

**WASHINGTON LOTTERY.**  
*A List of Prizes and Blanks in the Washington Lottery No. 2.*

**TWELFTH DAY'S DRAWING—August 12.**

No. Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.
453	9410	10 29416	10 37700
718	522	24120	10 882
1074	720	800	10 888
945	10327	10 25693	3881 50
2894	10 411	27021	39136 10
918	12363	10 216	323
3330	10 975	366	992
443	14261	595	41977 10
294	448	20502	10 41883
511	665	686	43309
545	15366	745	659
842	16002	20069	777 10
4053	721	169	10 41131
666	862	612	100 881
5810	10 17733	750	45443 10
6472	10 776	823	597 20
648	18093	31871	46316 20
7031	10 2894	32406	342
8610	10 20255	10 837	47890
812	10 20255	10 837	48165
9027	727	34398	49896
984	21006	35793	
317	879	827	10

**THIRTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING—Monday, Aug. 15.**

105	14211	10 25184	10 39132
509	25	518	10 222
858	10 645	585	285
1120	673	737	307 10
535	937	26045	40124
848	13200	10 260	146 10
2004	10 613	27288	103 10
3500	16937	623	720
798	994	637	41255 10
881	17275	887	418 10
903	234	28338	575 10
5043	630	10 807	16 42474
086	680	985	718
770	746	10 29311	901 10
6396	10 799	319	998 10
580	816	10 594	10 43223
626	38411	619	10 491
755	498	893	850
955	711	10 911	10 934
7412	19276	31197	44275
705	183	268	532
8110	830	10 770	45348
444	20091	35080	924
692	10 618	10 3274	902
911	696	650	10 46744
112	10 810	35625	10 309
126	10 21473	781	10 312 10
784	22126	35016	10 756
10343	481	269	10 974
839	507	495	48974
955	23420	25 830	10 314
11225	510	876	49224
12268	617	699	311
310	10 24171	38001	10 795 10
13412	867	157	
858	923	306	10
15559	10 25143	700	

**New-England RUM in Hhds.**  
**COUNTRY GIN** in barrels,  
**JUNIPER BERRIES** in Casks,  
**SPERMACEI,**  
**COMMON WHALE,** and } **OIL.**  
**TANNERS**  
**SPERMACEI CANDLES,**  
**Tallow Ditto,** Mould and Dipt  
**White SOAP,** in Boxes  
**Best Boston BEEF,** in barrels and half barrels  
**CODFISH,** in hhd.,  
**Best Boston MACKREL,** in barrels, and  
 A few choice smoked SALMON. For Sale by  
**JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.**  
 Also, a small invoice of well assorted  
**INDIA GOODS,**  
**JUST ARRIVED.**  
 Aug. 23 \$10

**ELEPHANT.**  
 THE Public is informed that this animal will leave Philadelphia on the FIRST of September instead of the 10th, till which time the Proprietor will continue to exhibit him as usual, in High-street near Tenth-street.  
 Aug. 22 3

**Valuable Manufactory.**  
**FOR SALE,**  
 A Soap and Candle Manufactory, standing in a convenient part of the city. The works are almost new—on an entire new construction—built of the best materials, and ready to set to work immediately.  
 Also,  
 8,000 acres of the first quality of Land, lying on the Buchanan and Big Sandy waters, state of Virginia. This tract of Land is highly recommended by disinterested persons—further proofs of its goodness by applying at the office. A proportion of the amount of sales will be expected in cash—Messrs. Morris & Nicholson's Notes will be received in payment of the residue.  
 5,000 acres of Land on Baldwin's creek, Cheming township, Tioga county, state of New-York. This tract lies near the county Court-house, was originally surveyed to Judge Platt of New-York, and considered as valuable property.  
 Apply to **FRAUNCES & VAN REED,**  
 Brokers, No. 63 fourth 3d street.  
 Who discount approved Notes of hand at the shortest notice. Aug. 26 st&s

