

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. 11
LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.
66th Day's Drawing, February 18.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
231	10	14894	26246	39637			
1242		595	288	996			
496	10	629	980	40037			
849	15095	27002	10	111			
2295	131	011		254			
366	286	245	10	336	10		
914	325	291		389	10		
3047	10	410	28161	416			
353	10	418	29541	492	10		
713	10	720	30055	577			
4085	10	849	273	41183			
5001	16850	10	563	292	10		
056	17209		963	469			
761	401	31096		43054			
6827	954	833		232			
7100	18185	32424	10	439			
242	254	33059		732			
8392	515	149		44027	10		
728	803	226		261	10		
9476	10	19260	448	592			
10261	280	396		618	10		
263	478	706		987	10		
897	20741	848		45101			
11976	803	10	34000	10	994		
12665	21244	35141	10	46107			
910	602	406		475			
33105	10	634	538	10	614	10	
197	10	22145	10	670	663		
301	242	10	886	10	973	10	
461	23113	36074		47154			
705	10	399	307	48076			
774	557	457		49363	23		
839	10	24106	10	611	379		
865	206	657		855	10		
908	10	25027	37156	897			
34110	480	279	10	911	10		
295	798	909					
475	920	39198					

67th Day's Drawing, February 20.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
96	11409	21899		34934			
276	10	615	22100	10	35008		
1190	759	139		169	10		
567	10	12503	10	673	964		
2669	990	23159		36238	10		
321	13887	440	10	724			
3710	14132	10	25254	773			
718	10	15024	874	38059	10		
4030	951	27029		39339			
532	10	17144	10	185	680	10	
644	220	10	847	853			
5266	10	846	547	10	40268	10	
673	25	18062	28751	913	20		
679	282	29089	10	942			
995	10	400	10	955	10	41828	
6112	10	739	987	42575	25		
844	951	30469		43527	10		
7438	10	19155	653	10	44238		
8397	10	718	753	45205	20		
716	20229	31752		770			
9602	21265	792		976			
605	10	462	10	32530	10	46811	
749	544	10	569	999	10		
789	587	10	34343	10	47077		
10446	714	516		48093			

The Stockholders
Of the Pennsylvania Population Company are requested to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, on Saturday, the 4th of March next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proceedings of the company and of making further assignments on the shares, agreeably to the 20th article of the Constitution.
By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Secy.
Feb. 27

New Theatre.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1st, Will be presented, an Historical Play, (performed but once) written by Shakespeare, called
THE FIRST PART OF Henry IV.
Or, the humours of Sir John Falstaff.
King Henry, Mr. L'Estrange
Prince of Wales, Mr. Moreton
P. John of Lancaster, Master Warrell
Worcester, Mr. Fox
Northumberland, Darley
Hotspur, Cooper
Douglas, Darley, jun.
Sir Richard Vernon, Warrell, jun.
Westmoreland, Warrell
Sir Walter Blunt, Prigmore
Sir John Falstaff, Warren
Peto, Harwood
Bardolph, Mitchell
Francis, Morgan
Bliffett
Carriers, Messrs. Francis and Morris
Lady Percy, Mrs. Morris
Hostess Quickly, Mrs. L'Estrange
To which will be added,
(For the last time this Season—and with the original Overture and French Music, composed by Monfr. ROCHFORT, never performed in America)
A Grand, Serious, PANTOMIME BALLET, called
The Death of Capt. COOK;
[As performed in Covent-Garden Theatre, London, under the direction of Mr. BYRNE, upwards of FIVE HUNDRED NIGHTS, with universal applause.]
With New Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Decorations.
Describing an Exact Representation of the Manners and Customs of the Natives of Owhyhee, in the Pacific Ocean.
The Principal Characters by
Messrs. Byrne, Francis, Warren, Darley, Moreton, Fox, Warrell
and Mrs. Byrne.
Indians.—Messrs. J. Darley, J. Warrell, Mitchell, Sig. Doctor, Macdonald, Morgan, M. St. Marc, M. Laveney, &c.
Indian Women.—Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Mechtler, Mrs. Doct- or, Miss Milbourne, Miss L'Estrange, Miss Bates, Miss Oldfield, Miss Anderson, Mlle Sophie, &c.
With DANCES, PROCESSIONS, &c.
The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. MILLOURNE.
On Friday, The Grecian Daughter, with a Farce, (never performed) called THE ENCHANTED FLUTE.
Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents, Pit Seven Eighth of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.
VIVAT REPUBLICA!

Just Arrived,
In Brig NANCY, ROBERT TAFE, Master,
A Cargo of SUGAR & COFFEE,
FOR SALE BY,
F. COPPINGER,
No. 221, South Front-Street.
WHO HAS ALSO ON HAND,
Malabar PEPPER in Casks,
23,000 lbs. SURAT COTTON,
4,000 lbs. Hls. of FRANCE INDOO.
February 27.

