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AND

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—NOTICE—

BY virtue of a decree of the circuit court of the district of Columbia in the suit of Valentine Peyton, against Mary Cooke & Alexander Stedman and Julia his wife, Joseph Wilson and Robert Brown defendants, in chancery, will be sold at the premises to the highest bidder at public sale on the 14th day of June next, all that piece or parcel of land known and distinguished by lot. No. 5. in square No. 253 in the city of Washington, together with the houses and appurtenances according to the terms of the said decree, which are as follows, to wit: one third of the purchase money within six months from the time of the sale with interest thereon until the same shall be paid, one other third in twelve months from the time of the said sale with interest thereon as aforesaid and the residue in eighteen months from the time of the said sale with interest thereon as aforesaid; and if the purchaser or purchasers of the said premises should fail to make his payments or either of them at the periods before mentioned it shall and may be lawful for the said marshal, and he is hereby ordered upon giving ten days notice of the time and place of the said sale to sell again the said premises upon the following terms of payment, that is to say, for as much cash as may be necessary to discharge the sum which may be due at the time of such sale, and the residue at such time or times as were upon the first sale appointed for the payment thereof. And if the said premises upon the said second sale, should not sell for as much as upon the first, the purchaser or purchasers, at the said first sale shall be accountable and liable for the deficiency. It is further decreed and ordered that the marshal do bring into court the money arising from the sale of the said premises from time to time as the same shall be received, to be subject to such distribution as the court shall from time to time direct and appoint; & the said marshal is further decreed and ordered to report to this court his procedings herein, in order that a final decree be made and the title of the purchaser be confirmed, until which said final decree the said premises shall remain bound to the payment of the purchase money. The improvements are a small framed Dwelling House with a shed and a small stable, the sale will commence precisely at 12 o'clock.

DANL. C. BRENT, Marshal.

May 14—t14Jun.

(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	—	10,50-
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 purpose 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 Bost. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

Wanted Immediately,

A MILLER, either a single man or one with a small family who can come well recommended for his honesty, industry, sobriety, and capability, will meet with generous wages, good accommodations and constant employment by applying to the subscriber living six miles from Winchester on the main road leading to Stanton.

D. CARLILE.

Frederick county, Virginia,

June 6—

AN ORATION,

ON THE

CESSION OF

LOUISIANA

TO THE

UNITED STATES,

Delivered on the 12th of May 1804, in St. Michael's Church, Charleston South Carolina, at the request of a number of the inhabitants, and published by their desire,

BY DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.

Fellow Citizens,

OUR lot is cast in one of the four great divisions of the globe, in which nature seems to have meditated an improvement on her former works. Her operations are remarkable for their appropriate grandeur and magnificence. The American continent stretches towards the south 21 degrees beyond the most southern promontory of the continents of the east. Its internal scenery corresponds with the immensity of its outline. The Andes, are 7000 feet higher than any other mountain on the face of the earth. The lakes of Canada, are of greater extent than many of the inland seas of the eastern hemisphere.—Europe would be drained of half her waters, in furnishing supplies for such immense rivers as the Mississippi, St. Lawrence, La Plate, and Amazon, the last of which, is the largest river in the known world. The most distinguished transatlantic cataracts, bear no comparison with the falls of Niagara. The forests of Europe, Asia, and Africa, are lost in the magnitude of those of America. The Elephant of the east is far inferior, in point of size, to the Mammoth of the west. We cannot suppose that this extraordinary physical grandeur of America, was created without design; and what design so probable, as to be subservient to some corresponding exalted state of man?

May we not, therefore, indulge a hope, that the inhabitants of a country so eminently distinguished by the Author of Nature, are destined to form political associations of a large size, and that these will enjoy an uncommon portion of happiness?