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.  
**A CONVERSATION.**  
*First.* WELL, what do you think of the French now; are they not a glorious people?  
*Second.* A glorious people! Yes, I believe they are. There never was, or ever will be such a people. How mean and contemptible must all the people in the world appear to them.  
*Third.* By Jove, I cannot think so. I think as an American, that the American people are second to no people under heaven. Considering our numbers, and our circumstances in carrying on our revolution, and our manner of conducting it, where can we find, in ancient or modern times, any thing to equal it?  
*First.* The American people! what were, or what would have been, the American people, without the French?  
*Second.* O, nothing, nothing; we owe all we have to them.  
*Third.* I beg your pardon, we did a vast deal, and discovered great powers in council in courage, and in conduct, before the French would take any notice of us; and if they had not been fully convinced of our true greatness, they never would have taken notice of us.  
*Second.* But if they had not taken notice of us, what should we be now?

*First.* Why, little more than we are at present, the slaves and vassals of Great-Britain.  
*Third.* And, if I may add, what would France be now, if we had not led them to liberty and glory—the slaves of a despot, and the idolatrous worshippers of a bauble, called a crown.  
*First.* Aye, there were a few of the Americans in '75, that were real patriots, who knew the value of the French.  
*Second.* A few! all but the cursed Tories knew their value; and they were not a few, I consider them the people.  
*First.* Well, so do I, and them I consider the people still; and if the people were at liberty to act themselves, we should now be enjoying the fruits of these glorious victories with this great people.  
*Third.* I thought the people always acted themselves. Are not a majority, the people?  
*Second.* Not always; I believe we should not be in the wretched degraded state we are in, if they were.  
*First.* It makes my blood boil when I consider the advantages we are losing in respect to fame and fortune, in consequence of not being one with this glorious people.  
*Third.* I think we have more fortune, and are entitled to more fame as we are—what are the French after? They are wading through rivers of blood, in hopes of obtaining peace, plenty, and security. For these, at the expense of the best blood of their country, they are depleting the best part of Europe. But if they could obtain and preserve these blessings without these glorious wars, would they not be a more glorious nation still? How happy would the French nation think themselves, if they were in our circumstances! how happy would any nation under heaven think themselves!  
*Second.* Aye, you would submit to anything, rather than go to war.  
*Third.* No, I would not submit to any thing, rather than not go to war: But I would submit to the perpetual enjoyment of peace, plenty, and security, rather than go to war with any power under heaven.  
*First.* Well, I confess I cannot help envying the French nation, and detesting the councils and counsellors that have prevented our participating with them in the glory they are acquiring.  
*Third.* Well, I confess I do not envy them in any point of view. I do not envy them any glory they may gain in the war—they themselves are so anxious to put a period to. I rejoice in the consideration that we do not as a nation, suffer by comparison with them either in our councils or counsellors, or our conduct. I glory in the consideration, that we, as a people, have had the address to obtain, and retain all the blessings this brave nation are struggling for, at the expense of so much blood and treasure, without expending the one or the other; and, in my heart, I love the instruments made use of in directing our councils—so that, instead of our citizens being employed in cutting the throats of their brethren, they are employed in raising the supports of life for themselves and their neighbours, throughout the world.  
 Hearers multiplying, it was thought by each prudent here to close the conversation.  
 Aug. 5, 1796. A. B.

**GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.**  
**PHILADELPHIA:**  
 MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22.  
 Yesterday morning arrived here the ship Light-Horse, Captain Van Rensselaer, in 48 days from Bristol. Seventeen passengers arrived in the above vessel. Mrs. GRATTAN and family, cabin passengers, the Rev. Mr. JONES and family, and Mr. WILLIAM CLEAVER, Steerage Passengers, on board the Light-Horse, being impressed with a full sense of their obligations, to Capt. VAN RENSSELAER, for his polite and attentive treatment, during the whole of their passage, from Bristol to Philadelphia; take this opportunity of returning him their sincere thanks, as a small testimony of their gratitude, and only regret their want of power, to make the return they wish, and which Capt. VAN RENSSELAER's conduct in every respect, so highly entitles him to.

