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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. | FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1804. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

4714-2

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

(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, while 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 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

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

STRAYED

From the Subscriber living near the Navy Yard, a MILCH COW. Her color is partly a red and black brindle, and in part red and white spotted—She has no horns—has a lump like a wen on the right side of her neck and a slit in her left ear. Whoever will inform me where the said cow is, so that I get her again, I will pay two dollars reward.

JOHN MYERS.

October 26—3t

NEW Store.
BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The subscriber informs the public that he has commenced business in the house formerly occupied by

MR. QUINN, F. street;

And has on hand, a general assortment of dry goods, Groceries, wines and spirituous liquors.

Porter,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Queensware, China and Glass,
Flour, Corn, and Corn-meal,
Oats, and Chopped rye,
Candles and Soap by the box,
Country whiskey by the barrel, and a few casks of genuine old Irish whiskey,

All of which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

The HIGHEST prices, given for country produce, CASH

FRANCIS CLARK.

Aug. 29—wtf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
JOHN COX,
GEORGE-TOWN.

HAS received a large and general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which he will sell on the very best terms. Amongst which are carpets and carpeting, negro cottons, kerseys and plains, rose and striped blankets, superfine, second and coarse cloth, and cassimeres, patent Bennets cord, thicksetts, velvets and fancy cords, coatings, Flushing's baizes, flannel and bockings, swansdown and moleskin waistcoating, gentlemen's fine fur and silk moleskin hats, common fur and coarse wool do. children's do. men's and women's silk, cotton, worsted and yarn hose, muffs and tippets, gentlemen and ladies neck and shoulder comforts, book, jaconet, cambric and lace muslin, white and colored embossed cambric, do. silk and muslin shawls and handkerchiefs, fur and moleskin do. elegant laces and edgings, silver, silk, and cotton trimmings, silver frogs and shoe roses, American manufactured bed ticken, bed lace, Irish linens and sheeting, Oznaburghs, Tecklenburgh's, brown hempen and rolls, mahogany dressing cases with silk cushions, do. dressing glasses, tea trays and Morocco decanter stands, ladies pic net, silk, cotton, doe skin, kid and beaver gloves and mitts, men's beaver, cotton and fulled gloves, Leghorn flats and bonnets, white and black feathers and sprays—crapes pealongs, sattins, lutestrings and sarcenets, Marseilles and cotton counterpanes, elegant fans, with almost every other article of fancy and substantial goods.

October 1—tawtf

In the case of CHARLES NEVITT, an insolvent debtor.

SIX months from and after the first day of November next, is limited, and appointed for the creditors to bring in, and exhibit to the trustee their claims——It is ordered that notice be published in the National Intelligencer once a month during the said term.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

URIAH FORREST, Clk.

Agreeable to the above order, the creditors are notified to exhibit their claims to the subscriber.

WILLIAM PROUT.

Washington, Oct 26—1am6m

ELISHA RIGGS

Has removed his store to the house formerly occupied by Mrs Pic, a few doors above the Union Tavern, where he has just received a large supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which being bought on the best terms, will be sold unusually low for cash, viz.

Carpets and carpetting, constitution and bennets cords, velverets and corduroys, best London cloths and moleskins, London hats and bonnet plush, frize coatings and baizes; milled and shirting flannels, blankets, silk rugs and counterpins, Irish linens and shirting muslins, bed ticking and sheetings, furniture calicoes and dimities, chintzes, lutestrings and sattins, umbrellas and neck comforts, white and black laces, veils and shades, shoulder comforts, and elegant muslin shawls, India book, mulmul and cambrick muslins, plaid silks and picknett, gloves and mitts, ladies shoes, rich silk and cotton hose, and gloves, spangled fans, white sattin and sarsanett, lace cambricks, and Italian crapes, large camel hair and silk shawls, cords and tassels, and china by the box, lambswool and black worsted hose, outsize silk and cotton ditto, ladies exeter shammy and kid gloves, and many other articles.

Georgetown, Oct. 24th——M&Fs—8w.

New Shoe Store,
OPPOSITE MR. COCHRANE'S.

SAMUEL CLARK, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Georgetown that he has removed from Alexandria to this place, with his large stock of shoes; consisting of Ladies kid and Morocco slippers all colours, from 1 Dollar to 2 1-4.

Womens leather slippers, 5s. 7 1-2d. to 6s.

Gentlemens fine shoes and Morocco pumps 11s. 3d. to 15s.

Mens common bound and unbound shoes.

Boys fine and coarse shoes, and children's Morocco bootees.

A variety of other shoes too numerous to mention, also, 200 reams wrapping paper, a quantity of suspenders, plated candlesticks, hair combs, trunks, &c.

Georgetown, October 24—taw6w

For THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE.
THE DEFENCE.
No. XIII.

Some notice may, in this place, be expected of the new duties imposed during the last session for the protection of the Mediterranean trade.