We are now met to celebrate an event which gives an air of probability to these pleasing conjectures. Louisiana is ours! If we rightly improve the heaven sent boon, we may be as great, and as happy a nation, as any on which the sun has ever shone. The establishment of independence, and of our present constitution, are prior, both in time and importance; but with these two exceptions, the acquisition of Louisiana, is the greatest political blessing ever conferred on these states. Considering it in its most inferior point of view, merely as property it is of incalculable value. It gives us from two to three hundred miles of additional sea coast, with several excellent harbours. The land on both sides of the Mississippi, for two or three hundred miles, below our southern limits, together with the exclusive possession of this noble river, from its source to its mouth, and an extension of our western territory, for its whole length, stretching indefinitely across the continent, till it touches the Pacific ocean.

Though in this immense region, a considerable part is barren and unhealthy, yet the greatest proportion enjoys a salubrious air; and is so fertile, as to be equal to the support of a population, far exceeding the many millions which inhabit Great Britain, Ireland, France, Spain, and Portugal—I had almost said all Europe. In it, forests, coeval with time itself, lift their towering heads. These abound with excellent timber, adequate for the building of navies, far superior to all that are now afloat on the ocean. Prairies, or natural meadows of inexhaustible fertility, frequently extend for many leagues, in which there are neither trees, nor the roots of trees, to impede the plough, while their native grasses are capable of maintaining millions, both of wild and domestic animals, for the support and comfort of the human race.

Every production of the United States, may be raised to advantage in Louisiana, while its southern parts produce the sugar cane in great perfection, and would, doubtless, yield coffee, and most of the other productions, both of the East and West-Indies. Indeed, such is its variety of soil, and extent of climate, stretching, nearly, from the northern tropic, to the north frigid zone, that it is highly probable, all the valuable, native commodities, of every part of our world, might be advantageously cultivated in different portions of this widely extended territory.

We have reason to believe, that in it, there are valuable mines of gold and silver; but it is certain that salt, iron, lead, and plaister of Paris, articles of much more importance, are in great abundance.

When this country, hitherto untrod by the foot of either chymist or botanist, shall be carefully explored by our Waterhouses, Mitchills, and Bartons, such additions will be made to our present stock of knowledge, in natural history, as will both delight and benefit an admiring world.

In other countries, and under the direction of other governments, the energies of nations have been called forth—thousands of lives have been sacrificed—seas have been crimsoned with human blood in the attack and defence of a few acres, or of barren rocks, such as Malta and Gibraltar; but we have gained possession of this invaluable country, without imposition of any new taxes; and at the same time, with the consent of its inhabitants, and without giving offence to any of the powers of Europe. History affords no example of the acquisition of such important national benefits, at so moderate a price, and under such favourable circumstances.

All this immense country is ours in trust for posterity. With such an ample reversion, what reason has any single man, to be afraid of matrimony? Or what ground is there for any married man to be alarmed at the prospects of a numerous family? Here are plantations enough, and enough for our children and our children's children, for centuries to come. Though these must be purchased by future occupants, yet in our national capacity, we the people of the United States, are both the sellers and buyers. The purchase money, when paid, will only be transferred from the left to the right hand of the same body politic. When deposited in the treasury of the union, it will not be drawn out for the aggrandisement of our rulers, or of a privileged order of men, but for public benefit. Such is the amount of vacant land in this extensive region, and so rapid will be its population, under the auspices of our mild and equal government, that the proceeds of sales, at no very distant day, will be so great, as not only to re-imburse the first cost of the purchase, but to afford a surplusage for the endowment of seminaries of learning—opening roads—inland navigations, and other objects of national consequence.

The day would be too short to enumerate all the natural advantages, of our newly acquired territory. This view of the subject, though highly important, must be discontinued that your attention may be drawn to other considerations of infinitely more consequence.

The cession of Louisiana to the United States, will give them power and consequence in the scale of nations—increase their prospects of peace and union—advance their commerce and manufactures—give additional security to their free constitutions, and in a variety of ways promote and extend human happiness.

