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FIVE DOLLS. PER ANN. | FRIDAY, JUNE 8th, 1804. | PAID IN ADVANCE.

—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, ſhou'd 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 iſſue 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 Dock. 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—3t

National Intelligencer.

Extracts from "The Political and Confidential Correspondence of LEWIS THE SIXTEENTH, *with obſervations on each letter.* By Helen Maria Williams. In three volumes Octavo.

LETTER TO M. DE MAUREPAS.

THE removal of M. de St. Germain is generally wiſhed for; and you yourſelf, my dear Maurepas, complain of the innovations and reforms which his zeal for my ſervice led him to introduce. I was perſuaded that theſe reforms and innovations were uſeful, and, in my council of ſtate, have often liſtened with intereſt to his memorials, which appeared to me to be dictated by wiſdom, the love of order and œconomy. St. Germain was agreeable to me; but there is a league formed againſt him; his enemies have ſworn his deſtruction; he has loſt your confidence, my dear Maurepas; he could therefore no longer do good, and I am compelled to remove him: but I acknowledge that his memorials have left a ſtrong impreſſion on my mind; and I name his ſucceſſor with regret. Perhaps I ought, on this occaſion, to reſiſt the deciſions of my council; but I am obliged, although a king, to yield my own opinion to that of the majority; and I have ſigned.

LEWIS.

Obſervations on the VIIIth letter.

HAD we not received ſufficient evidence of the inſtability of the king's reſolutions, and of the ſlight texture of his moral courage, this letter would furniſh another ſtriking example. M. de St. Germain was not only perſonally agreeable to Lewis the Sixteenth, but he ſeems, while he is expelling him from his councils, to take pleaſure in making his eulogium. The king was perſuaded that theſe reforms were uſeful; the memorials of the miniſter were dictated by wiſdom, the love of order and œconomy; they had made the moſt lively impreſſion on his mind; "but," ſays the king with great ſimplicity, "his enemies have ſworn his ruin. You yourſelf, my dear Maurepas, have complained of the innovations and reforms which his zeal for my ſervice has led him to make."

That the enemies of wiſdom, of the love of order and œconomy, ſhould have ſworn the ruin of a reforming miniſter, was perfectly natural; that the wily Mentor ſhould wiſh to check the aſcendency which this upright miniſter had gained over the mind of his royal pupil, is alſo very reaſonable; theſe men acted in conformity to their inſtinct. But who, in reviewing this hiſtory of diſmiſſals, the ſecret cauſes of which are laid open in this correſpondence, can avoid deploring the fate of the king, placed, like Medea, between the good and the evil; appreciating, with all the feelings of honor and integrity which belong to virtuous men, the one, and yet, though armed with power to purſue it ſubmiting and reſolving to conſummate the other? And who, raiſing his mind above the intrigues of courts, and the littleneſs of individuals, but muſt mourn over the fate of nations intruſted to ſuch paraſites, and ſuch princes? The king is convinced, he tells his favorite, that the enemies of the miniſter are the enemies of his plans of doing good; and whom does he drive from his preſence? the rapacious and prodigal banditti that form the majority of his councils! No; it is the man of integrity and worth, the miniſter of his choice, who enjoys and merits all his conſideration and eſteem! I believe it is generally admitted that M. de St. Germain's plans of reform did not deſerve all the approbation which the monarch has beſtowed on them, and that his retreat from miniſtry was not marked with that nobleneſs and independence of character which diſtinguiſh his two other colleagues. The king, however, had the fulleſt impreſſion of the utility of theſe plans, the greateſt perſonal confidence in his miniſter's adminiſtration; but, as this miniſter had loſt the confidence of his council and courtiers, he ſentences him to the impoſſibility of any longer doing good.

The adminiſtration of thoſe three miniſters is the moſt important epocha of the reign of Lewis the Sixteenth, till the revolution. Of that event thoſe men were the preſiding cauſes; and if the good intentions of the king had been ſeconded by firmneſs of character, the reformation of abuſes, of civil & political liberty, would have ſpared his country many of the calamities which it has ſuffered from the revolution, and himſelf the dreadful cataſtrophe by which at length he fell.

LETTER TO THE DUKE OF CHARON.

May 16th, 1778.

YOU ſpend your life, my couſin, in forming uſeful eſtabliſhments; and your ſolicitude extends, not only to the arts themſelves, but to thoſe who cultivate them. Your actions prove that you inherit that romantic affection which the good Sully felt for all Frenchmen. Like you, I love to encourage the unfortunate, and, with this view, mean to found two places at the academy of drawing, deſtined for ſuch young perſons as ſhall diſcover a decided talent for that art. I leave to your choice the nomination of thoſe who merit beſt to be admitted as candidates.

I reiterate with infinite pleaſure, my couſin, the particular ſentiments of eſteem I bear you.

LEWIS.

Obſervations on the Xth letter.