CONGRESS, OF THE UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 24.
The bill for enforcing the laws of the United States in the state of Tennessee was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of Claims, made a report on the petitions of John Kelly, Joseph Biggs, Elisha Haley, and William Smith, which were against the petitioners, were twice read and concurred in by the house.

Mr. Foster also made a report on the petition of Edward St. Low Livermore, which was in favor of the petitioner. It was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. R. Sprigg, jun. moved that the resolution which he laid on the table some days ago, relative to the act for regulating grants of lands for military services, &c. be referred to the committee to whom was referred a former resolution relative to the sale of lands north-west of the river Ohio. It was referred.

Mr. Page presented the petition of John Nelson, major commandant in Virginia line during the war, for compensation. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Malbone presented a petition from the inspectors and gaugers, and another from the weighers and measurers of the port of Providence, Rhode Island, for compensation in addition to their salaries. Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Sitgreaves presented a petition from Oliver Pollock, praying that the sum of 4740 dollars, which the committee of Claims had reported to be due to him, might be paid to him during the present session, expressing at the same time a hope that he should be allowed the liberty of substantiating his other claims on a future day. Referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred a report upon a former petition of Mr. Pollock.

Mr. Henderlon offered a resolution to the following purpose, viz: "That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the house, a list of the number of subscribing creditors to the United States, upon the books of the loan-officers, in each respective state in the union, where loan offices have been established."

Mr. Henderlon observed, that the reasons why he offered this resolution, were, that applications had of late been made, by several of the commissioners of loans of the United States, for an increase of salary, and he thought it was proper before a decision took place upon those applications, that the house should be possessed of the best information relative to the duties of the officers that could be obtained. He was of opinion, that when the salaries of the commissioners of loans were first established, Congress could have had no other rule by which to apportion them, than the size and population of the states, or the sums expected to be loaned therein. He thought it could easily be made appear, that neither of these principles would produce an equitable proportionment of the salaries; the commissioners in the larger states, would have much the highest salaries, when it is very probable, they might have the least share of business to transact, and on the other hand, the commissioners of the smaller states would have the least salary, with perhaps the greatest proportion of duty. Ordered to lie on the table.

The house in committee took up the subject of the military establishment, which after long debates terminated in abolishing the troops of dragoons.
Saturday, February 25.

On motion of Mr. Dwight Foster, the future time of meeting was fixed at eleven o'clock.
The bill for laying additional duties upon certain articles of import, was read the third time, and upon the question being put for its passing, it was carried by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS.
Messrs. Ames, Bailey, Baldwin, Blount, Bradbury, Buck, Burgels, Cabell, Christie, Claiborne, Clopton, Coit, Cooper, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dent, Findley, A. Foster, D. Foster, Franklin, Freeman, Gillespie, Gilman, Glenn, Greenup, Griswold, Hampton, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Havens, Henderlon, Hindman, A. Jackson, Kitchell, Kittera, Leonard, Livingston, S. Lyman, Milledge, Moore, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Potter, Reed, Richards, Rutherford, Sherborne, Skinner, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, Israel Smith, Isaac Smith, W. Smith, T. Sprigg, Strudwick, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Van Cortlandt, Wadsworth, Williams.—67.

YEAS.
Messrs. Baird, Bryan, Coles, Ege, Gregg, Hathorn, Heath, Holland, G. Jackson, W. Lyman, Maclay, Malbone, Muhlenberg, Parker, Patten, Sitgreaves, S. Smith, R. Sprigg, Swanwick, Venable, Winn.—21.

The order of the day on the bill for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned, was entered upon, and after some debate, the yeas and nays were taken upon its passing, as follow:

YEAS.
Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Bradbury, Buck, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dent, Ege, A. Foster, D. Foster, D. Foster, Freeman, Gilbert, Gillespie, Glenn, Goodrich, Griswold, Harper, Hartley, Hathorn, Henderlon, Hindman, Kittera, Leonard, S. Lyman, Macon, Malbone, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Orr, Parker, Potter, Reed, Sitgreaves, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, Isaac Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, T. Sprigg, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Van Alen, Wadsworth, Williams.—51.

YEAS.
Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Blount, Bryan, Burgels, Cabell, Claiborne, Coles, Franklin, Greenup, Glenn, Havens, Heath, Holland, A. Jackson, G. Jackson, Livingston, Locke, W. Lyman, Maclay, New, Nicholas, Page, Patten, Richards, Rutherford, Sherborne, Skinner, Israel Smith, R. Sprigg, Strudwick, Van Cortlandt, Winn.—34.
Mr. Williams laid a resolution upon the table calling upon the secretary of the treasury, for information respecting the expenditure of certain sums

of money mentioned in his late report to have been drawn from the treasury, for defraying the expenses attending the intercourse with foreign nations.—Ordered to lie.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the house resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the bill making an appropriation for the prosecution of the claims of certain citizens of the United States, for the property captured by the belligerent powers, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair; when, after a pretty long debate, and after an amendment by Mr. Gallatin, authorizing the expense, had been agreed to, the Committee rose, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Mr. A. Foster, from the Committee of Enrolment, reported the bill granting certain lands to I. C. Symmes to be duly enrolled; it received the signature of the Speaker, accordingly.

