NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

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 12th 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 proceedings 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	—	10,500
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 Dect. 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,

BY DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.

[*Concluded*]

Judging of the future, by the past, what may an infant, born this day, expect to see in case of his surviving to the age of four-score? What do your old citizens now see, compared with what was the population of this country in the days of their youth? If some angel, hovering over the chamber, in which our venerable fellow-citizen, General Gadsden, drew his first breath, and fore-seeing his ardent patriotism, had pronounced, with an audible voice, these words: "The infant, just now born, will live to see the population of his native country, South-Carolina, advanced from thirty two thousand to three hundred and forty-five thousand"—nought but conviction, that an angel spoke, would have procured the smallest credit to the extraordinary prediction; but we, who now live, and can compare the registers of our population, at different periods, know, that what would then have been doubtful, as prophecy, is now an established historical fact.

By the same rule, a new born infant may live to see the population of the United States, increased to fifty millions, which is more than three times the number of persons, which now inhabit Great Britain and Ireland. Proceeding to calculate on the data, which former numerations of our people have sanctioned, our population, in twenty five years, will amount to ten millions; in fifty years to twenty millions; in seventy-five years to forty millions; in one century to eighty millions; and by the same rule, in two centuries to twelve hundred and eighty millions of inhabitants. The great grandsons of our present children, without any extraordinary series of longevity, may live to see this amazing increase of our numbers. What territory can be too large for a people, who multiply with such unequalled rapidity?

Frigid, indeed, must be the intellects of that man, who supposes "That the possession of the island of New Orleans, and of a slip of land on each side of the Mississippi, was all that the interests of the United States required; and that all beyond, instead of being a national benefit, is a national incumbrance." This language might apply to the subjects of a decrepit empire, whose population was stationary, and the inhabitants of which, were enervated by sloth and luxury; but is very unsuitable to the citizens of the United States, in the heyday of youthful blood, who, with minds free from debasing passions, and bodies strengthened by daily labor, are capable of such multiplication, as will soon fill this whole country with an healthful, active progeny.

Congress will doubtless, direct the stream of our increasing population into the most suitable channels, and probably, for some time, confine it to the eastward of the Mississippi; but the day will come, though perhaps at the distance of one or two centuries, when our citizens, on the west of that noble river, will equal, if not exceed those on its east side.

Here a more formidable objection is made by some, who alledge "that this immense population will divide into separate independent governments; or can only be kept together by the strong arm of monarchy, or despotism, to the destruction of the elective principles, which pervade our present constitution." If our social compact was held together by no stronger ties, than those which bind the governments of the old world, this objection would be solid. If our newly acquired territory was to continue to be governed as a dependency on the United States, the standard of separation, would ere long be erected, and the inhabitants, for their own convenience, would form political associations independent of us. Though a colonial government will be necessary for some short time, yet, it is wisely provided, that the inhabitants of Louisiana shall, as soon as convenient, be admitted into the union, with the same privileges as the citizens of the original states. Do the people of Connecticut govern the people of South Carolina, or do the inhabitants of Georgia govern the inhabitants of New Hampshire? By no means. Each state governs itself, in all matters of domestic concern. On the same principles, the inhabitants of Louisiana will soon be on such a footing of equality, that it will be as near the truth to say that they govern us, as that we govern them. While, therefore, our present constitution is preserved inviolate, what inducement can they have to wish for a separation? In every article of local policy they will be as independent of us, as we are of them. In the grand councils of the nation, they, in proportion to numbers, will have their full share of weight and influence, in common, with Virginia and Massachusetts, the two oldest states in the union.

In this view of the subject, our present form of government is the very best on earth for a great country: It combines the freedom and convenience of the smallest, with the strength and protection of the largest. Our federo-national system is an improvement on all the governments that have gone before it. I challenge the greatest admirer of antiquity—the most deeply read in modern history, to point out one, either ancient or modern, that is capable of communicating equal blessings to the inhabitants of an extensive territory.

When the Romans extended their dominions, they never co-extended the rights of citizenship. Instead thereof, the new members of their empire became the subjects of their old citizens. Hence, revolts and rebellions were common. Very different is the policy of these states. Our government, framed on wiser principles, and founded on equal rights, has nothing to fear from an extension of its boundaries. With certain modifications, the more extensive the better, as the security of the component parts will be increased thereby—for the strength of the whole stands pledged for the protection of every part. It can never be too large, till the parts are so divided from each other, or the extremes so far asunder, as not to admit the convenient meeting of deputies in some central spot, for the purpose of deliberating on national concerns. This cannot be affirmed of our present most extended limits. Arrangements are making, and, perhaps made, for transporting the mail to Washington, from St. Croix and New Orleans, in ten days from each. The distance of these two extreme parts is, therefore, no obstacle to the inhabitants of both coalescing, by their deputies, in one general Congress.

