NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. IV. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. *No. DLXXVI.*

Five Dolls. Per ann. FRIDAY, JUNE 15th, 1804. *Paid in advance.*

(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 Doct. John Brockenbrough, jun, Wm. Price (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of David Valenzin for maintaining and supporting him during his imprisonment or for defraying the expenses of his interment, will be pleased to transmit their accounts duly authenticated to the Secretary of the Navy, on or before the 10th day of July next

June 13—eopt10J

NOTICE.

APPLICATION is intended to be made at the Treasury of the United States, for the renewal of the following lost certificates; No. 361, 363, 364, 365, and 366, dated the 5th April 1804, for 2000 dollars each, Louisiana 6 per cent stock, in favor of John Coles of New London, signed by Joseph Nourse, Reg

JOHN M'GOWAN.

June 13, 1804—ep6w

WILL be sold at Public Auction if not previously disposed of to a private purchaser. On Friday the thirtieth of June at Mr. Semmes's tavern—Lot no 57 at the corner of Fayette and First streets next to Mr. C. Lowndes' facing the Roman Chapel. There is a two story Frame House with an excellent well on the premises, and the situation cannot be exceeded for health. The dower in the property will be properly relinquished and satisfactory security given that the subscribers conveyance of the property upon the purchasers fulfilment of the terms. The conditions are one half of the purchase money in cash, and the other in a note of twelve months with approved endorsers negotiable in the Bank of Columbia.

EDWARD M. BUTLER.

June 1—tf

For further particulars enquire at Mr. Lee's second brick house west of the War Office Pennsylvania avenue.

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.

SPEECH

OF THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, DELIVERED JUNE 5.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The obligation which we have taken upon ourselves, to perform the public duties incumbent on us agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, requires us, to protect our fellow citizens in the enjoyment of their lives, liberty and property; and demands of us an exact observance of the principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth.

An impartial distribution of justice to all the people, is of the highest importance to preserve an equality among them; and enable them to enjoy that liberty which under the protection of law secures their lives and property; and to unite them more closely together and attach them more firmly to the state.

A people enjoy the most perfect civil liberty when the government under which they are placed is of their own choice; when they conform to laws which are enacted by themselves or their representatives; and when no duties are enjoined and no restrictions imposed by those laws which are not conducive to the general happiness.

It is obvious then that nothing is more opposite to liberty than licentiousness. Wherever there is liberty the people are subjects, not of men, but of the constitution and laws; for liberty consists in doing only what these permit. It forbids us to allow ourselves in any pursuits which are injurious to others, for if such permission was given to us it would also be indulged to them. It implies that within the limits of law and justice we may act according to our own choice and take such measures as we believe are conducive to our own happiness. The people therefore are free so long as they are under the restraint of equal and just laws: but their freedom is lost when the passions of men are unrestrained and the laws are violated with impunity. The reign of justice is then over, and there is an end of manners, liberty and virtue. To escape from this state of licentiousness, the people in some countries submit to the controul of a single tyrant, because they think it more tolerable to have one tyrant than a thousand. In a free state therefore the citizens ought to be guarded against the attempts both of indiscreet men who from a mistaken zeal for liberty would introduce anarchy and confusion; and of ambitious men who assume the garb of patriotism and employ their talents to inflame the passions of the people and excite their contempt of decency and order.

Upon order the public happiness is founded; without it society is a state of violence; and to maintain it, is to restrain injustice and oppression; to guard the life and property of one man against outrage from another;—to protect the simple and innocent from the attempts of artifice and fraud, and to produce such a state of tranquility that the most defenceless among the people may be safe under the protection of government.

The principle of equality among the citizens is recognised and established by the constitution. It is an equality of rights which ensures the same protection to each individual, and requires that all men of every description shall be amenable to justice. It results from equal government and impartial laws, when the way to honor and preferment is open to every one; and the pretensions of no citizen are limited except by the distinction of merit and capacity. But an equality of property never can exist until all men have the same faculties and are equal in prudence and industry; and even if they were perfectly similar in these respects, still their property would be unequal, unless Providence should smile alike upon the labors of all and grant to every man an equal share of prosperity. The inequality of property therefore arises from the nature of things and not from any defect in the form or administration of government. All that the best government can do is to prevent that inequality which fraud, oppression or violence would produce:—to encourage frugality, and as far as justice and the constitution will permit, to restrain luxury and profusion; and to protect the lawful possessions of every man, so that each may enjoy the fruits of his labour in perfect security.