The propriety of the appropriation for this purpose has not been disputed. But it is said that the species of taxation resorted to is unjust and unequal; and that the necessity of laying new taxes, is an evidence of the inexpediency of abolishing the internal revenues in the year 1801.

We shall consider the last argument first. Had the internal revenues been continued, it will be allowed, there would have been no occasion for this additional taxation. But, although their continuance would have superceded this necessity, it does not follow that their abolition was inexpedient. A decision on this point will be elucidated by a consideration of two questions; *first*, whether it was wise to continue *permanent* taxes, without any permanent objects, with the sole view to *contingent* events?—and, secondly, whether the internal taxes constituted a resource preferable to the new duties?

The existence of permanent taxes, without permanent objects, is among the most fatal expedients which the ingenuity of tyranny has ever devised. It destroys the responsibility of rulers to their constituents; it arms them with formidable powers, which may be used in subversion of the peace or liberties of nations; it is destructive of economy; and it is oppressive. Any one of these considerations would be sufficient to establish the danger of this policy; taken in connection they must flash conviction on every man jealous of his rights. That no permanent objects required the continuance of these taxes is manifest from the competency of the residuary revenue to all the regular purposes of the government, the increasing specie balance in the treasury having grown in a space of two years from 2 946,038 to 6,860,000 dollars; and from its further competency to meet all the engagements arising from the Louisiana purchase. The loss of the frigate Philadelphia was in every sense, in which it can be considered, a contingent event; one which no human prescience could foresee, or human prudence avert. To provide, therefore, for such an event, would have necessarily implied a supernatural spirit of prophecy. It was right, therefore, in the year 1801 to repeal the internal taxes. Would it have been proper in the year 1804 to have renewed them in preference to the new duties? To shew the folly of this measure, it is sufficient to say that the expences of collecting a million, the sum appropriated to protect the Mediterranean trade, would have been about 240,000 dollars, while that attending the new duties will not probably exceed 10,000. In which case the tax instead of being a million would have been twelve hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The difference between these two sums is gained by the nation. Many other arguments, of force but little inferior, could be urged; but these alone are strong enough for our purpose.

With regard to the second allegation, that the new duties are unequal and unjust, nothing can be more false. They are laid for the sole purpose of protecting trade. Is it not then just that trade should indemnify the expence? But, it is said that they lay an oppressive burthen on the Merchant. How can this be? The tax is not restrospective, but prospective. The merchant may, or may not, according to his sense of interest import the goods that are taxed. If he does import them, he will be reimbursed by the purchaser not only the cost and the duty, but a *profit* both on the cost *and the duty*. This fact is so well understood in the mercantile world, that the enlightened merchant is always friendly to the imposition of *moderate* duties. It is, however, replied, that the addition of the new to the old duties, renders the existing ones *immoderate*, whereby the sale of the goods will be diminished, and consequently the mercantile profit, and smugging be encouraged, to the injury of the fair trader.

Let us examine whether either of these effects is likely to be produced. The *additional* duty is that of two and a half per centum on all goods previously taxed *ad valorem*.

From official documents it appears that the average duty on articles charged ad-valorem is 13 and a half per cent; and that the aggregate amount of the duties received on those articles in the year 1802 was 4,193,472 dollars, and the value of those articles 31,706,161 dollars—The whole amount of importations of that year may be computed at forty-nine millions of dollars; and the duties amount to ten millions one hundred thousand; from which it follows that the value of the articles that paid specific duties was about seventeen millions, and the duties on those articles averaged about thirty-three per cent. which is more than double the average duty paid on articles charged ad-valorem. This conclusively proves that the addition of two and a half per cent. to the latter does not render it immoderate, inasmuch as it does not create a duty equal to that laid on goods specifically taxed.

With as little justice can it be contended that the additional duty will increase smuggling or diminish the profit of the fair trader by diminishing the sale of the goods taxed. To shew this, it must first be proved that those articles on which a higher duty is at present paid are smuggled, or that their sale is diminished. This has never been said.

The fact is that these new duties are among the most equitable that have been laid. They will operate principally as a tax on luxury thereby favoring the poor, and they will serve in some measure, to equalise the whole mass of duties. By the late system, some of the most important, and even necessary articles of consumption are taxed exorbitantly. For instance, brown sugar pays a duty of between forty-five and fifty per cent. Spirits pay a duty of about thirty-five per cent. Salt pays a duty of above sixty per cent. Wines pay a duty of thirty-three per cent. And Tea pay a duty of one hundred per cent. The duties on these articles average nearly fifty per cent. and amount to above 4 800,000 dollars, which exceeds by six hundred thousand dollars the whole sum derived from articles charged ad-valorem.

CURTIUS.

VINCENNES, (I. T.) Sept. 25th.

RESOLUTIONS.

