NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1804. PAID IN ADVANCE.

City of Washington, Sept. 28, 1804.

TAKEN this day from a person who calls himself John Clark Peacock, and who has been committed to jail for horse stealing, a SORREL HORSE with a blaze face and his off hind leg white, is about 14 1-2 hands high, and has been lately rowelled on both shoulders, also a bay blooded colt of 2 years old last spring, about 11 1-2 hands high and of a handsome shape.

CORN. CONINGHAM.

October 1, 1804.

N. B. The above described horse and colt are now in the keeping of Robert Sutton, of said city. The owners, if any, are required to come within ten days from this date, prove property, pay charges, and take them away—otherwise they will be sold to pay expences. 30t

Centre House Inn.

SOLOMON MYER has opened the above tavern in 9th street, in the city of Washington, about 30 yards north of Pennsylvania avenue, nearly opposite Messrs. Herford's distillery, and about half way between the Capitol and the President's house, as also between the Theatre and Centre Market; for which he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; his charges will be moderate, corresponding with Pennsylvania tavern rates, as to victualing, lodging, liquors, &c. and horse feed as markets will permit—he deems it unnecessary to exaggerate as is usual on such occasions, or to stile his house by the usual epithets of, large, best, commodious, &c. as probably no occupation has more ready means of recommending and advertising its own convenience than that of tavern-keeping: he must however inform such of his friends who wish to take boarding for a time, and have their lodging rooms retired or distinct from the tavern, that he has rented the house opposite his own buildings lately built by Mr. Young, which is suitable for that purpose.

Washington city, Oct. 24—

(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.

TO RENT,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE in the city of Washington, situate on that beautiful ridge north east of the Seven Buildings, on I street, Lot No. 3, square 106, Under said house is a good dry cellar, on the back of the lot is a stable, and near the premises a pump of most excellent water.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of John Little at the Treasury Department or of the subscriber, at Doctor John Beatty's Water street George Town.

Also to rent the House occupied by John P. Van Ness.

ABSALOM JOY.

October 10—tf

FOR SALE.

A Tract or parcel of land, containing one hundred thousand acres, surveyed in tracts of one thousand acres each, lying on the great Satilla and St. Mary's rivers in the counties of Wayne and Tallassee in the state of Georgia, distant about 40 miles from the town of St. Mary's and the sea. This land is an undivided moiety of two adjoining tracts containing each 100,000 acres, and is remarkable for its extensive forests of large and valuable yellow pine, and the luxuriant growth of natural grass, affording an inexhaustible range of pasturage for cattle. It is also favorable for the culture of cotton, and lies in a very healthy district of country. A great bargain may be had to a purchaser of the whole undivided moiety; for terms of sale apply to

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Washington.
Sept. 12—tf.

American Printed goods.

Calicoes, Shawls, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. manufactured by the subscribers near Baltimore, and sold at No. 13 Calvert street.

TO remove that distrust often felt respecting new undertakings, and so prejudicial to manufacturing attempts in America, they think it proper to observe, that nothing is wanting in the business to enable good artists to perform their work here as well as in Europe. That they have these artists; that two of the partners were bred to the business in a factory of the best repute carried on by their father, & long afterwards by themselves. They trust that while foreign goods are received without a question, an unreasonable suspicion will not prevent their countrymen from giving that trial to their goods, which only can prove their value. Besides a natural doubt, they know that certain interests, national as well as well as individual, will suggest objections to their undertaking. They have no difficulty in saying, that work of the like kind shall be as well executed here, as in other countries. The colors capable of being fixed, will be found as permanent; the cloths perhaps better substance, and the prices lower than of the imported cottons.

M'CULLOCH & LUNNUY,
Baltimore, No. 13 Calvert street.

Sept. 17—tf

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.

HAT MANUFACTURY.

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

Runaway.

THERE was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the first instant, a negro man by the name of HARRY, but since committed confesses his name to be BEN, and says he belongs to Benjamin Berry, of Charles county, Maryland: He is about 23 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a chunky fellow, his clothing are a striped woollen waistcoat, coarse linen shirt and trowsers. If his owner does not release him he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.

October 3—1aw8t

Charles Love,

HAS for Sale at his Warehouse on Jefferson street (George Town) a general assortment of WINES consisting of

London particular Madeira,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Calcabella, and
Malaga.

Also a large assortment of GROCERIES—All of which he will sell at a fair price and unusually long credit by the pipe or quarter casks.

George Town, Oct. 26——2w

For NORFOLK,

The fast sailing Schooner HARRIOT, burthen 70 tons JOHN SUTTON master, will sail in a few days, she has excellent accommodation. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, at Dunlap and Ervin's wharf in Alexandria.

