

WASHINGTON LOTTERY.
A List of PRIZES and BLANKS in the Washington Lottery No. 2.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

796	14175	25	26606	39000		
800	354	10	701	150		
1299	10	16225	10	27074	258	
351	484	504	837	10		
586	17201	10	594	40121		
2114	307	781	10	185	10	
621	358	28267	732			
4024	530	292	41679			
238	811	364	807			
419	19175	10	29114	10	42781	10
630	20082	326	43490			
5769	222	30808	839	10		
7550	269	10	964	975		
750	399	32097	10	44214		
8159	10	485	852	995	20	
215	654	20	33686	48236	10	
715	10	896	10	34303	10	583
9120	21582	826	849	10		
946	670	35263	10	47229	10	
10894	22875	30474	771			
12132	23221	37206	48050	20		
171	24372	869	49255			
231	20	983	38155	428	10	
13931	10	25621	638	10	780	10
14016	900	755	901			

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING—AUGUST 8.

No. Dols.									
55	8540	10	15247	23071	38999	41348	10		
584	10	9002	812	388	190	477			
765	118	16047	707	303	10	42372			
1032	215	997	710	395	701				
236	280	10	17651	748	487	914			
404	420	810	10	897	34914	43198			
149	471	939	24071	35425	10	406	10		
978	1055	19120	501	10	765	812			
3004	408	820	644	761	10	828			
136	939	10	718	10	25255	960	931		
216	1037	772	466	36972	10	44740			
386	10	12713	883	10	479	277	10	832	
514	10	13165	613	10	26368	690	45197		
179	176	10	20138	20	37129	37878	46278		
416	321	10	577	545	38105	10	289		
6126	10	405	645	999	787	294	10		
539	10	548	714	10	28128	908	324	10	
703	10	603	10	866	618	39245	100	834	10
018	14001	25	21041	10	628	316	10	47722	10
541	10	668	10	367	29249	10	734	832	10
611	198	503	10	31900	970	50	48183	10	
717	10	292	10	562	39528	40330	586	10	
8155	761	989	10	744	581	715			
367	822	22021	993	41162	829				
499	15128	20	886	968	10	257	49944		

Errors corrected in the publication of the 8th and 9th day's drawing, viz. for 17309 read 17369—for 12635 read 12633—for 12112 read 11112.

BY AN ARTIST,
Resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,
MINIATURE LIKENESSES
ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.
He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.
N. B. Specimens are to be seen.
May 12.

INFORMATION
IS given daily of the drawing of the WASHINGTON LOTTERY, at the Office
No. 147 Chestnut-street,
between Fourth and Fifth streets. Also, where Tickets may yet be had.
Aug. 15.
The Eleventh day's drawing is arrived.

Auction Sales.
Cargo of the ship Union Fraterna, from Leghorn.
ON Friday commenced the sale (and will be continued at Messrs. Rofs & Simson's wharf, from day to day till the whole is sold) of the cargo of the Venetian ship Union Fraterna, from Leghorn, consisting of the following articles:
Florence Oil in casks of 12 bottles, and flasks of 30
Candle Soap in casks
Tallow Candles
Anchovies
Capers
Olives
Juniper Berries in bales
Manna, Flake,
Ditto, in forts
Almonds
Pernesean Cheese
French Claret, in casks
Ditto, in bottles
Twine
Hair-Powder
Pomatum.
The conditions of sale will be—all sume under 500 dollars, to be paid in cash; from 500 to 1000 dollars in approved notes at 60 days; from 1000 dollars upwards, in approved endorsed notes at 90 and 120 days.
Edward Fox, Auctioneer.
August 9

India Goods at Auction.
ON Friday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be sold at auction, at No. 56 South Front-street, about 60 bales of India white Goods, entitled to the drawback, consisting of—
Long Cloths
Bastas
Gurras
Emerties
Collies
Humhums
Tanjibs
Mull Mulls.
Edward Fox, Auctioneer.
Aug. 12.

Sherry Wine.
NOW LANDING,
FROM the ship General Washington, at Race-street wharf, and WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On Wednesday next,
At 10 o'clock in the morning, for approved notes at SIX MONTHS,
Four hundred Quarter-Casks of
SHERRY WINE.
Edward Fox, Auctioneer.
Aug. 15.

Foreign Intelligence.

From London and other English papers received by the ship Farmer, of Colton, from London, and other late arrivals.

LONDON, June 4.

Yesterday several private letters were received from India, brought over in the American ship Major Pinckney, Hyatt, arrived at Dover from Bengal. There were various reports in circulation concerning unpleasant news from this quarter of the world, which seemed to be countenanced by a sudden fall of India stock. It was insinuated that the spirit of mutiny had rather increased than diminished among the native troops in India. Although we fear that there is some foundation for reports of this nature, we could not learn any precise facts on which to form an accurate judgment. No official advices were received.