To view the subject correctly, in relation to these objects, we should compare our present situation, as sole proprietors of this country, with what it would have been, if the designs of the French for colonising Louisiana had been carried into effect. In the hands of that wonderful man, who presides over France, New Orleans would have been the fulcrum of an immense lever, by which he would have elevated or depressed our western country in subserviency to his gigantic projects. Our rights of deposit at New Orleans, and of the free navigation of the Mississippi, would have been considered as terminating with the termination of the government of Spain, which had granted these privileges. As a matter of favor our western citizens would have been allowed a free trade with New Orleans in French vessels, and with the exclusive privilege of trading with the colonies of France, Spain, and Holland.

Had this plan been pursued, which is highly probable, the standard of discord would have been planted between the Atlantic and the western states. From the operation of obvious causes, the union of our rising empire would soon have been severed. Our nearest neighbors, would have become our enemies. The French possessing the lock and key of the Mississippi, would have had manifold inducements to supply our western citizens with merchandise, free of impost. Attempts on our part to prevent this illegal trade would have required such an host of revenue officers as to leave little or no income to the public treasury. Our countrymen would cease to be carriers, of such of our own commodities, as grew on the western waters. Distinct interests, marked by a ridge of mountains would have separated one half our citizens from the other.

With this gloomy picture, give me leave to contrast our present prospects. Being, as we now are, exclusive owners of the Mississippi in its whole length: the West-India islands must depend on our granaries for their daily bread. Such of the powers of Europe, as have colonies in our neighbourhood, will be obliged to court our friendship. The congress of the United States will regulate all intercourse between the West India islands and the continent of North America, with the paltry exceptions of the Floridas, Canada, and Nova Scotia. This will afford the most ample and easy means of defence—of a defence, which though it costs us nothing, will serve us more effectually than fleets and armies.

If the French had colonised Louisiana, all this power and influence would be gone, the resources of our country divided, and one half of our citizens set in hostile array against the other. United, as this northern continent now is, in our hands, from the lakes of Canada to the gulf of Mexico, we have the uncontroled power of making such arrangements, respecting the valuable native commodities of these states, as will give a new spring to our agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

The inhabitants of Louisiana will be chiefly agriculturalists; and purchase their farming utensils, and most other domestic articles. What a field of enterprise will this open to our eastern brethren, whose cheapness of navigation—whose skill in handicraft trades, will entitle them to a decided preference in trading with their new fellow citizens? Here will be a great and growing demand for the manufactures and shipping of New-England, to supply the wants, and carry off the produce of this extensive territory.

Of all branches of trade, that which is carried on between different parts of the same nation is most beneficial. Agriculture, commerce, ship-building, and manufactures, support, and are supported by each other. They are separate links of one great chain, which binds all together, and each of which adds to the strength of the whole. Too long has this country been commercially dependent on Europe. Notwithstanding our perfect neutrality, do we not all, at this moment, suffer in consequence of the war between France and England? It is high time we had a commerce of our own, as independent, as possible, of the ever changing politics of the old world. This independence will be greatly promoted by the reciprocal wants and capacities of different portions of our now widely extended empire. One extreme of the union abounds in shipping, overflows with inhabitants, and is ripe for manufactures; while the other engaged in the cultivation of a more fertile soil, finds its interest in purchasing manufactures, brought to their doors. A domestic commerce of this kind will cement our union, and make us really independent.

Peace with all the world, and especially in our own country, is the true policy of these states. This is now much more probable than it ever could have been, while we had a strong French colony in our neighbourhood. The day that France made the cession we now celebrate, she relinquished all prospects of interfering in our government. If Bonaparte had had any hostile designs on these states, he would as soon have given up Brest or Toulon, as Louisiana.