When the present constitution was under consideration for the purpose of adoption, objectors said "it could never answer for the United government of the thirteen original states." The experience of twenty-eight years has proved the fallacy of these predictions. From thirteen we have grown to seventeen states; and yet, are as well governed as ever. What is to hinder our extension on the same liberal principles of equal rights, till we have increased to twenty seven, thirty-seven, or any other number of states that will conveniently embrace in one happy union, the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and from the lakes of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico? Great God! All this country filled with freemen—with citizens of the United States! How must the heart of every good man expand with joy in the prospect of so great an extension of human happiness? While the kingdoms of the old world are tottering to their foundations—oppressive taxes grinding their subjects—one war scarcely ended, when another is begun—it has pleased the Eternal to erect a representative system of government in the woods of America, founded on reason and equality, the only object of which, is the happiness of the people. When this government had been carried on twenty-eight years for the noblest purposes, and with the most extensive benefits, it has farther pleased God to double its limits, by a cession of territory, which brings the most desirable portion of our continent under the operation of the best constitution in the world. Well may the citizens of the United States rejoice on the great event. Yes; we have abundant reason to rejoice on our own account, as being more immediately interested, and much also, on account of our oppressed brothers of the human race, in all parts of the world. Here an asylum is not only opened, but increased to an extent, sufficient for the support of their countless numbers, in which they may enjoy life, liberty and property, without oppression or disturbance.

If the souls of departed good men, know what is passing on this earth, what must be the joy of our beloved Washington on this festive day? He thought himself amply recompensed for all his toils, in seeing the happiness of the thirteen original states. With what increasing exultation must he behold an extension of the same rights, privileges, principles, and constitution over an additional territory, capable of accomodating hundreds of millions of happy inhabitants, who will enjoy the fruits of his labours?

LOUISIANIANS! You are no longer foreigners or strangers, but fellow citizens.—We give you most hearty welcome into the union. We claim you not as subjects, but receive you as brethren, succeeding, in common with us, to ample inheritance of the most precious rights. Rights, which you & we fully enjoy, though denied to the greatest portion of mankind. Do you enquire what they are? I shall briefly, enumerate a few of them. You are free to think, to speak and to act as you please, provided you do not injure your neighbours. Your persons, houses, papers, and effects are secured against unreasonable searches and seizures. You cannot be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury. You cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. You are liable to no taxes, & bound by no laws but such as are authorised by yourselves or representatives. In short, you are in possession of every right and privilege that any reasonable member of society would wish to enjoy. All these rights are not only yours, in your quality of citizens, but are guarantied by the whole force of the United States. If such are the privileges you obtain, by your incorporation with us, there can be no doubt of your hearty co-operation in supporting our free constitution, by which all these rights are secured, and in transmitting the same, inviolate, to posterity.

On all the citizens of the United States, this day imposes new duties. For the last twenty-eight years we have demonstrated to the world, that man is capable of self government—that a representative system is fully adequate to secure and promote the happiness of its members. It still remains to be proved, that it is equal to the happy government of an extensive country. What a reproach would it be to us all, if our future political condition should be less happy than the past. Our enemies would be triumphantly say "that a representative system only suited a small country, and a handful of people in the early stage of society." The reputation which the cause of liberty has gained, by our past successful experiment, in building government on reason, and the rights of man, would, in a great measure be lost.

The happiness enjoyed under our new system, in this new world has a direct tendency to regenerate the governments of the old, without the horrors and bloodshed of revolutions. If this happiness increases, and extends with the increase and extent of our territory the advantages to the distressed will be incalculable. The rulers of the eastern continent, who hold a great part of their fellow-men in bondage, and who are perpetually involving them in wars, will relax in their oppressions—curb their ambition, and study the things that make for the peace and happiness of their subjects. This will be their obvious interest, when they know, that our new extended limits afford an ample asylum for the poor of all nations, where they may become independent citizens, on their own lands, and in the peaceable enjoyment of every earthly comfort. The success of the noblest experiment ever made for meliorating the condition of man, in a great measure, depends on us. A price is put into our hands, which, if rightly improved, will cause thousands, who have never seen America, to bless us, for our successful exertions in the cause of liberty.