Mr. Nicholas reported a bill authorizing the receipt of evidences of the Public Debt for lands of the United States. It was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole. The house went into a committee upon it, made a report, and it was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Mr. Swanwick reported a bill for the relief of John Brown, and another providing for the creation of certain buoys in and near the harbour of Boston, which were committed to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Brent reported a bill for incorporating the Commissioners of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, which was disposed of in the same way.

On motion of Mr. Gallatin, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to accommodate the President of the United States, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair; when

Mr. Henderlon said, he wished for information on this subject, as he had not sufficient to convince him of the propriety of granting 14,000 dollars, in addition to the furniture now in possession of the President; he therefore moved to strike out the 14,000, for the purpose of inserting 5200. The bill informing them that this sum, in addition to what might arise from the sale of such of the present furniture as may be decayed, out of repair, or unfit for use, was to be laid out in furnishing the household of the President. It was very lately that they had received a proposition from the Senate to advance the salary of the President 5000 dollars; the bill was rejected by that house. It appeared to him that this bill went to effect the same thing in a different way. If the object was merely to furnish the household of the President, he thought a much less sum would be adequate to that purpose. He thought 5000, with the proceeds of the sale of such of the present furniture, as was unfit for service, might be sufficient. He had no doubt that the sum would make the furniture of the President for four years to come, equal to what it had been for four years past.

Mr. Nicholas wished the gentleman would leave the sum blank, instead of inserting 5,000.
Mr. Henderlon consented.

The question was taken and negated 42 to 39.
The committee then rose, and the house having taken up the subject,

Mr. Nicholas said, as a majority of the house was against striking out this sum, he wished to have some information why this sum was fixed upon, and for what purpose it was to be applied. No one wished more than he did to place the President in a situation conformable to his station; but, according to his information, this sum was more than was given to the present President on his entering upon the office, though there remained the whole of the furniture, most of which was worth as much at this time as when first purchased.

Mr. Sitgreaves said, he would give to the gentleman all the information which he had on the subject. In the year 1778 or 1779, by a resolution of the old Congress, an household was established for the President of Congress. This remained until the present government went into operation in the year 1789. It was then resolved, that Mr. Osgood should be requested to fit up the house in a proper manner for the reception of the President of the United States. In that year the law passed for compensating the President of the United States, which enacted that a salary of 25,000 dollars should be allowed him, together with the use of the furniture then in his possession, belonging to the United States. This furniture cost the United States 13,677 dollars, 83 cents. During the period from 1779, when the household was first established, until 1789, when the President of the United States entered upon his office, the furniture which had been purchased for the President of Congress, was so much decayed, that it required nearly 14,000 dollars to replenish it. It was the opinion of the joint committee, therefore, that in a lapse of eight years, viz. from 1789 to the present time, the furniture then purchased must have experienced equal dilapidation and decay, and that a sum at least as large as was then allowed (particularly when it was considered that the price of goods was very much advanced since that time) should now be allowed for putting the present household upon the same footing of respectability and convenience with that at New-York, in 1789. Mr. S. did not know that he could give any further information on the subject. It was a matter of notoriety that a great part of the goods then purchased were worn out and destroyed; such as the household linen, crockery-ware, &c. and that the President had renewed them at his own expense; inasmuch that if he were to take out of the house the furniture which he had supplied, there would little remain in it besides tables, chairs, bedsteads, and a few such articles: since all the carpets and ornamental furniture of the house had been purchased by himself.

While he was up, he would wish to obviate the only objection which had been adduced to this bill. The gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Henderlon) had supposed that this allowance was meant to carry into effect what had been rejected in another way, alluding to the proposed advance of salary. That gentleman might see a very obvious distinction between the two things. If 5,000 dollars had been added to the salary of the President, he could have disposed of it as he pleased; but the money now proposed to be granted, was to be employed in the purchase of furniture, &c. which would remain the property of the United States, and would devolve upon the next President. Mr. S. said, he

would add, that in the joint committee there was not a dissenting voice to the proposition, and he hoped there would not be one in the house.