*Capt. VAN RENSSELAER, has favoured us with Bristol Papers to the 27th of June inclusive, from which the following Intelligence is taken.—Additional extracts to-morrow.*  
 LONDON, June 20—21.  
 This evening a Messenger arrived at Lord Grenville's Office, with Dispatches from the Marquis of Bute, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, which were forwarded to the King at Windsor.  
 The second of the Hamburg Mails that were due arrived this evening. They contain letters from Frankfort of the 5th, from which it appears, that the head-quarters of the Arch-duke Charles were moved to Meissenheim on the 3d, and that his corps had gained some small advantages, and taken about 300 prisoners. The French advanced posts had withdrawn from the Nahe.  
 On the 25th of May a Messenger from Austria passed through Huninguen, with a passport from Barthelemi, on his road to Paris; and on the 30th of May a Courier went by Straßburgh, with dispatches to Germany from Paris, taking the road to Lauterburgh.  
 The French fleet from Toulon is at sea, but has not hitherto shown any disposition to meet the English squadron, which is every way superior, as well in point of numbers as equipment. Admiral Jervis is on the coast, keeping a strict look-out after them.  
 The gun boats sitting out at Flushing, and other parts of the United Provinces, it is now said, are intended to be sent up the Rhine, for the purpose of co operating with the French army in that quarter.  
 In the Courier Universel, a very destructive pestilence is said to prevail at Caen, occasioned by the vapours, of the stagnant waters, and the putrid exhalations of the bodies of 4 or 500 dead horses which have been allowed to rot in the neighbourhood.

