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Five Dolls. Per ann. MONDAY, MAY 21st, 1804. *Paid in advance.*

United States, District of Columbia and county of Washington.

IN CHANCERY, October 9th, 1802.

William Fennell, complainant,

against

Samuel Blodget, Jun Thomas M'Ewen, William Davidson and William Smith, D. D. of the city of Philadelphia, and Thomas Peter Thomas Munroe, Robert Brent, Benjamin Stoddert, Elias Boudinott Caldwell, William Thornton, John Stickney, Adam Lindsay, Edward Fritkey, James Dougherty and Francis Lowndes of the county of Washington & district of Columbia, aforesaid, defendants.

The object of this bill is to recover the sum of 11,495 dollars with interest thereon from the first day of July 1802 till paid, and the further sum of six cents for costs of suit, all of which was adjudged to the complainant, by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the said first day of July 1802, as the holder and owner of ticket numbered 12,515 in the lottery number II. for the improvement of the city of Washington, which ticket drew the prize of 10,000 dollars, and to get paid these sums, the bill prays that all the interest which the said Blodget had in any real property in the district of Columbia on the 7th day of July 1795 either in law or equity (except lots No. 1 2 3 4 5 and 14, in square 430) and which he on that day conveyed to Uriah Forrest and Benjamin Stoddert one of the defendants above named in trust to secure the payment of the prizes drawn in the said lottery, may be sold to raise and satisfy in the first place to a certain Robert S Bickley the sum of 21500 dolls. with interest thereon from the 26th day of December 1801 till paid, and the further sum of 25l. 1s. 10d. And then to satisfy and pay unto the complainant the aforesaid sum of 11 495 dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of July 1802 till paid and the further sum of six cents. The bill states that Samuel Blodget, jun. Thomas M'Ewen, William Davidson and William Smith, D. D. four of the defendants before named reside in the city of Philadelphia in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. That the said Blodget by his deed of the 7th of July 1795, to Uriah Forrest and Benjamin Stoddert conveyed a large property in the said district of Columbia subject to the payment of the prizes drawn in said lottery. That the said Blodget (not having paid and satisfied the complainant for the prize so drawn by him as aforesaid) has by sundry deeds since the 7th of July 1795, attempted to convey part or parts of the property included in that deed to Forrest and Stoddert to the defendants Benjamin Stoddert, Elias B. Caldwell, William Thornton, John Stickney, Adam Lindsey, Edward Fitchey James Dougherty, Thomas M'Ewen, William Davidson and Francis Lowndes. That the property so attempted to be conveyed to Francis Lowndes as aforesaid, is part of square no. 688 in the city of Washington, conveyed to him in trust for the benefit of the said William Smith, D. D. and Benjamin Stoddert. That the property so attempted to be conveyed to the said Thomas M'Ewen and William Davidson is square No. 193 in the said city of Washington.

And it being now to wit, this first day of May, 1804, after publication made as to the other defendants, stated by the complainant that John Stickney and James Dougherty two of the defendants in the said bill mentioned, having since the filing thereof removed from the district of Columbia, and from without the reach of the process of this court. It is therefore at the complainant's petition ordered that he procure a copy of this notice to be published at least once in each of three successive weeks in the two papers printed in the county of Washington before the 1st day of July next to the intent that the said John Stickney and James Dougherty, have notice of the said application and of the object of the complainant's bill and that they be warned to appear here in person or by solicitor on or before the fourth Monday in July next, to shew cause if they can why a decree should not pass as prayed in and by said bill.

By order of the honorable William Kilty chief judge of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia.

Copy Test. U. FORREST, Clk.

May 7—Mw3w

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of persons residing in Washington and George Town, desirous of obtaining Insurance against Fire on buildings and furniture, the subscriber is authorised by the Insurance Company of North America, established in Philadelphia, to receive application for such insurance—to survey and examine the premises proposed to be insured, and to certify to the company, the description thereof, necessary for their information.

ANDREW ROSS.

☞ The subscriber may be found at the Union Tavern, George Town, every day from 3 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

May 16—3t.

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, piazza 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

FOREIGN NEWS.

Translated for the Daily Advertiser from late French Prints.

LEYDEN, March 30.