October 26—3t

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Though we know that the convulsive efforts of a band of men in a state of desperation, may cause them to perform something like what we call miraculous, and though we acknowledge that the effects of enthusiasm, or political or religious frenzy, may agitate whole communities and throw them into a state of distraction; yet we could not have supposed, that any set of men amongst ourselves could have been hardy enough, at this day, to attempt a dismemberment of the federal union, until we heard it seriously and solemnly asserted in some of the federal prints, as a measure *devoutly to be wished for.* This then, is federalism with a vengeance, and of such a species, as must confound every principle of confederation. It appears, however that the projecters of this system are well aware of the state of society among us. For though they known that we are not mad enough to be worked up to a state of desperation, nor credulous enough to be influenced by political demagogues;—and though they know that the prosperity of the country and the success with which all her measures are crowned, under the present administration, will not admit of the smallest ground for murmur or discontent; yet they well know, that the ignoble and dark passions of envy and jealousy, may be so directed, as to kindle a spirit of animosity among the states, and thereby throw them into civil commotion. Those people could behold in these vile passions, the destruction of private as well as public happiness; the assassin's poignard, the rival's pistol, the brother's sword, the wife's poison, and the husband's dagger;—all presented by, and receiving force and efficacy from them. It well becomes those therefore, who would wish to disorganise the union to make such deadly passions accessary to their purposes. Envy and jealousy, convert all the blessing of life and all the beauties and advantages of nature, into subjects of discontent and distraction; but being universally loathed and abhorred by the good and great, they dare not appear openly. Hence, by vile insinuations, indirect assertions, and oblique surmises they can hope to accomplish their ends. Scenes and circumstances which have been the spontaneous work of nature, or those of art, stimulated by genius and industry, and which were never intended by their possessors, as modes of distinction or pre-eminence, are represented by jealousy and envy, as pre-concerted arrangements of monopoly and personal aggrandisement. If prosperous in private, or successful in public or popular undertakings, which are intended to promote the general good, it is construed into a spirit of rivalry, or a disposition which proposes to itself the exaltation of an individual state or family, for the humiliation of the rest. And hence say the dark insinuations of envy and jealousy, who shall keep community with those people, who take every unfair advantage of us, and make us appear not only little and mean in our own eyes, but in the eyes of the world.

Let us now, fellow-citizens, examine, what manner of men those are, who propose to foment these divisions among the states, and what would be the tendency of their measures, were we to adopt them.

First as to the manner of men: they are a few vain-glorious individuals, who from the industry of their ancestors, or the chance of speculation, inherit property, which the change of our public affairs and the prosperity, of the country, have rendered so abundant, as to make them conceit that they are a superior order of beings; and hence they sigh for personal distinctions and exclusive privileges, such as they conceit they are entitled to from their great wealth and their influence in society. And on the other hand they are the needy creatures of those men of wealth, by whom they have been misled with promises of places and pensions, in case they shall become their tools in the subversion of the present order of things, and the establishment of such a system of government, as will at once unite church and state, create privileged orders of nobility and completely transfer the power from the people, to those few individuals of overgrown pride and of overgrown fortunes.

Next as to the tendency of their measures, were the people of the United States to adopt them. On casting our eyes over the histories of nations from the earliest ages to the present time, we find that the disuniting system has been the most effectual of any that has ever been put in practice, for sapping the energies of man, and for rendering him the dupe and the persecutor of his own credulity. Not an empire, state, or community, of which we have any knowledge, but what have been organised and become great and powerful by union and brotherly love;—nor one on the contrary, but what has been overthrown by disunion, dissention, and civil commotion. The Egyptian, the Carthaginian, the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Mede and Persian:—the Grecian, the Roman—All! rose and fell from the same unerring and unvarying causes. Our modern revolutions too, have originated and were accomplished on the same principles. It is in vain for this nation to say, that it will conquer that nation by force of arms, if the people are free and determined to be so. No—it must be done by seduction. One half of the community at least, must be made the enemy of the other. They must be taught, that they are the only impediments to their prosperity;—that they rival them in every adventure that is jointly undertaken by them;—and that to be placed on an equal footing, they must either overturn this government and establish another, or separate from it intirely and join in community with one that is represented as the most impartial and equitable in the world. Thus then, what could never have been accomplished by force, is in a short time performed by stratagem, and hence the poor divided and misguided people after having ruined and exhausted the resources of each other, become the easy prey and the abject slaves of their seducers. It is in vain, after they have perceived their folly, to attempt to correct it, as they are obliged to become the assistants of their tyrants, to keep themselves in subjection.

But suppose a separation is effected without the interference of any foreign policy, what is to be the consequence? Why the state that before was strong and vigorous, and able to assume a commanding attitude among the nations of the earth, whilst free, independent, and united, is become pusillanimous and despicable, in consequence of her having been divided. Add to this, each section of the divided state, will of course, adopt different modes of policy, whether civil, military, or commercial; and hence an eternal source of misunderstanding and contention, and finally the degradation and humiliation of all. And hence therefore, those truckling powers, who dare not, before this division took place, offer an interfering opinion, now come forward with confidence, and assume an equal consequence in their councils. Thus then this great, this independent, this well organised, and united whole, which had it in its power to exhibit stability, concord, and an universal tenor of conduct, is become from its being divided and subdivided, so many sources of discord and destraction to civilized man.

