

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. 11.
LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

146th Day's Drawing—Nov. 18.

No. Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.
225	17034	25448	27234
699	798	26143	38204
816	11055	239	380
853	508	577	404
1102	774	549	39751
217	841	715	40248
225	974	27177	959
541	12733	657	47452
811	851	28056	42246
2106	13070	296	501
641	533	819	43151
741	587	777	503
753	940	918	718
770	15486	5833	955
3136	655	830	44209
357	805	31050	220
649	16845	220	549
805	17041	754	557
853	169	32783	950
4122	204	268	45195
225	745	565	219
576	818	811	494
856	18097	821	501
8221	741	33160	880
309	19137	383	46722
433	727	451	749
6032	836	631	47759
7130	878	34284	48018
579	20337	661	146
636	381	294	195
672	587	25657	401
731	772	819	475
8164	885	25163	882
301	21161	755	49101
969	481	878	851
9926	12436	917	978
10511	23981	910	
664	25447	973	

147th Day's Drawing—Nov. 27.

138	14462	29261	38019
614	763	593	262
730	15688	943	268
991	16079	30010	582
1212	17828	912	911
230	18010	31070	38055
697	800	269	40001
908	20256	33077	512
2131	305	398	821
323	437	469	42853
1099	450	613	43091
4349	21753	905	546
6395	23123	34071	44018
689	508	142	094
7247	24207	397	45423
9046	580	476	45451
11048	611	487	506
150	707	935	47474
768	26197	35153	506
12887	814	495	573
18193	27082	36739	604
643	621	37104	734
777	836	471	49323
992	866	760	443

BALL.
Mr. Francis respectfully informs his scholars, and the public in general, that his third drawing Ball will be this evening the 25th, at the new Assembly Room, South Fourth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets—Ladies tickets to be had by applying to the scholars of Mr. Francis, or at his home No. 70 North Eighth Street—Gentlemen's tickets one dollar each, to be had of Mr. Francis, at the Academy, or at his house.
Mr. Francis likewise informs the Subscribers to the Select Balls, that the next will be on Tuesday the 30th—Those subscribers who have not yet received their tickets, are requested to apply for them as above.
Mr. Francis continues to take Scholars as usual.

DON JOSEPH IGNATIUS DE VIAR,
His Catholic Majesty's Consul-General and Commissioner to the United States.
WHEREAS, by the 17th article of the existing Treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, it is stipulated, "That such ships, being laden, are to be provided not only with passports, but also with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place where the ship sailed, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same, which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; and if any one shall think fit or desirable to express in the said certificates the persons to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do so; with- out which returns, they may be sent to one of the ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged by the competent tribunal, according to what is therein set forth, that all the circumstances of this or- dination having been well examined, they shall be adjudged to be legal prizes, unless they shall give legal satisfaction of their property, by testimony or equivalent."—Now therefore, in order to prevent the improper capture, seizure or detention of any American vessels trading agreeably to said treaty, by His Catholic Majesty's cruisers or other armed vessels, I do hereby give notice, that such documents as are required by the said article, shall be granted to those who may apply at the office of the Consulate General or at any other of the Consulates throughout the United States.

For Sale,
A complete file of the Philadelphia Gazette for the year 1797.
Also, several other files of Gazettes, published in this city, for the last 9 months of the year 1797. Enquire at no. 94, north Front-street
January 24. 3t

All Persons
Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, and those who are indebted to said estate are so- licited to make immediate payment to
SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.
Nov. 29 1797.

Princeton—New-Jersey.
To be Sold,
THAT neat and convenient House in which the late Mrs. Ann Witherpoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker, lived; together with all the appur- tenances. The house is two stories high, of frame work, and painted. There are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the second floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret spacious—The back yard is paved with stones. In it is a well of excellent water, an oven, a smoke house, and house for sheep—and behind it a carriage house; hay loft, granary, and convenient stables, with four stalls for horses, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the street, and 274 feet deep, somewhat more than one half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent soil.
For terms, which will be made very reasonable, apply to the reverend
Samuel S. Smith.
January 19 2204W

Hylon and Young Hylon, Tea.
A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, cor- ner of Second and Pine streets.
December 28.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on Foreign Intercourse.
FRIDAY—JANUARY 19.