THIS letter forms the eulogium both of the perſon by whom it was written, and the perſon to whom it was addreſſed; and although it contains little elſe than a compliment to the duke of Charon, diſcovers a diſpoſition for genuine benevolence in the king, which does honor to his heart. The name of Sully ſo frequently recurs in his private correſpondence, that it appears to have been the character in the hiſtory of the country which he had moſt ſtudied, and on which he dwelt with particular complacency. Amidſt the ſtruggles of factions, and the entanglements of parties, the mind is ſoothed in repoſing on incidents ſuch as theſe; and a wiſh involuntarily ariſes, that the writer of ſuch a letter had been deſtined by fortune to thoſe occupations for which he ſo juſtly praiſes his beneficent couſin.

LETTER. TO M. DE LAVOISIER.

March 15, 1789.

Your laſt experiment, ſir, ſtill excites my admiration; this diſcovery proves that you have enlarged the ſphere of human knowledge. Your experiments on inflammable gaz ſhew how much you are occupied by that admirable ſcience which every day makes new progreſs.

The Queen, and ſome perſons to whom I wiſh your experiment to be ſhewn, will meet in my cabinet to-morrow at ſeven in the evening; and you will give me pleaſure by bringing me the treatiſe on inflammable gaz.

You know, ſir, how much you poſſeſs my eſteem.

LEWIS.

Obſervations on the XVIIIth letter.

THE experiments, which this celebrated philoſopher is here invited to repeat before the king and his family, form the baſis of the French ſyſtem of chemiſtry. But, although they met with the royal approbation, and ſince with the adherence of almoſt the whole of the chemical world, this ſyſtem yet wants the ſanction of that illuſtrious experimentaliſt who firſt laid the foundation on which this [illegible] ſuperſtructure is reared.

But, leaving the fate of theſe *gazes* to the impartial inveſtigation of the ſcientific world, who can help deploring that of M. Lavoiſier, and heaving a groan of execration againſt his hideous murderers? He is invited in this letter by the king, to repeat his experiments before the queen, and perſons of the court; four years afterwards, he requeſted from his executioners the reſpite of a fortnight, to wait the reſult of a ſeries of important experiments he had begun. But his aſſaſſins did not underſtand his appeal: their only ſcience of government was confiſcation; their only experiment, the ſcaffold.

Union Tavern,

Bladenſburg, Maryland.

The ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a houſe of entertainment in Bladenſburg, and is well furniſhed with every thing neceſſary in the tavern line—ſuch perſons as feel diſpoſed to viſit the Spa during the ſeaſon, can be comfortably accommodated, and every attention and accommodation will be paid and provided for them who favor him with their company.

WILLIAM ROSS.

Bladenſburg, May 21—eptm.

Foreign Intelligence.

Tranſlated for the National Intelligencer from late French prints.

GERMANY.

HAMBURGH, March 19.

On Friday laſt was arreſted here a *ci-devant* noble, calling himſelf the Count d'Agle, who arrived from London, and who was charged with the diſtribution of conſiderable ſums of money with views leaſt favorable to France. He had ſerved under the Prince of Orange, at the commencement of the Revolution in Holland; was married at Amſterdam, and had made frequent voyages from Hamburg to London and from London to Hamburg. By his conduct and diſcourſe, ſome have believed him deranged.

Raſau has this day expiated, by puniſhment on the wheel, the murder of his wife and five children. He was executed between 12 and 1 o'clock.—He was ſurrounded by at leaſt 40,000 ſpectators, before whom he confeſſed that the anti-religious opinions which he had unfortunately embraced in regard to the nature of God and the ſoul, had prepared the way to the crime of which he had become guilty, and that reſtored to a faith in better principles, he begged pardon of God and man. After that he diſcovered an extraordinary reſignation and underwent the puniſhment without uttering a ſingle groan. His body was interred under one of the poſts of the ſcaffold.

The Emperor of Ruſſia, by a letter of the 16th January, to M. le Comte de Woronzow, chancellor of the Empire, acknowledged that he ought to ſubmit to his reiterated intreaties to take a journey which the ſtate of his health required, teſtified to him a deſire of his continuing to aſſiſt by his counſels during his ſhort abſence; and added, it is with a view to facilitate this correſpondence, that he had ordered that it ſhould be accompanied by a party of the chancery.

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

MAYENCE, 3d Germinal.

Charles Thum, arreſted as the chief of a conſpiracy in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, had been brought this day to this city. He immediately underwent an examination before the Preſident of the criminal tribunal. This Thum ſhould not be confounded with Daniel Thum his brother, who has diſcovered the plot.—This laſt has eſcaped, and the Police have not been able to diſcover his retreat.

It is ſome time ſince, they have arreſted at Deuxponts, an American, named Seibert, who furniſhed with falſe powers of attorney, ſaid he was employed by perſons of the country, who had returned to America, to collect and ſell the property which might fall to them during their abſence. All the reſearches they have made to diſcover the forgerers of the writings, who, on this occaſion, had aided Seibert in his rogueries, were ineffectual.

