed to fale, in virtue of a deed of truft to Robert Bowie and Alexs. Boone, fifteen negroes mentioned in faid deed confifting of men, women and children; alfo the other articles of perfonal property contained in faid deed. The terms of this fale will be for cafh alfo.

ROBERT BOWIE,

ALEXS. BOONE.

April 21—3w

Houfe & Lot for fale.

BY virtue of a deed of truft from JOHN KENNEDY to the fubfcribers, will be fold by public fale, at Rhode's Tavern, in the City of Wafhington, on Friday the 25th day of May next, at 5 o'clock p. m for ready money, part of Lot No. 1, in fquare No. 291 in faid City, fronting 54 feet on Pennfylvania Avenue and 100 feet 2 inches on 12th ftreet weft, conveyed by the Commiffioners to the faid Kennedy, with the two ftory brick dwelling houfe built thereon, at prefent occupied by Auguftus B. Woodward, Efq.

George Thomson,

John Murdock.

April 27.

*** As the proceeds of the above fale are intended to be paid into my hands, a bond or notes with approved fecurity, bearing intereft from date, and payable one third in 6, one third in 12 and one third in 18 months will be accepted of from the purchafer, in place of cafh.

JOHN LAIRD.

April 30.———eptr5M

Mufic and Dancing.

JOHN B. DUCLAIRACK profeffor of Mufic and Dancing, does hereby engage to teach both or either accomplifhment, in fchools and academies at a reduction of 5 dollars for mufic, and 3 for dancing, the price having been heretofore 19 for the firft, and 12 for the laft. My capability can be attefted by numbers of refpectable characters. Should there be fuch a perfon wanted in any county contiguous to this place, I hereby proffer my fervices. With great refpect I fubfcribe myfelf the public's obliged humble fervant.

J. B. DUCLAIRACK.

P. S. Should I not fatisfactorily acquit myfelf to my patrons, I folicit no payment.

George Town, May 7—4t

REMOVAL.

THOMAS CARPENTER,

TAYLOR,

Has removed to the house above Mr. Rhodes (lat. Lovel's) Hotel, near the President's Square.

In addition to the prefent ftock of goods, an

Handfome Affortment

is expected immediately.

Gentlemen at a diftance, by fending a line by poft, will be waited upon with all poffible expedition.

T. C will pledge himfelf to execute any order with a tafte, expedition and moderation of charge, which fhall not be excelled by any.

April 16——tf.

National Intelligencer.

Governor Claiborne has addressed to the several commandants in Louisiana, the following letter.

CIRCULAR.

SIR,

IN the unfettled, declining moments of a government, or in the paffage of countries from one dominion to another, it often happens that laws are evaded, and municipal regulations entirely neglected. This feems to have been too much the cafe, in the various changes which have lately taken place in Louifiana. Seeing however that our political relation is now permanently fixed it behoves the civil magiftrates to recall the citizens to obedience of the law, and to eftablifh that order in fociety fo effential to the prefervation of morals, and the promotion of good government.

I have therefore deemed it proper to make you a general communication relative to your official duties, and to requeft your faithful attention to the following inftructions.

1. In your character as commandant you are required to caufe the militia of your diftrict to be enrolled, to affemble them with their arms, at fome central and convenient place therein, at leaft once in two months, and to inftruct them in the manuel exercife. And you are authorifed to take fuch meafures to that effect, as your judgment may dictate, and as may be confiftent with the former regulations of the country.

2. You will take fuch means as may be in your power, to prevent flaves from wandering about either by day or night without paffes, or from trading among themfelves, or with free people without permiffion from their owners; and you are particularly enjoined to enforce with juftice and in mercy the regulations of police heretofore prefcribed in this province, and which are ftill in force upon the fubject of flaves as well with a view to their better treatment which will be the confequence of good behavior, as to promote the interefts of their mafters.

3. You will caufe the roads, bridges and levee to be mended, and kept conftantly in good repair, to the end that their crops may be preferved, and the communication by land facilitated, and rendered fafe and convenient; for the accomplifhment of which, you will put into immediate execution, the regulations heretofore exifting in relation to thefe objects.