The obligation imposed upon the King of Sardina by the British, to banish from his dominions Madame d'Artois, his own daughter, is an act of wanton cruelty at which human nature must shudder.  
 Government have lately taken up six more stout vessels, which mount from 18 to 26 guns each, designed as armed ships for the better protection of the trade on the North Coast.  
 The ship Watts, Capt. William Fell, belonging to Maryport, was once called the May and Ann. This vessel, which is 126 years old, was at the siege of Derry, is said to have been the vessel which broke the boom, and is now on her passage from Maryport to Memel.  
 Extract of a letter from Falmouth, June 19.  
 "Friday the Washington, American East-Indian, of 750 tons, through the folly or villainy of two pilots she had taken on board, went on shore on the Lizard Point; the ship will be lost. She was esteemed the finest ship belonging to the States; her cargo which can be got at is bringing up here, consisting of bales of silk, mullins, India hemp, &c. It is supposed about 300 tons of sugar, and a great quantity of rice, will be wholly destroyed, the whole estimated in the country at 55,000l. The Captain had sugar on board to the amount of 14,000 dollars uninsured. She came from Calcutta, but whether for the account of the English Company or not cannot be known. The pilots are abandoned."  
 Mrs. Williams, the famous London Prophetess, has written a pamphlet against the melancholy predictions of Brothers, now in confinement. She says, her disclosures have benefited thousands. She utterly rejects the assertions of Brothers; and amongst other things, foretels of France that it will be governed by a King, order to be reinstated, and religion and morality again assume their right.—From whatever source such opinions are drawn, they are far from being improbable, though they may not be prophetic.  
 The invaluable Statues recovered from the ruins of Cabii, by the late Lord Cremford and Mr. Gavin Hamilton, are demanded by the French. Thus Lord Greenville, who was bequeathed them by his father-in-law, is at length scratched by the war.  
 Mr. Whitbread, who, for a great part of his life, was known to have given away 4000l. per annum, in private charities, has now left some large endowments to public institutions. His fortune, notwithstanding these truly honourable abatements, will nett his children nearly a million sterling; and his noble son, with the chief share of his father's property, inherits the whole of his benevolent nature.  
 A valuable mine of silver has lately been found in Shallee Mountain, in the county of Tipperary, and is working by a son of Sir E. Newenham; the ore is stated to be of a superior quality to any ever before discovered in Ireland.  
 A proclamation has been addressed to the Milanese by General Buonaparte, which proves that the French, to assist their progress, are obliged to have recourse to the system of Terror. Talking of the insurrection at Pavia, Buonaparte writes thus to the Directory—"Three times the order to set fire to the city had escaped my lips, when I beheld the garrison of the castle arrive, who, breaking their fetters, came with cries of joy to embrace their deliverers. I ordered them to be called over; not one of them was wanting.—If the blood of a single Frenchman had been shed, I would have erected on the ruins of Pavia a column, upon which I would have inscribed—  
 "Here the City of Pavia was!"  
 "I lost all the Municipality!—arrested 200 hostages, and sent them to France. Now every thing is perfectly tranquil; and I believe this legion will be sufficient for the government of all the people of Italy!"  
 Sixty thousand pounds of prize-money are about to be distributed among the land forces who were engaged in the capture of Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, on the 4th of June, 1794. The proportions are as follows:  
 Field Officers, &c. £. 1102 10 0 each  
 Captains, &c. 162 10 9  
 Lieutenants and Ensigns, 62 7 2  
 Sergeants, 29 16 9  
 Corporals, Drums, Privates, 4 12 1.  
 At the final close of the poll for the county of Kent, the numbers were as follow—  
 For Sir Edward Knatchbull, 5202  
 Sir William Geary, 4418  
 Mr. Filmer Honeywood, 4280  
 Whereupon the two Baronets were declared duly elected.  
 The Royal Society have adjudged a premium of 50 guineas for the discovery of a tube, which in indigestive cases is thrust down into a cow's stomach, and prevents suffocation.  
**PACHE.**  
 The ci-devant Mayor of Paris, and once Minister of War, was arrested this evening, at a house in Germyn-street. He has been for some time in this town, under the name of Dupre.—A few days ago he was discovered in an obscure lodging in the street already mentioned, and taken into custody by a warrant from the Duke of Portland.—After undergoing an examination, he was ordered to quit the kingdom pursuant to the Alien Bill.—Pache received the order with great reluctance, and represented the state of insecurity that he would be in, in any other part of Europe.—Finding this observation ineffectual, he urged the indisposition of his wife, as a motive for being allowed a short interval of delay; but he was told his request could not be complied with, and that he must prepare himself immediately for departure.—When the messenger took him into custody, he expressed a wish to retire to an apartment for a few minutes. He was followed, and it was discovered that he attempted to burn his papers. The messenger prevented him, by immediately affixing the official seal.—Pache is one of those concerned in Bascot's conspiracy. An order was issued for his arrest, when he was fortunate enough to escape. His character is well known as a Terrorist, under the name of the Patriot, 1789. He was the successor of Pethion, as Mayor of Paris; and on the fall of Robespierre, was arrested, and sent to the Castle of Ham, after which he was soon liberated.