PARIS, May 24.

The partisans of the conspirators endeavored yesterday to collect some feditious grospes; they also made an attempt to possess themselves of a considerable national workshop, but all their efforts have failed of success.

At the close of a fitting of the general secret committee of the wood and timber-merchants, fire-wood rose from 8 to 10,000 livres. The Louis-d'or was, the day before yesterday, at 13,000 livres, and yesterday at 10,000. Sugar has rose from 500 to 1000 livres per pound; bread from 45 to 100 livres; and candles from 150 to 300 livres.

Isabeau, Secretary-General in the department for foreign affairs, has been turned out of office by order of the Directory; and we understand, that a mandate of arrest is issued against him. Boisfagery and Bonneville, two chiefs of the Chouans, have been killed.

Spain is fitting out 50 Ships of the line, and Holland 25. The insurrection is complete in Corsica. Tavera, a member of the Parliament of that Island, is at the head of the insurgents, whom our successes in Italy have inspired with greater boldness. They have rendered themselves masters of the heights of Tichine, in which position they interrupt all communication between St. Florenzo and Bastia. A report is also current, that several magazines have been fired, and that disturbances have broke out at Nebbio.

May 27.

The Louis d'Or has got up again to 12,000 livres. The Spanish ambassador wished to take a part in the negotiations for a treaty of peace with Sardinia; but it was not thought proper to postpone the conclusion of that treaty, until he should have received from Madrid the powers necessary for that purpose.

May 28.

The Directory has dismissed 150 commissaries in the department of Saone and Loire. Considerable bets are offered that a general peace will take place within the next two months. The tribunal of cassation has reversed the sentence, by which Richer Serizy was acquitted. A courier from Italy has brought the important intelligence, that the tri-coloured flag is flying at Milan, Pavia, Como, and all over Lombardy. A placard has been posted up in this metropolis, containing the following lines: "Constitution of 1793—Liberty and Equality—and General Happiness."

May 29.

Letters from Marcellis state, that the insurgents in Corsica have rendered themselves masters of the heights and suburbs of Ajaccio, and sent deputies to Salicetti at Savona. The Louis-d'or has risen as high as 13,000 livres, and the price of provisions increases in the same proportion. The conspirators hope, that the time, when the assignats shall have been replaced by mandates, will highly favour the execution of their plans. The Directory has dismissed the third municipality of Paris, which was composed of patriots of 1789.

May 31.

Some small groupes of anarchists are observed in different parts of this city; but they are closely watched. On the 23d of last month a division of French frigates arrived at Ostend from Havre-de-Grace, in order to join admiral Vanstabel in the Scheldt, and protect the maritime trade against the English. **DUBLIN, May 30.**

On Saturday Mr. Shaw (one of the people called Quakers) who has been confined some time in Newgate, was brought into court, and arraigned at the bar on a charge of high treason.

HAGUE, May 28.

On the 25th inst. and the following days, the French troops marched into Amsterdam, and all remained quiet in that city. The fittings of the Convention were very turbulent, on account of this march of the French troops, but all was in vain. General Bournonville has also demanded, that some French Officer should be appointed Governor of Amsterdam; but this demand has not yet been complied with.

PARIS, June 2.

The Proclamation of Buonaparte, written in the style of Hannibal, and in similar circumstances, announces to his soldiers his march to Rome; and we do not see at present any circumstances that can prevent his triumphant march. He is now in the dominions of the Pope, who can only oppose prayers to our triumphant armies. It still is affirmed that we have entered Leghorn.

Extract of a letter from the Commander in Chief, Buonaparte, to the Executive Directory, Milan, 3d Priarial, (May 22). "The courier is arrived, Citizen directors, who left Paris on the 26th, with the articles of the glorious Peace that you have concluded with the King of Sardinia, for which I beg you will accept my thanks. "The troops are satisfied."

"I imagine that our army on the Rhine will not permit the Emperor to weaken himself too much on that side."

"You will find subjoined an Address to the army, together with the Suspension of Arms that has been granted to the Duke of Modena."
(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."
Letter of the Adjutant-General.
Head Quarters at Milan, 2 Priarial.

"The rapid progress I have made for the last fortnight, has not left me one moment's leisure. I have proceeded from Chambery to Plaisance, to Pizzig Litono, returned to Chambery, and in 15 days joined the army at Milan. If my march was rapid, that of the army of Milan was not less so. It has gained, and is daily gaining, successes at which Europe must look with consternation. The battle of Lodi, which was obtained by one of these strokes of audacity so peculiar to Frenchmen, assured us the conquest of the whole of the Milanese."