4. You are to allow no perfon or perfons on the public roads or elfewhere in your diftrict, to fell or vend by retail, wines or fpiritous liquors of any kind to travellers or to any other perfons, without fuch perfon or perfons fhall have previoufly obtained your licence to that effect, and the regulations heretofore made in Louifiana in relation to taverns are to be your guide.

5. Perfons licenfed as aforefaid, are to be prohibited from felling liquors or wines of any kind to any flave without the confent of his owner, ftated in writing, or to any Indian without your permiffion. Thefe reftrictions you will notify to the tavern keeper, at the time you grant the licenfe, and fhould he act contrary to this injunction his licenfe fhall, for the firft offence, be forfeited.

Defirous of obtaining the moft accurate knowledge of Louifiana, and of the interefts of its citizens, I have to afk of you fuch information as you may poffefs on the following points.

1. The extent of your diftrict, the quantity, and as nearly as you can ftate the quality and productions of the foil?

2. The number of fugar plantations and the amount of fugar, rum, taffia, and molaffes made upon each plantation one year with another?

3. The number of inhabitants in your diftrict, their color, fex and condition, and particularly the number of militia?

4. Are there any fchools, either Englifh or French, and what [in your opinion] would be the beft mode in the prefent fituation of the province, of introducing and fupporting thefe neceffary and important inftitutions.

5. What is the quantity of vacant land in your diftrict?

6. Are here any public buildings. What is their value, and what quantity of public lands belonging thereto?

7. Are there any bayous or forks of the river in your diftrict which will admit of being cleared out, fo as to facilitate the commerce of the country, and what (in your opinion,) would be the probable expenfe of fuch undertaking, and the beft method of executing it?

8. The number and condition of your churches. Are you fupplied with Clergymen; and do the citizens manifeft a difpofition to fupport, refpect and patronize regular minifters of the Gofpel?

8. The fituation and condition of your prifon fhould there be any, and in cafe there is none, is one required?

I fhall expect from you, anfwers to the above queries as may be convenient; and I take this occafion to enjoin it upon you to be faithful to the truft committed to you, and to do every thing in your power to preferve good order, and to promote the welfare and happinefs of your fellow citizens. In all your official acts, keep conftantly in view, the principles of impartial juftice; and enlift in favor of the new government the affections of your neighbors. When the occafion ferves, you will imprefs upon the inhabitants, the propriety of educating their children; of inftilling early into their minds, principles of morality, and rearing them up in habits of induftry. Education calls dormant faculties to light and points out their ufe:—induftry is the great fource of public and private wealth; and virtue alone promotes our happinefs here, and infures it hereafter.

You may alfo affure the citizens of your diftrict, that their true intereft is very dear to the councils of their country; that their liberty, property and religion will be protected; their commerce and agriculture promoted, and the arts and fciences in Louifiana particularly cherifhed.

Some delay muft attend the due organization of the new government; it of neceffity attaches to fo arduous an undertaking. The carrying into effect all the wife meafures contemplated by congrefs for the good government of Louifiana, will require time, but I am perfuaded my fellow citizens will very foon have ftrong proofs of the growing profperity of their country under the foftering care of the American government, which I do not hefitate to fay is the beft upon earth.

Accept affurances

of my great refpect and

confideration,

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

New-Orleans, 28th

March, 1804.

P. CORNEILLE.

Corneille had the fole and fingular glory of creating his art, and fixing its limits.

He has been imitated by many; he has been furpaffed by none.

He found no models, but he will ferve as a model to the lateft pofterity.

In creating him, Nature made an effort, from which fhe will perhaps reft for many ages.

To his genius alone he owed his productions, and their fuccefs.

He was obliged to invent his pieces, to form actors, and to create an audience.

He preceded the fplendid age of Louis XIV, which, but for him would perhaps never have exifted.

In Richelieu he firft found a patron, and afterwards a rival. But the Minifter always was obliged to do homage to the writer. His works extorted admiration, and his perfon efteem.

Corneille lived and died poor; becaufe genius, which produces wonders of excellence, knows not how to folicit penfions. He had however a penfion, without afking for it, and which, but for Defpreaux, he would have loft by a court intrigue.