A committee of several members from different parts of the district of St. Genivieve and New-Bourbon, assembled at the house of Dr. Walter Fenwick, in the village of St. Genivieve, on the second day of September, 1804, and having chosen *Dr. Walter Fenwick* President, and *James Finney* Secretary, proceeded to pass the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this committee in behalf of a majority of the inhabitants of the district of St. Genivieve and New Bourbon, between the Merimac river and Apple creek, whom they represent, are sincerely desirous that all distinction between Americans and Frenchmen should be done away, and as they consider it impossible to effect so desirable an object by professions alone, will cheerfully co-operate with the people of the district of St. Louis, as well as the other districts, and *take such measures*, as will effectually remove that jealousy which at this time so apparently exists between the two descriptions of people.

We have seen, perused and examined the proceedings of the committee at St. Louis, on the 2d and 15th of April last, of which we highly disapprove for the following reasons, to wit:

First, because they arrogate and assume to themselves "*cognizance of a bill passed by the Senate and presented to the House of Representatives*" of the United States.

Secondly, because they in an illegal and improper manner, "*claim certain rights guaranteed them by the treaty*" which ceded the territory of Louisiana to the United States.

Thirdly, because they indicate a disposition to exert an undue influence over the governor and judges in their legislative capacity, by demanding a deputation from the different districts to meet at St. Louis, "*fifteen days previous to their expected arrival*" in order to usurp the functions of legislation, and as it would appear to exercise a dictatorial power.

Fourthly, because they have assumed to themselves the right of apportioning to the other districts not only their number of delegates and the place of meeting, but also the manner in which they shall be chosen.

Fifthly, because the mode of election pointed out, and the apportionment by them made is arbitrary and unjust, unequal and anti-republican, and whilst this committee are determined to support the executive authority of this country, and to make use of every legal means in their power to carry into effect and operation the laws that may be adopted for the government thereof: they cannot hesitate to mark their pointed disapprobation of any attempt to call in question the constitutionality of the laws of congress, or to declare any infraction to have been made by them of the treaty between France and the United States. They therefore view with astonishment and regret, expressions and declarations that have a tendency to destroy the peace and harmony of the temporary government which the United States have thought proper to adopt for this country, and do most cordially disclaim and protest against any measures that may tend to lessen the confidence of the people in the wisdom, justice and equity of the general government.

The committee see with still greater astonishment an apparent design in the proceedings at St. Louis, to form and carry into effect a plan, whereby the opinion and the wishes of the few might be palmed upon the public; upon the constituted authorities of the country; and upon Congress; as the sentiments of a majority of the people of Upper Louisiana. The committee feel warranted and justified in this opinion when they reflect on the mode of the election —the members to the south, and particularly in the well known settlement of Cape Girardeau, and that nine delegates are claimed at and above St. Louis—a majority of the whole number which is to form this proposed assembly.

Resolved, That the members of this committee are highly impressed with the importance of calling a convention of delegates upon a just and equal plan to meet at such place as [illegible] jority when chosen shall appoint for the purpose of taking into consideration such measures as may be deemed expedient for the good and welfare of the country, and to make known and transmit to the Congress of the United States, by petition, the wishes of the people, together with such other information as may be thought necessary.

Resolved, That the committee depute one or more persons of their body to wait on his excellency governor Harrison, with an address upon his arrival in this district, declaratory of their entire approbation of his appointment, and determination to support him in his official duties while acting as governor of the Upper Louisiana.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this meeting, send forward a copy of these proceedings to A. Shoto, President of the Committee at St. Louis, and one other to the printer at Vincennes for publication.

Signed,

Walter Fenwick, President,

R. Eastin, *J. Kendle,*
M. Austin, *Wm. Murphy,*
F. Alley, *Joseph Donnahan.*

Extract from the minutes.

J. Finney, Secretary.

The following is an extract of a letter from Bologne, dated August 20th. It is translated from French papers lately received at Norfolk:

"I was present to day at the most magnificent and warlike spectacle a people can offer. It was a review of one of the finest armies in the world, by a victorious general distributing marks of honor. Near Bologne, at the extremity of the right camp, the surface of the soil gradually declining, forms a large bason, the edges of which, gently rising, have formed an extensive circle, open only at one part, and that bordering on a precipice. In the center of the diameter of this circle, rose a simple, uncovered throne, in the taste of the above, trophied with colors and arms, testimonies of their exploits, and crowned with the laurel of victory. On this throne, upon a chair belonging to the first race of our kings, his Imperial Majesty was seated, having at his right hand Prince Joseph—behind him the great officers of the crown, and at his side on a lower row, the ministers, the marshals, of the empire, the generals and senators—before, on the steps of the throne, were the Imperial aid-de-camps, and at the foot, upon benches to the right, the councellors of state, to the left the civil and religious functionaries. The rest of the diameter was occupied by the Imperial guard and the music on one side,