The question was put for enrolling the bill for a third reading, and carried, there being 50 votes in favour of it. This day and Monday were mentioned for the third reading, the question was carried for the more distant day, 40 to 35.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that they had resolved that the bill allowing a drawback on Domestic Spirits exported by the Mississippi in vessels of less than 30 tons burthen, should be postponed till next session; that they had passed the bill for the benefit of the widow de Neuville: the bill for allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines in certain cases; the bill for continuing in force the laws against certain crimes committed against the United States; and the Post-Office bill with amendments.

The amendments to the Post-Office bill were read and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

Monday, February 27.
The bill authorizing evidences of the public debt to be received in payment for lands; and the bill for suspending the act for laying a duty upon snuff and refined sugar, were read the third time.

The bill making an appropriation for prosecuting the claims of certain citizens of the United States for property captured by the belligerent powers, was read the third time, and after a motion made by Mr. Kitchell to recommit it in order to have introduced into it a provision against paying the expense of the trials in cases where the property was legally condemned from the vessels having had contraband goods on board, which was negated, passed 54 to 27, the yeas and nays are as follow:
YEAS.

Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Bradbury, Burgels, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dent, Ege, D. Foster, Freeman, Gallatin, Gilbert, Glenn, Goodrich, Griswold, Harper, Hartley, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Henderlon, Hindman, Kittera, Leonard, S. Lyman, Malbone, Moore, Muhlenberg, Maclay, Nicholas, Orr, Parker, Patten, Potter, Reed, Richards, Sewall, Sherburn, Sitgreaves, Skinner, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, Isaac Smith, W. Smith, R. Sprigg, T. Sprigg, Swanwick, Swift, Thatcher, Van Alen, Wadsworth, Williams.—54.

YEAS.
Messrs. Blount, Cabell, Claiborne, Clopton, Coles, Dearborn, Findley, Franklin, Gillespie, Greenup, Gregg, Hampton, Harrison, Holland, A. Jackson, G. Jackson, Kitchell, Locke, W. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Milledge, New, Rutherford, Stradwick, Venable, Winn.—27.

Mr. A. Foster came in from the committee of enrolment, just as the clerk was about to state the votes, and wished to have been on the affirmative; but as he was not in the house to answer his name when called, it was not allowed.

The bill to accommodate the President was read the third time; when Mr. Heath moved to have the bill re-committed, for the purpose of striking out 14,000 dollars to insert 8000. The motion for recommitment was carried 45 to 40. The house accordingly went into a committee of the whole upon the subject, when Mr. Heath made his motion. It was at length negated 55 to 36. The committee then rose, and the bill passed by yeas and nays, as follow:
YEAS.

Messrs. Ames, Bailey, Baldwin, Bradbury, Buck, Burgels, Claiborne, Coit, Cooper, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dent, Ege, A. Foster, D. Foster, Freeman, Gallatin, Gilbert, Gilman, Glenn, Goodrich, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Hindman, Kittera, Leonard, Livingston, S. Lyman, W. Lyman, Madison, Malbone, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Nicholas, Page, Patten, Parker, Potter, Reed, Richards, Sewall, Sherburn, Sitgreaves, Skinner, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, I. Smith, Isaac Smith, W. Smith, R. Sprigg, T. Sprigg, Swanwick, Swift, Thatcher, Van Alen, Van Cortlandt, Wadsworth, Williams.—63.

YEAS.
Messrs. Blount, Bryan, Cabell, Christie, Clopton, Coles, Franklin, Gillespie, Greenup, Gregg, Hampton, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Henderlon, Holland, A. Jackson, G. Jackson, Kitchell, Locke, Macon, Milledge, New, Orr, Rutherford, Strudwick, Winn.—27.

Mr. A. Foster, from the committee of enrolments, reported several bills as duly enrolled, which received the signature of the speaker, and were afterwards reported to have been laid before the President.

Mr. W. Smith, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Judge Turner, and also that of some inhabitants of the Northwestern territory, with the report made thereon last session, made a report. The committee recommended that the business should come to a hearing before the court of that territory, where the judge would have an opportunity of defending himself against the charges brought against him.

The secretary of state made a report on the memorial of sundry citizens of the United States, relative to losses sustained by captures, impositions, &c. committed upon their property by vessels of the French Republic, referred to him on the 8th of May last. The report took an extensive view of the grievances our merchants had sustained, from the year 1793 to the present time, and stated what measures had been taken towards obtaining redress.
Mr. W. Smith moved to have the report printed.

Mr. Nicholas wished to know what was to be done with it. He thought it very extraordinary that this memorial should have been referred to the secretary of state so long ago as the 8th of May, and that a report should not have been made till within four days of their adjournment. He thought it unnecessary to swell their printers bill which he supposed would be sufficiently large by having it printed, since it would not be acted upon this session.

Mr. W. Smith said his reason for wishing it to be printed was, because he wished to read it.
Mr. Nicholas said that was not a sufficient reason for incurring the expense; since, though the gen-