On ſome indications which were manifeſted at the place where he was arreſted, the preſident of the criminal tribunal of this city, reſolved to make the moſt diligent ſearches, which had ſucceeded beyond all hopes, for he has diſcovered that five or ſix other Americans, many in this department as well as in the neighbouring country and in the Palatinate, Suabia, &c. have made uſe of means to enrich themſelves, with which it is well to be acquainted, in order to guard againſt it.

They have often made voyages from Europe to America, have charged themſelves with all the letters which they could obtain, have opened them, and thus learned the ſtate of affairs of the American colonies and any claims which they might have in Europe. They purchaſed for a ſmall price this property, and came here to ſell it advantageouſly. It frequently happened that their voyages have brought them in twenty or thirty thouſand francs.

They did more, they engaged to follow, by theſe deceitful enticements, thoſe unfortunate perſons, who, having arrived in America, found themſelves obliged to pay in adverſity the price of their paſſage, and often to humble themſelves for years to the ſervice of the moſt ſevere. Seibert had for his part thirty full powers in his laſt voyage, without counting the falſe inſtrument of the ſame kind. Another individual has been cited, who [illegible] had the means of procuring at leaſt ſixty powers of attorney.

PARIS, 14th Germinal.

The Grand Chancellor of the legion of honor has been charged to report to the citizens who arreſted Georges, the intention of the grand council to admit them into the legion of honor.

Moniteur.

VIENNA, March 21.

The French ambaſſador has tranſmitted the 4th of this month, to the Vice Chancellor of the Empire, an official note, in which is made known the diſcovery of the conſpiracy formed againſt the life of the Firſt Conſul. In conſequence of this notification, M. le Comte de Cobentzel, our miniſter at Paris, has received orders to congratulate the Firſt Conſul, in the name of his Majeſty, on the fortunate diſcovery of this plot.

There arrived here this week two couriers from Paris, one from M. Cobentzel, the other brought diſpatches to the miniſter of France.

HELVETIC REPUBLIC.

ZURICH, March 24.

The ſcenes of diſorder and tumult in our Canton have unhappily continued and augmented for a few days paſt.—Some preſent a ſcene of the moſt unbridled licentiouſneſs. It is in the diſtrict of Ulter, that the greateſt diſorders have been committed. Two deputations from government divided themſelves in this diſtrict; the one composed of M. M. Lawater and Preuninger, departed on the 21ſt in the evening, returned the next day, it had found ſome of the communes diſpoſed to take the oath, others refuſed in the midſt of the greateſt tumult. Having been appriſed afterwards that at Fehraltorf, the peaſants had aſſembled and armed themſelves with large clubs, that they carried the Helvetic and tri-coloured cockade, &c. they have returned to Zurich, deſpairing of ſucceſs.

The ſecond deputation compoſed of M. M. Walder and Baugel have had no better ſucceſs, they every where found troops. At Hirwil, it was impoſſible for the deputies to get into the church, where the ceremony had taken place. Already had they prepared to depart, when the populace beſieged the tavern where they were; their guards were diſarmed; their arms being broken, they demanded with loud cries that M. Walder ſhould be delivered to the people (this member of the *petit* council is a citizen of a neighbouring commune of Hirwil, who had been ſent to the Diet of Schwiz, in September, 1802): the enraged populace ſwore that he ſhould not ſurvive the day, and he owed his deliverance only to the firmneſs of his colleague, M. Bogel, who, during five ſucceſſive hours heroically oppoſed the fury of the aſſailants. It was neceſſary for the ſafe departure of the deputation, that M. Walder ſhould preſent himſelf at the window of the chamber to promiſe in a loud voice, that he would contribute for the future to every thing that could ſolace the people, and eſpecially to a modification of the law reſpecting the redemption of dimes and cents.

The petit council having demanded, after the manner preſcribed by the federal act, an armed ſuccour of the Landamman of the Swiſs, he has ſent five hundred men raiſed in the Cantons of Argovie, of Berne, and of Fribourg. The troops of Argovie have juſt entered our city, they this day expect thoſe of Berne. M. le Colonel Zeigler, of Zurich, had been named by the Landamman, commandant of theſe detachments. It cannot be doubted that the preſence of theſe forces alone will ſuffice to reſtrain the rioters, and promptly appeaſe all their troubles.

They are at preſent engaged in raiſing the militia of the Canton, they have arreſted many rioters. The ſentence paſſed by the tribunal of the diſtrict of Winterthu, againſt the authors of a revolutionary addreſs on the redemption of the dimes and cents, has juſt been ſent, by a mode of appeal, to the tribunal of *appellation*.

A journal has publiſhed the following particulars, from a letter which guarantees its authenticity.

"Captain Quonian, of Cherbourg, arrived from the Gold Coaſt, where he had made a treaty with the negroe; his veſſel the merchant brig, Le Vendanguer, had anchored the 7 Ventoſe, year 11, in the road of Fetiche; a point near the Cape de Hopes Gonſalve, in 0 degrees 52 minutes ſouth latitude—the brig fired a ſalute of 5 pieces of cannon. On the 18th the king Piſſador accompanied by his princes came along ſide with five large canoes; capt. Quonian ſaluted him with cannon; the Afri-