"In that country we find immense resources of every kind. Our army which entered Italy, in a very enfeebled condition, is now restored, and in the finest situation. Beaulieu confounded, is included in the marsh of Mantua. We proceed in quest of him, and shall not give him a moment's repose. The Austrian army must be totally destroyed. This obstacle being removed, we shall find no difficulty in marching to the Capitol. The entree of the French army into Milan was brilliant in the extreme, the acclamations of the people were prodigious in the extreme; and the inhabitants after flocking to view the victorious troops, spent the rest of the evening in balls, suppers, and entertainments. The national cockade was mounted, and a national guard formed to do duty with the troops. Some ruffians attempted to pillage during the tumult, but the most dangerous were apprehended. A municipality was formed of the most respectable citizens, and what is most extraordinary a Duke is at their head."

"The army observes the strictest discipline. It is scarcely observed in Milan that the people are in a conquered city, and that in the siege of the castle the enemy left 2000 men who may be considered as lost."

The following is a list of the various magazines stores, &c. which the Austrians left behind them at Pavia.
Effects left in the Magazines of Pavia, by the Austrians, and others.

Wheat, 340 sacks; wheat flour, 4261 quintals; rye, 4556 sacks; in flour ditto 1713 quintals; barley, 1730 bushels; forage, 900 quintals; oats, 17,215 bushels; straw, 200 quintals; straw beds, 17,552; Indian corn, 23,780 bushels; flour of do 106 bushels; Woollen cloth, 13,415 pieces; covers, 22,153; pillows, 2,190; mattresses, 1042; fire-wood to light, 4,273; wool, 150lb. wood to burn, 15,880 measures; empty casks, 15,470.

A great number of tons of shovels, pick-axes, kettles, and other utensils.

CAMBRIDGE, May 28.
ELECTIONS USELESS!

The amazing increase of public spirit since the dissolution of Parliament, seems to be sure to contradict this idea. The columns of some of the Newspapers teem with warm expressions of concern for the public welfare, and Candidates repeat their septennial ritual with so much fervour, that for a moment one really is apt to think them serious, while they so devoutly talk of "guarding our rights and liberties," "preserving our constitution inviolate, &c. &c."

Yet I repeat—Elections are useless! and I adduce the following passage from the life of Lord Chatham as a proof:
"In March, 1764, Mr. Pelham died—Mr. Fox (afterwards Lord Holland) wished to succeed Mr. Pelham as Secretary of State, and it is very probable that his request would have been granted, had he not insisted upon having the management of the House of the Commons, which the Duke of Newcastle refused!"

"The management of the House of Commons, (as it is called) is a confidential department unknown to the constitution. In the public accounts it is immersed under the head of Secret Service. "It is usually given to the Secretary of State, when that post is filled by a Commover. The business of the department is to distribute, with art and policy, amongst the members who have no ostensible places, sums of money for their support during the session; besides contracts, Lottery Tickets, and other douceurs, it is no uncommon circumstance at the end of a session, for a gentleman to receive five hundred or a thousand pounds for his services."

Anecdotes of the Earl of Chatham, Vol. 1, p. 259. Of what use then are Elections? If you elect an honest man, his virtue is endangered; if a wife man, his voice is not heard? for the voice of wisdom has but a poor chance against all powerful gold—that bright evidence! which, with the velocity of lightning, darts conviction into wavering minds.

What makes all doctrines plain and clear, About five hundred pounds a year; And that, which was prov'd true before, Prov'd false again?—Five hundred more!
For my part, while things are so managed, I shall not vote at all, though

A FREEHOLDER.

On Wednesday last the Election came on for the city of Norwich, when the Hon. Henry Hobart, and the Right Hon. W. Wyndham, had been nominated, a poll was demanded for Bartlett Gurney, Esq. at the close of which the numbers were,
For Mr. Hobart — 1622
Wyndham — 1159
Gurney — 1076

When it is considered, that only four days elapsed between the arrival of the writ, and the day of election, that the friends of Mr. Gurney had but 24 hours to carry on their canvass, that their resolution of not procuring votes by threats, promises, or rewards, was strictly adhered to; and that the War Minister carried his election by dint of Government influence, corruption, and by out-votes, (of the resident votes, Mr. G. having a majority of 112); Mr. Wyndham has little reason to boast of his victory over an opponent, who was on a family visit

in the North of England, and was totally ignorant of his nomination.

Mr. W. dreading the effect of that popular indignation which his conduct has excited, prudently forbore exposing his person during the poll, as is customary on such occasions. Mr. Gurney was represented by his relation, Mr. Hudson Gurney, who was received by the people at large with every mark of the most flattering respect.