**NEWCASTLE, June 18.**  
*From the Calcutta Monthly Journal, Jan. 1796.*  
 Lieut. Campbell, and Dr. Phillips of this establishment, are to go to New South Wales with the Britannia. The object of their going thither, we understand to be, to procure recruits for the Company's European battalions, from among the men who have gone through the period assigned them to remain at New South Wales.  
 Letters have been received by the late arrivals from the eastward, which mention that an insurrection of the Chinese, of an alarming nature, had taken place at Batavia.—Thirty thousand of these industrious, but much oppressed people, are said to have recourse to arms; and being joined by a numerous body of slaves, of all the nations of the East, to have spread terror and alarm throughout the whole of the districts in the vicinity of Batavia. The particular circumstances which led a mild and inoffensive people, to measures of such apparent desperation, are not particularised.  
 Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good-Hope, dated April 16, 1766.  
 "This Colony is in a state of perfect tranquillity, notwithstanding some vague rumours of riot and sedition in some particular districts; circulated on very slender ground by delusive or designing people.—One of the richest of the Dutch prizes, laden with pepper, spices, sugar and coffee, was lost on Monday last upon a sunken rock off Cape-Bona, in going round from hence to False-Bay. She reached the shore afterwards, but the cargo is totally lost."  
**Law Intelligence.**  
 Saturday a verdict of 200l damages was given to Mr. Burton against Mr. Cartwright (the husband of Mr. Burton's sister) for seducing his wife's affections, though no case of adultery was ever proved. Lord Kenyon observed, that by seducing the wife's affections, the situation of the husband was worse than if that act had passed; because then law would supply means of ridding him of his wife, whereas at present he was burdened with a wife in whom no confidence could be placed, and his domestic happiness was destroyed.  
 LONDON, June 21.  
 The Princess of Wales was at the Opera on Saturday, and in Hyde Park yesterday; at both places she wore a countenance "more in sorrow than in anger."—All hopes of accommodation are vanished.  
 The Prince of Wales resided with the Duke of Clarence at Richmond during the negotiation last week, and set out for the Grange on Saturday, the treaty having broken off. Her Royal Highness, it is said, went to the Opera by the express desire of the King. The Prince means to make his first appearance in public at Winchester Races.  
 It is said that the negotiation for a reconciliation broke off on the following point: The Prince consented to the dissolution of his household of all the parties whose conduct has given offence to her Royal Highness, but insisted that they should be received as visitors at Carlton House. To this the Princess, by the advice of the King, positively refused her assent. The Queen thought the proposition very reasonable.  
 The ——— of ——— was in town incong. on Friday night, when he gave his ultimatum to the Duke of Leeds and Earl Moira, viz. that nothing can move him from the line he has adopted; he complained with much asperity of the violation of compact for the full discharge of his debts, under which he was induced to consent to the union. Lord M. asked him whether he had reflected upon all the consequences which might ensue? to which he answered, "Most seriously, my Lord, and am prepared for them to their fullest extent!"  
 The Duchess of York paid a long visit this evening to the Princess of Wales, at Carlton-House.  
 It is reported, that a distinguished and amiable Female will certainly leave England, soon after the meeting of Parliament, and that her departure has even been required by her relatives on the continent.  
 There will be a legal question of great importance to settle in case of the separation of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Will her Royal Highness be entitled to her full dower of 50,000l. a year as a separate maintenance?  
 The Prince of Wirtemberg is to set out on his journey for England, to receive the fair hand of the Princess Royal, the latter end of the present month.  
 The expense of the marriage of the Prince of Wirtemberg, including dower, cloaths, jewels, &c. will be about 160,000l.  
 The Parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to the 2d of August.  
 Sir Joshua Vaneck, Bart. is created Baron Huntingfield.  
 Robert Smith, Esquire, is created Baron Carrington.  
 June 23.  
 Baron Muller from Germany, and Monsieur Malvet from Paris, were yesterday introduced to his Majesty at the Levee. It is understood in the best informed circles, that both these gentlemen are employed on the part of their Imperial and Catholic Majesties to prevail upon our Cabinet to give its consent to negotiation for a general peace.  
 Lord Macartney, we understand, goes Governor to the Cape of Good Hope, and not to India, as has been erroneously reported.  
 The Stadtholder received by the last mail letters from both the princes, his sons, who are now in military commands on the continent. The hereditary prince is at the King of Prussia's Court.  
 Previous to Mr. Pitt's leaving town, it was determined in council, that Parliament should not be summoned to meet on the 12th of July next, according to the return of the new writs. Notice to this effect was yesterday sent off to several of the Scotch and other members in distant parts of the country, who were preparing to come to town. The new Parliament will not meet for dispatch of business sooner than the early part of November.  
 This sudden change in political affairs is to be attributed to another determination; that of not granting an Imperial loan.  
 Yesterday the subscribers to the last new loan of seven millions and a half, made good their third