The *Nouvelles* of Paris of the 25th cur. announces the closing of the session of the French Legislative Body. The last sitting took place on the 3rd Germinal (March 24th) and was remarkable for a proposition made by citizen Marcerell, warmly supported by other Legislators, and unanimously adopted by the Assembly: it was proposed to consecrate, by a monument, the epoch when the civil Code, sanctioned by all parties, came to be presented to the Nation; the monument consists in the bust of Bonaparte in white marble, and it shall be placed with pomp in the enclosure of the sittings of the Legislative Body.—After having come to this determination, it was agreed, by a majority of 211 against 8, that 60,000 conscripts be raised in the year 13, above the conscription of that year. The three Counsellors of state then produced the arrette of Government which fixes the termination of the session; the discourse, pronounced by one of them, was filled with very animated expressions, relative to the discovered conspiracies, especially with regard to the part which the English ministers, and the French Princes have had in these plots, of which one of the latter has already become the victim.—But, in particular, the French Government caused to be denounced on the 2d Germinal to the conservative Senate, extraordinarily convoked, the secret correspondence of Mr. Drake, Britannic Envoy at Munich; the Grand Judge has been in this instance the organ of the First Consul, and has communicated his report, and the annexed paper—The following are the first of them:

Instructions given to Mr. D. L.

I. Mr. D. L. shall repair immediately to France, and without going to Paris, shall find the means of conferring with his associates, whom he shall inform, that having an entire confidence in their wisdom, in the purity of their intentions and their patriotism,—are disposed to furnish them the pecuniary means which shall be necessary to bring about the overthrow of the actual Government, and to put the French nation in a capacity to chuse at length that form of Government which is most suitable for ensuring their happiness and tranquility; a choice, which ten year's experience must have rendered entirely plain.

II. Mr. D. L. with his associates, will determine on a general plan containing 1st. a detail of the means of execution, which they propose successively to employ; 2d. a notice of the expence which may be contracted, observing all possible economy; 3rd. the probable time at which it will be necessary that these funds be made.

III. Mr. D. L. will remit to his associates five hundred pounds sterling, to begin their operations. When this sum shall have been expended, the means of renewing it shall be furnished to Mr. D. L.

IV. Twice a week, a bulletin is wished, of all the interesting events, of which the French public papers do not speak, both of what passes in the Ports and in the Armies. The associates shall thus be able to render an account of their operations and their hopes. These bulletins ought to be exactly numbered, so that if any of them should be lost or purloined, it may be perceived, and the associates apprised of the circumstance. These bulletins should also, according to the nature of the news they contain, be written, partly with black, and partly with sympathetic ink, for which Mr. D. L. will give a receipt. Those of which one part shall be written with sympathetic ink, will be marked by a little drop of common ink, cast, as by chance on the top of the first page of the letter. It is very essential, that Mr. D. L. and his associates be certain of the means of being well informed of every thing interesting that passes in the departments of the different Ministers, as also in the Senate, in the Council of State, in the interior of the Palace, &c. &c. for, if these bulletins cease to be exact, confidence must be alarmed and weakened.

V. Mr. D. L. shall be the only intermediaire of the correspondences.

VI. As soon as Mr. D. L. shall have concerted all points with his associates, he will proceed to the place of his destination.

Additions to the instructions.

I. It appears most proper, that Mr. D. L. proceed even to Paris or its environs, where the Police has much less means of detecting any one who can conceal himself, than in any other place where every strange face is remarked, and where the least *Maire* is informed of every thing that occurs, and gives an account of it to make himself meritorious: not to speak of the suspicions which arrivals, departures, and the passage of letters may create. It is farther prudent to observe, that one is much more safe in speaking separately to persons themselves than in obtaining from them written information, which always supposes a certain reserve which has no place in the freedom of conversation.

II. The principal end of Mr. D. L's journey being the overthrow of the actual government, one of the first means of accomplishing it, is to obtain a knowledge of the plans of the enemy. For this purpose, it is of the highest importance to commence, before every thing else, by establishing some correspondences in the different Offices, to have an exact knowledge of all the plans, both for the interior and exterior. The knowledge of these plans will furnish the best arms for baffling them; and failure of success is one of the means of discrediting absolutely the government; the first step towards the proposed and most important end. For this purpose it must be endeavoured to have trusty intelligencers in the Offices of War, of Marine, of Foreign Affairs, and of *Cultes*: it must also be endeavoured to learn what passes in the Secret Committee, which, it is believed, is established at St. Cloud, and composed of the most firm friends of the Consul. These advices should be given in the form of a bulletin conformably to the instructions of the President of the committee, and dispatched to Mr. D. Drake with all the celerity possible, in the manner which shall be agreed upon. Care must be taken to render an account of the different projects which B——may have in his possession relative to Turkey and Ireland, and of the secret designs of the Committee of Irish Refugees. These points are most particularly recommended to Mr. D. L. as the first and most important in the beginning and first moments. The movements of troops, of vessels, and all military preparations must also be made known. The letters must be addressed to a friend at Strasburg, and carried thence by him to the Post of Kehl. When there shall be a great deal to write, it may be done upon the back of one or more geographic maps with sympathetic ink, or upon the margin of books printed on paper well glued, taking care to put a drop of ink upon the leaf where the writing begins; and let the paquet be fowarded by a post-chariot, addressed to Madame Tranck, or Messrs. Papelier and Co. at Strasburg, with a letter signed with the name of a certain librarian, whence the correspondent is instructed to forward it to Mr. D. These correspondents, being in the habit of doing business for Mr. D. will never suspect what is going on, the subjects being objects of ordinary commerce. This will not take place except when there is much to write, and in the case, when the size of the paquet may awaken suspicions at the post; and then Mr. D. shall be informed of the circumstance in the first letter. Let it be observed that the manner in putting up the paquet must not be affected. The addresses of the paquets shall be always A. B. with a letter *d'envoi* for Madame Tranck, or Messieurs Papelier.