It is perhaps to the tragedies of Corneille that revolution is to be afcribed, which regenerated the minds of the French; that republic fermentation, which at the death of Louis XIII. had nearly changed the face of the kingdom.

Corneille poffeffed that great character which does not always accompany eminent talents, but which is the feal ftamped by nature on the man of genius.

Pofterity has not yet decided between *Cinna Polieucte, Le Gid, Rodogun,* and *Horaces.* Any one of the pieces would eftablifh the reputation of a great writer; all of them conftitute but a part of that of Corneille.

In *Nicomede* he created a fpecies of dramatic writing in which he had no imitators.

It was referved for this great man to be the father of both pieces of dramatic compofition, and the fame hand which wrote *Le Mort de Pompee* wrote alfo *Le Menteur.*

The *Menteur* is the firft piece of character that appeared in France, and the only comedy before Moliere entitled to a continuance of the public efteem.

Corneille was fometimes the friend of the great, but never their flave. He could refift Cardinal Richelieu, who made Europe tremble. Power fhrink before genius.

Corneille is the only writer who obtained with univerfal confent the furname of Great, a title that had before been conferred folely on princes & heroes.

All the audience rofe up when Corneille, loaded with years and with glory, entered the theatre, and the great Conde himfelf did homage to the author of Cinna.

He lived to a confiderable age without furviving his talents, and in his laft works we frequently perceive the fame flafhes of genius which blaze forth in his firft.

He was modeft, fimple, true. If he had the confcioufnefs of his ability, he betrayed at leaft nothing of the pride of it.

The town of Rouen, which has given birth to fo many illuftrious characters, glories particularly in having produced Corneille. It is honour enough for it, and with this circumftance we conclude our eulogium.

FRENCH FINANCES.—In a late London paper, we find the following article relative to the finances of France under date of Paris, Feb. 22.

"The Affembly has been occupied with the confideration of the finances. The expences are divided into two claffes; the firft of the 11th year which the war has increafed; and, fecondly, the eftimate for the 12th year.

Eleventh year. The fum of thirty millions of livres (1,250,000l. fterling) is allowed for the extraordinary expences occafioned by the war, which added to the 589 millions before granted, makes a total of 619 millions (25 millions and a half fterling) to the expences of the 11th year, which is to be raifed from the revenue ordinary and extraordinary of the fame year.

For the 12th year, the fum of 300 millions (12,500 000l.) which, added to the 400 millions already granted, will make a total of 700 millions, (above 29 millions fterling) are to pay the public debt, and the expences of the different departments of the flock, according to the following propofition:

	The Public Debt.	*Livres*
Permanent Debt	To the creditors of the ftate,	40,445,259
	To Purchafes made on account of the cheft of the finking fund,	3,062,204
Tem. debt	One year's intereft,	10,576,821
	Extraordinaries,	4,804,205
	Six new Departments of Piedmont.	
Permanent debt,		2,677,277
Temporary debt,		500 000
	Total fum,	71,153,766

Being near three millions fterling.

General Expences.	
To the grand judge, and for the adminiftration of juftice,	23,000,000
To the Department of the minifter of Foreign Affairs,	7,000,000
Department of the minifter of the Interior for ordinary & extraordinary expences,	94,730,919
Department of the Minifter of Finance, including the different financial operations for the year,	77 677 000
Department of the treafury,	8 000,000
War Department,	268 000.600
Marine and Colonies,	180 000,000
Expences of the adminiftration of the faid Departments,	15 000 000
Funds referved,	15,438,315
Total inclufively	700 000,000

(being above 29,000,000 fterling).

This fum being the eftimated expence of the 9th year, is to be raifed by the ordinary and extraordinary taxes within the year.

Fabre (de l'Aude) made a report, in the Tribunate, on the law concerning finances. Having analyfed, in fucceffion, each of the heads of the project, he concluded with a fummary of the advantage which would refult from adopting the law. Among thofe advantages he particularly pointed out the improvement of the public revenue, which would be fo greatly ameliorated, as not only to cover a large peace eftablifhment, but to provide for the expence of an unex-