But though a spirit of equality is favorable to public happiness, an extreme degree of it is sometimes injurious and disgraceful. This happens when manners are exceedingly depraved, when upright magistrates are no longer respected, and parents and public instructors are treated with rudeness and insolence, when the child behaves himself proudly against the ancient, and the base against the honorable, and the natural and necessary distinctions in society are disregarded.

The terms *liberty* and *equality*, in their true and just import describe essential rights in a Republic, which ought to be assiduously preserved and cherished; but they are so liable to misconstruction and have been understood in such different senses that I presume you gentlemen will not think it unworthy of you to assist our fellow citizens in forming correct opinions concerning them. For if on these points they should entertain mistaken ideas, they might be in danger of losing substantial benefits by aiming at those which are imaginary.

In some nations the genius and habits of the people seem not to admit of a free government;—they appear to be incapable of that just and reasonable obedience to the laws which is necessary in a free state. Few indeed have been wise enough to enjoy perfect liberty with moderation. How far the people of the United States are possessed of this wisdom must appear from the experiment they are now making, upon the issue of which, every thing valuable to us depends. You gentlemen, I have no doubt will be solicitous to contribute to its success by a faithful discharge of your duty. But all the efforts of legislative wisdom will not be sufficient without the aid of those institutions, which form the manners and morals of the people; and which tend to inspire them with veneration for the Supreme Being, with reverence for just authority and respect for themselves.

I have received a letter from the justices of the supreme judicial court, representing that the late act of the legislature making further provision in the judicial department, is highly interesting to them personally, and as it affects their official responsibility. That these considerations have induced on their part a critical examination of the arrangement of the terms of the court proposed by the act, and a consultation together upon the probable effects of the system in other views of it; the result of which is, a conviction that the arrangement is in a great degree impracticable, and that the operation of the system will not, in any degree proportionable to the inconveniences of it, promote the good intentions of the legislature for the more effectual administration of justice. They have also stated the system which upon consideration they believe most conducive to the security of the citizens; and in order to communicate their ideas with most precision and accuracy, they have transmitted to me two bills, which comprize the particulars of that system. The letter and the bills will be laid before you by the secretary; and I presume you will consider the subject with that degree of attention, which is due to the importance of it, and to the opinions of the magistrates by whom the alterations are proposed.

In the course of this year there will be an election of President and Vice-President of the United States, and it will be incumbent upon the legislature at the present session, to direct the manner in which the electors on the part of this state shall be appointed.—But gentlemen, it is unnecessary to mention the particular subjects which now require your notice. They will occur to your reflection, and I am persuaded that you will attend to them with the fidelity and zeal which an enlightened love of your country inspires. For myself, I shall be solicitous to deserve the confidence with which the people have repeatedly honored me, by cooperating with you in such measures as shall tend to render the state respectable, to promote justice among our fellow citizens and to secure to them a life of quiet and tranquility.

CALEB STRONG.

A person whose affairs have been deranged by unexpected events, is desirous of being employed as the assistant or partner of some legal professional gentleman, to which profession he has been regularly bred in Europe. Particular information will be given by application at the office of the National Intelligencer.

June 8.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 4.

COMMUNICATION.

Monday the 30th ultimo, being the anniversary of the cession of the province of Louisiana to the United States, was commemorated by the citizens of New-Orleans, with unusual festivity and harmony: a gun from the fort announced the approach of this auspicious day, and immediately every American vessel in the harbor was decorated with the flag of the United States.

At eleven o'clock the members of the Municipality, and justices of the Court of Pleas, the Officers of the regular troops, the Captains of the respective vessels in port, and a numerous assemblage of citizens and strangers waited on his Excellency Governor Claiborne, to tender him their congratulations on the return of this ever memorable day shortly after which the battallion of Orleans Volunteers, under the command of Major D'Orfiere, marched in regular order along the street contiguous to the levee, saluted the governor as they passed, and marching around the square of the Principale, returned and formed a line in front of the Government House, where the whole corps was reviewed by his Excellency, who expressed great satisfaction at the promptitude with which they performed the various military evolutions.

His Excellency then retired, and after a short time, returned bearing a standard of the United States, beautifully adorned with the American Eagle, and other appropriate embellishments, the introduction of which occasioned the most profound silence in every direction. The vast croud of citizens who filled and surrounded the Government House, impelled by sentiments of respect and veneration for the ensign of liberty, involuntarily saluted it by pulling off their hats and remaining uncovered during the whole of this interesting scene. His Excellency presented the standard with great dignity and becoming solemnity, to Major D'Orfiere, and at the same time made a short but impressive speech to that officer, who immediately delivered a suitable reply—these it is hoped will be given to the public in their native form. Major D'Orfiere committed the standard to Ensign Relf of the Orleans Rangers, senior ensign of the corps, who immediately displayed it in front of the battalion.