[Continued from yesterday's Gazette.]
Mr. GALLATIN said, the committee had been told, in the course of the debate, by some gentlemen that this attempt to reduce the number of our ministers was unconstitutional; by others, that it was inexpedient, and even some gentlemen who agreed to the general expediency of the measure, believed it would be attended with inconvenience from our present foreign relations.

In relation to the constitutionality of the thing, he did not believe, whatever doctrine was supported with respect to treaties, that upon this occasion the committee should be told that they were interfering with the constitutional power vested in the President. It was true, that he had the general power of appointing ambassadors; but it was not less true, that the legislature had the sole and exclusive power to provide for all the expenses of the union. Hence arose the idea of ours being a government of departments, fo- rmed as to be a check upon each other. But the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. N. Smith) said there was no such thing as a check of departments; that each was distinct; and, though each had checks within itself, none of them checked the other. And to illustrate his position, he introduced the simile of a clock, at the same time that he told them that the Executive department was the Main Spring which put the clock in motion, whilst Mr. G. supposed he meant that the other branches were merely the hands which moved as they were directed. But if there was any act which could not be done but by all the branches, each had its share in deciding upon the propriety of it. When a treaty was made, it had been argued that that house had nothing to do but carry it into effect; but here it was said, that the other were bound to provide for every Am- bassador appointed; and if, by withholding salaries, they obliged the President to send Ministers Resident, where he wished to send Ministers Plenipotentiary, they would act inconsistently with the Constitution. Tho' gentlemen might make speeches on this subject, they must know that where the leg- islature had a right to act, it had a right to deliberate and to use its discretion. That is was better for the interest of the Nation that the Departments should act in union, he allowed, and also that it was right to give the support to the Executive which the dig- nity and happiness of the nation required.

With respect to the expediency of the amendment, he would ask whether any thing had been said to show that the extension of our Foreign political connections would con- duce to the greater happiness of the U. S. Our present critical situation was not owing as had been stated by the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) to our Commercial Intercourse, but from the operation of treaties and our political connection. No truth was more strongly impressed upon his mind, than that the extension of our political in- tercourse with Foreign nations was highly dangerous to us. And when the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) charged those who advocated this amendment with address- ing the galleries, and people out of doors, rather than the members of the committee, Mr. G. supposed he believed the public op- inion was with them, and that it was this conviction which produced the declaration. He said he thought the gentleman right, and that the people would read their speeches, attend to the subject, and decide with them against increasing our diplomatic intercourse. Could it be said that any good had arisen from this source? It was true treaties had been made; but no treaty had been made since the adoption of the present Govern- ment, by Ministers resident at any court at the time. If any benefits were derived to the country from the British treaty, they must be attributed to the Envoy extraordinary, and not to our Minister at that court; and when our treaty with Spain was con- cluded, it was necessary to send a minister resident at another court to do the business. Since our treaties were always made by special envoys, what advantage could it be of, to have numerous ministers plenipotentiary in Europe? In the present critical situation of that country, agitated as it was to the center, was it not to be apprehended that our ministers would participate, in some de- gree in the party spirit which there abounded, and rank themselves on one side or the other, which would have a tendency to draw this country into a vortex from which we were so happily separated by the Atlantic. We were the only nation, he said, who pos- sessed a Government on a firm foundation, in which civil and religious liberty was fully recognized; we, therefore, enjoyed, what the people of Europe were seeking after. We have nothing to wish, except to remain in our present situation. Why then, should we hazard the being involved in European broils? He had before stated Consuls were equal to every commercial regulation, and he had heard nothing to change his opinion. Seeing, therefore, that these Diplomatic agents were rather dangerous than useful, he thought it time to put a stop to their increase. It might be said, that in this opinion he dif- fered from the Executive. He felt the weight of this remark, and it was with some diffidence that he expressed it; but it was his opinion, and therefore he could not with- hold it. Whether the President had any information which led him to a different op- inion, he could not tell; he could only act from what he knew, and he should not be deterred from forming an opinion because another department of the government might possess information which he had not. He should follow his own opinion, unbiassed by any authority.

But it was said, though it might be pro- per to diminish our foreign intercourse, it was improper to do it at present. He a-

greed it would be wrong to do it violently. He believed that was not the intention of the mover of this amendment; but he could see no objection to saying at this time when the extension should cease. With respect to the gentlemen now abroad, they knew when they accepted their offices, they were liable to two events, viz. to the recall of the President, and to a refusal of the legislature to renew the law relative to foreign inter- course when it expired. It would, there- fore, be no act of injustice to them to agree to the amendment.