As such momentous consequences are involved in the future destinies of these states, the thought should frequently recur, what line of conduct is most suitable to realise the happiness, which the high political situation of our country seems to promise? This would lead every one to reform himself, so as to become a good and useful citizen. Patriots of this stamp, cannot fail of making the government both happy and respectable.

Since it has pleased the Supreme Disposer of events, to give us peaceable possession of a great additional territory, it is our bounded duty so to improve the heaven sent boon, that it may be extensively useful. A different line of conduct would be ungrateful to God, and unjust to man. In every arrangement, respecting this new country, the greatest good of the greatest number should be the primary object of attention. To qualify his children to be worthy members of so great an empire, should be the ambition of every parent. On the vote of the child of the poorest citizen, may depend the passing of a law, or the elevation of a fellow citizen, to the supreme executive authority of the union. If the voice of a single individual can be of such moment, what care should be taken to endow that individual with knowledge, and to train him up in the ways of truth, honor, and virtue? None of us can tell, which of our children may be called upon to the discharge of duties most important to their country; for, in our government, there are no privileged orders, and the path to honor, and office, is open to all. The whole of the rising generation should, therefore, be educated with a view to the high destinies of republican citizens, who individually possess a portion of the sovereignty of a great empire. Such well trained republicans, possessing such a country as the United States, and enjoying a constitution, approaching as near to perfection, as any thing human, cannot but be happy.

The tide of joy which, on the present festive occasion, flows in upon us, must be increased, when we compare the events of this day with those which took place on the same day, of the same month, twenty four years ago. On the twelfth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, Charleston bowed to a conqueror. Its inhabitants were brought under the yoke—their property wrested from them—their persons insulted—their families exiled and thrown on the charity of strangers, or left to starve at home with scarcely any means of support, until they renounced their independence, and acknowledged allegiance to its enemies. On the twelfth of May one thousand eight hundred and four, many of the sufferers in these distressing scenes, are now before me rejoicing not only in the independence and sovereignty of their country, but in the peaceable extension of its boundaries, over an immense region, compared with which, the territories of many celebrated empires sink into insignificance. How immense the difference! How striking the contrast! Thanks to Almighty God, who, in the short space of twenty four years, has raised us from a low state of depression to an eminence, in which, if not wanting to ourselves, we may enjoy as much political happiness, as ever yet has fallen to the lot of man.

30 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living near Dumfries in Virginia, on the 11th inst. A Negro or dark Mulatto named PRINCE, about 22 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, bow legs, has a mark on his face occasioned by a fall from a horse and a scar on one of his wrists, from a cut with a broken glass bottle. I will give thirty dollars reward for apprehending and bringing said negro home

ROBERT GRAHAM.

May 23—tf

20 Dollars Reward.

TWO negro boys runaway from the subscriber, living in Prince George' county; one of the boys is black, and the other yellow—the black boy is about 16 years old, named Charles, full face and eyes, and pleasant countenance when he is spoken to. The yellow boy is near 15 years old he is named Dyson; it is supposed he will call himself William Dyson, he has a black spot on his right hand as large as a half dollar, and also a mark on his forehead rather over the right eye. It is unnecessary to mention their clothing, as it is supposed they will change them. This yellow boy is almost white, no one would suppose him a slave from his color; he is very handy about a house, is very smiling and talks very free and with good sense. Whoever takes up said boys shall receive the above reward from

OSBORNE BELT,

Residing on the post-road near Bladensburg.

June 11—eptw

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the commons in the city of Washington, on Wednesday evening the 6th inst. a bright Bay mare, 5 years old, between 15 & 16 hands high, black mane and tail, and all her legs black from the knees down, a few white hairs upon her left side, and her left eye slightly injured by a stroke. If strayed a liberal reward will be given, if stolen, 30 dollars for returning the mare, and prosecuting the thief to conviction and all charges paid; upon applying at this office, Mr. M'Laughlin's, Georgetown; or Rhodes's tavern city of Washington.

June 11 tf

THOMAS M'EUEN, THOMAS HALE & WILLIAM DAVIDSON, who heretofore, have transacted business under the firm of *Thomas M'Euen & Co.* will in future use that of M'EUEN, HALE & DAVIDSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1—tw&ugtf