During this interesting ceremony, the favorite American tune YANKEE DOODLE, was played by the band of music attached to the army, and followed by a salute of seventeen guns from the fort. The respective companies were then dismissed, and repaired with a large concourse of citizens to the great hall in the Government House, where they partook of an elegant collation, with a variety of wines, prepared by his Excellency for the occasion, who being seated at the head of the table, gave the following toasts (to the best recollection of the writer,) which were drank amidst the acclamations of every person present:

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, author of the Declaration of Independence in '76, and faithful to its principles in 1804.

James Munroe and Robert R. Livingston, whose talents and virtues have so eminently contributed to the glory of our country and the extension of its empire.

The Constitution of the United States, may it be perpetual.

Louisiana, a young and promising daughter of the United States, may the principles which cement the American family, "grow with her growth, and strengthen with her strength."

The governor then withdrew from the Hall, when, by universal consent the following was given—

William C. C. Claiborne, Governor General of Louisiana.—9 cheers.

Several other volunteer toasts were then drank, and the company dispersed until the evening, when a splendid ball was given by his Excellency, which, (notwithstanding the rain that fell in the afternoon, and continued during the evening) was attended by above 100 ladies, whose brilliancy equalled any thing heretofore witnessed in this City: a more flattering evidence of female patriotism has never yet been displayed than by the fair daughters of Louisiana on this envied occasion, and surely it cannot fail of inspiring every son of freedom with new zeal in support of our happy constitution, and an earnest desire for the continuance of the present tranquility.

The cheerful and animating deportment of the Governor during the whole of this festival, excited the plaudits of every beholder, and like the powers of electricity diffused itself through every circle, so that the most perfect joy and hilarity prevailed without the intervention of a solitary chasm. To describe the sensations which arose with irresistable impetuosity in the breast of every spectator, at the moment when the first American standard was committed to the citizens of Louisiana, as a banner under which they might rally, and pledge a mutual vow, that no rude hand should ever tarnish it, is a task Herculean indeed, and to which language is totally inadequate. Suffice it to say, that every feature beamed with glowing pleasure, and every heart exulted in the triumph of liberty and justice.

I cannot omit mentioning, that the governor took occasion to express to the volunteers after they entered the Great Hall, the regret which he experienced, at not being able to present on this day a standard to the City Militia; he observed that the indisposition of Colonel Bellechasse, and Major Livaudais, preventing their attendance, he was for the present deprived of this satisfaction; he however would favor the volunteers with a sight of the banner, under which the City militia would glory to rally and would defend with their blood. The standard was then exhibited by his Excellency, amidst the acclamations of some hundreds of citizens.

We are indebted to Major D'Orfiere, for copies of the following address and answer.

Address of Governor Claiborne to Major D'Orfiere, on the presenting the standard of the United States.

"With peculiar pleasure, I present to the Orleans Volunteers, a standard of the United States of America, the choicest gift and the highest honor that I could confer, or they receive.

"To the battalion under your command, I commit this beloved ensign of our country, impressed with the fullest confidence, that in peace it will be cherished as the altar of their national pride, *the sacred Symbol of Liberty*, and that in war it will be surrendered only with their lives."

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

April 30th. 1804.

To which Major D'Orfiere made the following reply.

"Your Excellency will be pleased to permit the Battalion of Orleans Volunteers to express through me their sentiments of gratitude for the honor this day conferred, in presenting them with the standard of their country.—In peace we will assemble to commemorate the national festivals of United America, under this standard—and in war if called to the field of Mars against the foes of our land and liberty, we will defend it to the last drop of our blood.

EUGENE D'ORFIERE.

April 30.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber informs his

customers and the public generally that he has 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

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber has for sale a likely well grown healthy strong NEGRO lad about sixteen years of age; although his conduct has been such as obliges me to part with him, I believe he will make a valuable slave to any man who lives in the country and who will keep him closely and constantly at work. Apply at the house of the subscriber in George Town where in his absence his brother will treat for him.

JOHN T. MASON.

April 30—tf

PROFILES.

I. TODD last from Alexandria, has erected his patent Physiognotrace for taking LIKENESSES in PROFILE, in the convenient room, lately occupied by Mr. Duclairacq, dancing master, formerly Semme's tavern, in High street a few doors above Bridge street, where those who may favor him with their attention may have four correct profiles for 25 cents.

N. B. Gilt and Black frames, may be had at the room.

George Town, May 30—tf