Gentlemen considered the saving of a few thousand dollars a year, a paltry economy, and that it was necessary to appoint men of talents fully competent to offices of this kind. He agreed that competent persons ought to be appointed; but ministers resi- dent at a salary of 4,500 dollars a year were possessed of the same powers with ministers plenipotentiary—the only difference betwixt them was in their file of living. To lower the salaries, therefore, would not dimini- sh the competition for these offices. He did not know that the one salary would command higher talents than the other; nor did he suppose that when our ministers resident at Portugal and Holland were clothed with the commissions of ministers pleni- potentiary at Madrid and Berlin, and of course their salaries doubled, that their tal- ents received the same proportion of in- crease.

Mr. G. insisted that his former statement with respect to the appropriations for this object were right, notwithstanding what had been asserted by the gentleman from S. Carolina to the contrary.
But the advocates of this motion, had been charged with improperly drawing in- to view the subject of executive patronage, and when speaking upon this subject, he himself had been charged with making an "illiberal and unfounded charge." That what he said might be incorrect, was prob- ably from the information given by the gentleman from S. Carolina, but that what he said was illiberal and unfounded, he de- nied. Mr. G. said it was true, that the sum of money proposed to be saved by this amendment was not large. Gentlemen might if they pleased, call it a paltry saving; but having first established the fact, that these officers were not only unnecessary, but dan- gerous, though the saving was not large, it ought to be made. But it was said that our government was so pure, so untainted, that the patronage which was wished to be guarded against can have no effect in this country; and the gentleman from Connecti- cut had said the charge could have no ground, except in the opinion of Mr. G's heart for a standard. He denied the observations on this subject had nothing to do with either of their hearts. He should not expect much credit to be given to any declarations which he might make on that floor as to the purity of his mo- tives. Indeed, he took it to be his duty to state his reasons for or against any ques- tion which came before that house, and af- ter delivering them in the best manner he was able, to leave them to have the effect they deserved. He thought the gentleman's remark, therefore, unworthy of notice, but he again called upon the committee to consult the history of all other nations whose governments were, in any degree, similar to ours, and it would be seen, that an undue extension of executive patronage had been the destruction of them all. But was there no reason to guard against this patronage upon the gentleman's own ground? There certainly was; for, according to their doc- trine, the power of the executive was un- bounded in its nature, and without check, as they say the President has a right to ap- point as many ministers as he pleases, and that the legislature is bound to provide their salaries. When such a doctrine was avow- ed, was it not right, he asked, to state all the consequences to which it led? He tho't it was.

Again, he would ask, whether the ex- perience of this government had not shewn that this patronage, so far as it related to the legislature, was more dangerous than any other. In the last four years, five min- isters had been sent to Europe, four of whom had been taken from the legisla- ture of the United States—one, he believed, after the period for which he was elected expired. Combine with this fact, that it is the duty of the executive to chuse men for office only from those whose opinions are consonant to its own, and look at the situation of members of Congress. They see written, in legible characters, "There is no hope of being appointed to office, except your opinions be in conformity to those of the executive of the United States."

If, said Mr. G. in the youth of our country and government, we do not feel the effect of this kind of influence, as it had been experienced in other countries, it is owing solely to that cause, and he would venture to say there was no other legisla- ture in existence upon which such a fact would not make some impression; and if it did not make any here at present, were they to suppose that this country was so much more favored by providence than others, that the same effects might not, in process of time, be produced here, as had been pro- duced by similar causes, in other nations? And ought they not to guard against it in time? He thought prudence directed them to do so.