It is a curious fact, and worthy of notoriety, that a detachment of Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry, and the band of Norwich butchers, which yesterday attended Mr. Wyndham in his procession thro' the market-place of the city, were headed by Thomas Havers, Esq. Steward to the Duke of Norfolk!—The Duke is a member of the Whig Club, and reported to be a friend to Freedom!

Some of those Candidates, who sat in the late Parliament, and uniformly voted for the continuance of the war, have now, from the terrors of a personal contest, found it politic to assume a pacific note. They are full of expressions of heartfelt gratitude for the favours of their constituents, and devoted attachment to their interests. What weight is to be attached to those professions, their former conduct has sufficiently evinced. In another Parliament, notwithstanding all their heart-felt protestations, the Minister will again command their attendance and their votes.

The Prince of Bouillon, as Commander in Chief of his Majesty's naval forces at Jersey and Guernsey, has issued a Proclamation, in which, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, and of Louis XVIII. King of France, he invites all such French Officers and Noblemen, as are able to serve, to proceed to Brittany and Normandy, in order to put themselves at the head of the different corps of Royalists assembled in those provinces, and other districts in a state of insurrection!

Friday morning, at three o'clock, Mr. Benson, of Drury-lane Theatre, threw himself from a three pair of stairs window at his lodgings in Brydges-street, and was killed on the spot. He had been confined for some days to his bed by a fever, and it is supposed in a fit of delirium, taking advantage of the absence or inattention of his attendant, effected the above melancholy and shocking catastrophe.

Lord Kenyon stated on Monday at Guild-hall that the history of the unfortunate Weston had been sent to him by a Rev. Dr. of Divinity. That history was dreadful: Weston had got upwards of 50,000l. and at different times had lost 46,000l. at play; 7000l. of which he had lost in one night at Faro.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.

On Tuesday last night the Grand Tunnel or subterraneous aqueduct, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, at Foulridge, between Cola and Barnley, was opened, when the packet boats and several of the vessels belonging to the Leeds and Burnley Union company, a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, attended by a grand band of music, passed through it, and proceeded down to Burnley, accompanied the whole way by vast crowds of people, who expressed their great satisfaction at this promising circumstance to the commerce of that part of the kingdom, with repeated and loud huzzas. And what adds to this happy circumstance, one of the vessels was entirely laden with different kinds of grain.

This great tunnel, which is 1630 yards in length, begins about one mile from Colne, and ends at about one mile from Burnley, has been upwards of 5 years in completing, and we may form some idea of the expence in making thereof from the circumstance of one Guinea an Inch having been offered to any company that would undertake it.

The circulating specie in Great Britain has been estimated by the most accurate calculations, to amount at the utmost from 25,000,000l. to 30,000,000l. and bank paper, bankers, and private paper, to about 72,000,000l.

From the Morning Chronicle of May 13.
Mr. Hallings says, that a seat in the House of Commons is not an object of his ambition. It is therefore untrue that he is to be a Candidate anywhere.

It was erroneously stated in the Times a few days since, that "President Washington would retire on the 4th of November next, and that Mr. Jefferson would probably succeed him."

The term for which the President was chosen does not expire until the 4th of March, 1797; and it is thought more probable that Mr. Jay or Mr. Adams will be his successor, unless he shall chuse to resume the high office.

Congress have passed an act guaranteeing the payment of interest on a very considerable loan for the purpose of completing the buildings for the accommodation of the President and the two branches of the Legislature in the Federal City.

The florid speeches of Mr. Pitt, and the unpolished folly of his war arrangements, would induce one to think that his friend Mr. Burke had him in his eye when he wrote, "there may be a great deal of eloquence with very little wisdom."

The Methodists have been raising money to send out missionaries to various parts of Africa, to convert the heathen to Christianity. In Europe it is thought best to propagate Christianity by fire and sword.

Administration in Ireland are determined to take no step in the affair of national education. They are right. What possible good could result (as their mouth-piece asks) from enabling a tailor to measure his customer with a quadrant?

The Pope, poor man! seems to be brought to a strange pass: he has to chool between Heretics and Atheists for allies, and hitherto he has in vain invoked St. Peter for assistance.

TO BE SOLD,
At No. 128, North Second-Street, and by several of the Apothecaries in this City.

TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflammations from the human body, as secured to Dr. ELISHA PERKINS, by patent, with instruments and directions necessary for the practice. This mode of treatment is particularly useful in relieving pains in the head, face, teeth, breast, side, stomach, back, rheumatism, recent gouts, &c. &c. Notwithstanding the utility of this practice, it is not promoted but there are cases in which this and every other remedy may sometimes fail.
June 18.