Here then, fellow citizens, you may figure to yourselves a glowing picture, of your exalted, your dignified state, so long as you remain united; and on the contrary, of the dark, the melancholy, and the helpless and wretched portrait that you will exhibit, in case of a division. I do not hesitate to affirm, and with confidence, that if the Federal Union continues, in sixty or eighty years from the present period, UNITED AMERICA will have it her power to say, and with efficacy, to the greatest powers on earth, you shall be united as we are, and you shall be happy. Wherefore are ye eternally involved in wars and commotions, but because ye are a divided and a distracted people. Whence comes it that the inhabitants of one kingdom or territory among you, look upon those of the other with so much jealousy and animosity, but because you have been taught from your infancy to look upon each other, as natural and declared enemies, in order to gratify the vanity and to support the pride and precedency which your tyrants have thought fit to assume in contradistinction to each other. And why is it that you are so credulous as to believe, and to be actuated by all those base prejudices, which tend to destroy the laws of humanity and hospitality among you; but because you have been told, by wicked and designing men, with all the confidence and solemnity religious ceremony could enforce, that it was a duty you owed your God and your country. Cease then, those wicked and inhuman practices one towards the other, nor be longer duped by such a senseless and such a cruel policy. Remember that we were once attached to such doctrines and to one of those governments which proposed by like prejudices, to make us the dupes of such policy; but our wise ancestors foreseeing that they must be ruinous to us, taught us to assert the cause of concord and humanity. We did so, and hence it is, that we have become the indivisible, and of consequence, the powerful nation which you now behold us. Knowing therefore, from experience, the blessings of rational liberty, concord, and brotherly love, and having it now in our power to communicate it to you, we will and desire, that henceforth ye be one people, having but one interest, and desiring but one and the same system of mutual happiness.

If we do for a moment pay the smallest attention to cause and effect, and draw deductions from the passing scenes that are daily exhibiting before us, is it any more improbable that United America should, at a certain given period, assume the commanding attitude above represented, than that the wise, the prudent, the enterprising, and the brave, should possess that ascendancy and power, which the vain, the frivolous, and the inconsiderate spendthrift is incapable of holding? Certainly it is not, for the experience of ages has proven to us the fact. And are we about to forego this glory, this immortality of our country, and their consequent blessings to the human race? And for what? to gratify a few restless and aspiring men, who want to split the UNION into a number of petty states that they may become petty kings and lords to govern them; and afterwards in the act of rivalry, cut one another's throats, in order to see who should re-unite them again, to become the despot of the whole. Forbid it every American who exists! forbid it every human being throughout the Universe, whose interest it is, that freedom's best and last rallying point may not be annihilated!

It would appear from the course of human events, and from what rational and civilized man has a right to expect from his Creator, that it would be attempting to counteract one of the great dispensations of Providence, which God in his goodness has intended for the human race, to even propose a dissolution of the federal union. For it is evident in the nature of things, and from every deduction that can be drawn from what has been foretold, and from what has past, that this section of the new world has been intended, from the beginning, as the safe asylum of persecuted man. Hither he flies for sanctuary, from all other quarters of the globe, and here only, his unconquerable mind can dilate with security and pleasure. It is here alone, he can contemplate, with exultation—rational man fairly united by the civil compact: Equally protected, and equally protecting;—equally happy, and equally contributing to happiness;—equally free, eligible, and independent, within the circle of his genius and exertions;—and in the same proportion, equally the nerve, the sinew, and the soul of all these glorious advantages. Can we suppose then, that sympathising man, enjoying all those privileges and excitements to the perfection of his nature, will not sigh for his fellow man, in a state of cruel bondage and wish to extend to him a participation of those blessings which he so amply enjoys himself;—and thus feeling and thus desiring, can we suppose, whenever he has the means, that he will not communicate them. Certainly we cannot. And hence this country is the dread and torment of every tyrant. They know that thousands and tens of thousands of the best and bravest of men, have, from time to time, taken refuge here from their persecutions; and they know, that in the consummation of a very circumscribed period, those men or their posterity, must and will destroy the power and principles of tyranny, and emancipate the world. And hence therefore, this, that despots of every sect, grade, and country, will be eternally plotting enmity towards us, and for ever projecting insidious schemes of policy to frustrate this great event. But this they can never effect, except by accomplishing an impossibility—which is, a union among themselves: or by what is to be hoped and expected, an equal impossibility, a disunion among us. No, fellow-citizens, let us be united, and we have nothing to fear from the tyrant's power, or the slave's arm; it is in the nature of things, that they must be the scourge of one another; and it is as immutably fixed, in the nature, of what may be called without presumption, cause and effect, that under the auspices of *UNITED AMERICA*, the universe will be regenerated—will be free.

CONCORDIA.