III. A notice of the expenses which shall be necessary shall be furnished to Mr. D. taking care to make the demand as much in advance as it shall be possible, and explaining the different objects. Mr. D. shall be informed of the conventional name of all persons, in whose favour the letter of exchange is to be drawn; and Mr. D. shall take care to procure a letter in which his name shall not appear, and which can not be suspected.

IV. To put the correspondence beyond the reach of discovery, conventional names shall be employed, even with sympathetic ink, and that for the names of cities, which shall be put one for another, following the leaf numbered A.

V. To prevent suspicions arising from writing always in the same name, Mr. D. L. will arrange with at least six of his most fiducial correspondents, to alternate signatures; this means is indispensible in case of accidents or of sickness. Each of these gentlemen, in writing will observe very exactly the numeral order of the same series, as if only one person had written. Whatever shall be written *in claro,* will be relative either to commerce, or to the arts and sciences, and will appear an account of the novelties of Paris. If it happen that any thing is said concerning the government, it will always be in a favorable way. It will also be necessary that what is written with sympathetic ink, be not written too fine. It will also be necessary to number with sympathetic ink, and never in claro.

VI. Mr. D. L. having received of Mr. V. the receipt for the composition of sympathetic ink, will destroy the bottle which he has left him, in order to carry nothing into France which can give the least room for suspicion. He will write his secret instructions on the blank paper of his port-folio, at the end of the expences of the voyage, &c.—He will destroy every species of paper which might throw the least light on his destination, and also the passports which he has.

VII. In concert with the associates, it must be endeavored to gain over those who are employed in the powder factories, in order to blow them up when opportunity offers.

VIII. It is above all necessary to associate and be assured of the fidelity of some printers and engravers, for to print, and do every thing which the association may need.

IX. It would be desirable that the state of parties in France and especially in Paris, be precisely ascertained, and what would be the most probable result should

X. Those only who are known to be well disposed, shall be spoken to of the overthrow of the government of Bonaparte at the present moment, till something certain be known relative to the disposition of the King, and to the nature of the means of acting in the interior be better ascertained as well as the general disposition of the people.—Fresh instructions shall be successively sent, tending to the end proposed, and which shall be guided by the intelligence received.

XI. The most guarded circumspection is recommended, especially in the first proceedings, and not to trust, but with the greatest reserve, to avoid the treachery of false brethren, who might profit by the occasion to acquire a right to the favor of the government; and, in every case whatever, let men of true prudence alone be trusted. One way of sounding the opinions of people who are doubted, would be naturally to observe, that, if a Republic is not possible, it appears more simple and more just, to revert to the ancient royalty, than to submit to the despotism of a stranger.

XII. Mr. D. has not been advised that Mr. L. D. quits France only from a very urgent necessity, having seen the danger of passing and repassing the frontiers.

XIII. It is understood that all possible means will be employed to disorganise the armies both within and without France.

XIV. It will be endeavoured to establish a more direct correspondence with England via Jersey, or some point of the coast of France. It might also be seen whether a means of establishing a correspondence by way of Holland & Embden may not be found. Meantime when any thing of a very important and pressing interest is to be communicated, letters must be addressed to Mr. Harward, under cover to Mess. Herberge and Co. at Husum; but as this route must become every day less safe, duplicates must be sent without fail to Mr. D. In case that means could be found of communicating with the Commandant of Jersey, Mr. D. L. will write under one of the names of the convention, and the Commandant of Jersey will be advised of it by the English government.

XV. Mr. D. L. will immediately make known his address to Mr. D. of which Mr. D. can make a proper use in writing him at Paris.