Within the limits of the ceded territory, we know of more than twenty independent tribes of Indians. As long as powerful nations of Europe had access to these untutored savages, the peace of our frontier settlements was exposed to a variety of contingencies. In the two last wars, in which this country was involved with France and England, the blood of our inhabitants, shed by savage hands, flowed in a thousand streams. In every period of American history, the nations of Europe, regardless of morality and religion, have always availed themselves of the aid of the aborigines in destroying each other, and also, the colonies of rival nations.

In gaining the affections of the savages, the French were pre-eminent.—Figure to yourselves what would have been the situation of our frontier settlements on the western waters, in case of a war with France, while her emissaries had the numerous tribes of Indians in Louisiana, firmly attached to her interests, and ready, when called upon, to make war upon our dispersed and defenceless inhabitants. These Indians are now all our own—included within our limits, and so far dependent on us, that no other nation can interfere with them. The cession of Louisiana has wrested the scalping knife and tomahawk from their hands, and laid the foundations of perpetual peace, by giving us every desirable opportunity for introducing among them the blessings of civil and social life. They are now thrown on our humanity and generosity.

Mysterious Providence! We, the people of the United States, who, less than thirty years ago, were the subjects of the British King, are now the independent proprietors of this soil; and that portion of it, which we originally possessed, is more than doubled by a recent cession of territory, in which are numerous tribes of Indians, whose ancestors owned this whole country for time immemorial, before any one of ours had set his foot on American ground. Trusting in the virtue of my countrymen, and warranted by the present and past exertions of our rulers, I am confident that these hapless natives will have no cause to regret, but abundant reason to rejoice in the change which has taken place.

The voice of every good man should be raised in favour of our red brethren. The common Father of them, and of us, calls upon us to impart to them the superior blessings which we enjoy. The competition of rival nations, bidding against each other for their friendship, is now no more. We have the whole field to ourselves, and a glorious field it is; in which we may, and I trust will sow the seeds of knowledge, of virtue, of useful arts, of civilization, and religion; and that these will grow up and flourish till they yield a plentiful harvest of human happiness. To transform savage warriors to peaceful farmers—to convert their tomahawks and scalping knives into plowshares and pruning-hooks—to turn them from the worship of evil spirits to the worship of the true God—from the absurd rites of Pagan idolatry to the mild principles, and practical virtues of Christianity, is a godlike work. For the execution of it, the extension of our boundaries gives us facilities we never had before, and which, I trust, will be improved for the best of purposes.

The cession of Louisiana, gives additional security to our free constitutions. Had the French colonized Louisiana with their accustomed energy, the most determined democrats, in our country, must have consented to the establishment of a large standing army. Without it, we could not have defended ourselves against such powerful neighbours. To maintain an army, sufficient for that purpose, we must have had heavy taxes, and an extensive executive patronage. These would, gradually, have undermined our republican forms of government, and paved the way for the concentration of power in the hands of an hereditary monarch. Free, as we now are, from all apprehensions on the score of powerful neighbours, the militia of the country, with a small regular force, and a few frigates and ships of the line, are amply sufficient to procure for us security at home, and respectability abroad. Safe from all danger, each citizen of these states, may repose in confidence under his own oak or pine tree, while there is none to make him afraid.

Such citizens enjoying the fruit of their labour—paying only moderate taxes, and bound by no laws, but such are are enacted by their representatives, must be fools or madmen, to wish for a revolution; on such citizens, knowing their rights, appreciating their happiness, and dispersed over our extensive country, the arts of turbulent, ambitious men, will have no considerable, permanent effect. These may operate on small states, where a single demagogue may be personally known to most of the leading characters; but would fall like pointless arrows, shot from broken bows, when intended to debauch the minds of the inhabitants of an empire, consisting, chiefly, of independent farmers, and stretching across the continent of North America.

Some peddling politicians may object "that the extensive addition of territory we have gained is unnecessary," as in their opinion, "we had land enough before." To this objection, our increasing population, which doubles every 25 years, is a satisfactory answer. Two centuries have not elapsed, since the first