XVI. Mr. D. L. will address his letters, for the moment, to Mr. C. Abbe, Dupesne, ecclesiastic counsellor at Munich.

XVII. Mr. D. L. will make known to D. the signs, by which he may extract part of the paragraphs which shall be published in the Citoyen Francois.

XVIII. In case it should become necessary to dispatch any of the associates to Mr. D. it is necessary to apprize him of it previously, and to wait his answer at Augsburgh, in which Mr D. will indicate the place of rendezvous.

LEAF A. *True names of persons, cities, objects, and on the side the conventional names.*

PERSONS. Mr. D. Leriget, Albert, Aubry, alternately; Mr. D. L. D'Ursel, Dubard, Legrand, alternately; Angereau, Mr. Pelissier; Berthier, Mr. Dumbry; Bournonville, Mr. Besse; Bonaparte, Mr. Loisilet; Mad. Bonaparte, Mad. Justine; Lucien Bonaparte, citizen August; Joseph Bonaparte, citizen Haumont; Mgr. Arch-duke Charles, Mr. Douges; Mgr. Prince of Conde, Mr. Clement; Emperor of Germany, Mr. Riffac; Emperor of Russia, Mr. Bouchereau; Kellerman, Mr. Morin; Louis XVIII, Mr. Lacodre; Massena, Mr. Arnaud; Moreau, Mr. Husson; Pichegru, Mr. Sauvaigne; Talleyrand, Mr. Grenie.

CITIES. Arbois, Douai; Basle, Metz; Besancon, Blois; Boulogne, Rheims; Chambery, Tours; La Corse, Le Haut-Palatinat; Ferrare, Perpignan; Florence, Berlin; Genes, Besancon; Landau, Mons; Livourne, Saumur; London, Bordeaux; Lyon, Rennes; Mantua, Montpellier; Milan, Ingolstadt; Modene, Nantes; Naples, Dresden; Paris, Chalons; Le Rus, Le Village; Rome, Lubec; Strasbourg, Toulouse; Turin, Epernai; Venise, Ulm; Verone, Passaw; Vienne, Florence.

OBJECTS. Ambassador, La Cire; Government, Mr. Jacob; Money, the Foundation; An Armistice, the Chariot; The Legislative Body, the Doctors; The Courier, Merchandise; A Jacobin, a knowing one; An Insurrection, A Fabric; letters or dispatches, gazettes; officers, domestics; peace, the post; the police, Mrs Jailleau; the Prefect, Mr. Lambert; proclamation, a drum; the establishment of royalty, the new calendar; the King, jurisdiction; the Conservative Senate, the bank; the soldiers, the labourers; the Tribunate, the artists; the three consuls, the family; provisions, utensils.

Observations which precede the ten letters of the English minister, in the collection of papers annexed to the report of the grand judge.

The agent Mr. D. L. having been sent from England to Bavaria, to receive the instructions of Mr. Drake, before commencing his operations, informs him by a billet of his arrival at Munich. He has received an answer to it, which it has been thought proper to print, because it is entirely written by Mr. Drake, and signed by him and all the correspondence which has been read is by the same hand.

Sir, I am very happy to learn your arrival in this city, and shall be charmed to see you as soon as convenient. You will have the goodness to stay to dine with me if the hour of four suits you.

V. T. Ob. S. Francis Drake.

The agent arrived at Paris, very soon perceived that he had nothing to do in the end of his mission; he did not discontinue, however, to give letters and bulletins to Mr. Drake for his money; but he immediately introduced the police to a knowledge of this correspondence.

FRANKFORT, March 22.

For several weeks past, a general movement had been remarked among such of the French emigrants as did not judge proper to profit of the law upon the amnesty. It was observed that they came from several parts of Germany to the frontiers of France, and their discourse as well as their conduct clearly announced, that they expected a grand stroke which gave them hopes of being reinstated in their former rights and privileges. No idea can be formed of the confusion which reigned among them, when they learned the discovery of the conspiracy, and the arrest of a great number of the conspirators.—As soon as they were certain that the plot had miscarried, several of them determined to return into the interior of Germany; the others appeared disposed to remain some time longer on the frontiers of France; with what intention, it is not well known. For the rest, the discovery of the conspiracy has excited among all ranks of the inhabitants of Germany, and even in the courts of the Princes and States of the Germanic Empire a universal joy, not only as Germany would see itself exposed by the fall of the French government, but also through enthusiasm for the First Consul, to whom the good Germans are extremely attached.

PARIS, March 19.

The whole conversation seems to be engrossed by the late conspiracy, from which France and its government have had the happiness to escape; and as the slightest details concerning it are