With respect to the illiberal and unfounded charge which had been said he had made.— When the gentleman from S. Carolina had flat- tered, that since the appointment of an ambas- sador to Berlin, nothing had taken place which could induce us to change our views. He, in answer, stated, that there were other reasons, and then, not as if he were making any new discovery, asked if such a fact were not recol- lected; but, at the same time, acquitted the gentleman alluded to of acting under undue im- pressions. Indeed he knew that gentleman's opinion was well on matters of this kind, that he was certain he would have voted the money, whoever might have been appointed. But he drew the conclusion that he knew the fact that he was to be appointed to the office at the time

If that was an illiberal conclusion, he was guilty; but when a man supported an appropriation to-day, and three days after was appointed to the office contemplated by it, it was difficult to suppose he knew nothing of it at the time. The gentleman from S. Carolina had said it appeared from the journals that he did not know of it; but he supposed, notwithstanding, that more than three days were necessary for the arrangement of such a business. But it was sup- posed he meant to make an illiberal attack upon that gentleman; the truth was, he did not mean the attack upon the person appointed, but against the person making the appointment.— He conceived the appointment improper; but he expressed himself as delicately as he was able. Now he was put upon this head, he must go farther. He found in the constitution the following clause: "No senator, or representative, shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the author- ity of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such time." And here he would ask gentlemen who thought executive pa- tronage ought not to be feared, why the framers of our constitution inserted a clause of this kind, if they had not feared this patronage? It was to this clause of the constitution, and to nothing else, that he had reference, in the al- lusion which he had made; and though the ap- pointment might not be expressly against the letter of the constitution, it was certainly against its spirit.

He would make only an additional remark in relation to expediency. It had been said that to pass this amendment in our present situation with foreign countries, would tend to shew an existing division betwixt the Executive of the United States and the people. This argument might be brought at all times, as the occasions were not infrequent in which the several branches of government differed in opinion; nor was this to be lamented, it was natural, and what could not be avoided. But it was said that those gov- ernments with whom we were connected, might take umbrage at a measure of this kind; and that when foreign countries sent ministers of a certain grade to us, we were bound by the forms of etiquette to return to them ministers of the same rank. To do this, would be to do some- thing more than what the president of the United States might require them to do, it was oblig- ing the legislature to follow, not only the will of the president, but the whims and caprices of every foreign nation who chose, from what rea- son nobody could tell, to send ministerial char- acters to this country. To support an expense of this kind, he believed, would be making a little too free with the treasury of the United States.

Gentlemen who supported this amendment had been charged with using declamation; yet, said he, those who thus charge us, tell the com- mittee, that we are persons who assist this country tamely to submit to the will of a foreign na- tion! He would ask whether, or not, this was declamation? He asked what connection sub- mitting to the will of a foreign nation, had with this amendment? and what kind of difference it could make in the termination of our present negotiation, or on our conduct hereafter, when this amendment passed or not? He could see none; and when gentlemen were told they made speeches to catch the ears of the populace, or vulgar he thought they might with propi- ety reply, that nothing which had fallen from them was more calculated for this purpose, than what fell from the gentleman from S. Carolina, (Mr. Harper).

Mr. N. SMITH denied that he had compar- ed the executive to the main spring of a clock, and related that he had said respecting the dif- ferent branches of government being independ- ent of each other.
The committee rose and had leave to sit a- gain.
MONDAY—JANUARY 22.

The House having again resolved itself into a Com- mittee of the Whole, on the Bill providing the means of Foreign Intercourse, and Mr. Nicho- las's amendment being under consideration.
Mr. GRISWOLD said, if instead of reduc- ing the number of our foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary, it had been the intention of the present amendment, to make an enquiry into the reasonableness of the salaries at present allowed to our Foreign Agents, he should most cheerfully have gone into the investigation, as he believed it was a subject upon which the house had a full right to leg- islate; but when he heard Gentlemen de- clare that this was not their object, but that it was their intention to check a power which the constitution had placed in the Executive, the motion would meet his de- cided negative.

The ground which gentlemen had taken went to declare, that though the Constitu- tion had said that the President, with the advice of the Senate, should appoint Am- bassadors and other public Ministers, the Gentleman from Virginia and others, say that he should not do this; that they will tie their hands so as to put it out of his power to execute this provision of the Constitution. So that in this question the people of the United States and the Constitution were on one side, and the Gentleman from Virginia and his friends on the other. For himself, he had no difficulty in deciding, where such were the parties.

If past experience had not taught the house that attempts were frequently made to invade the Constitutional powers of the Executive, such a motion as the present would produce surprize; but, as former at- tempts of that kind had not only been made but repelled as they ought, he trusted the same issue would take place on the present occasion.
Gentlemen had stated our Constitution as filled with balances and checks, and that different departments were intended to check each other. He allowed that each had checks within itself; but if the depart- ments were to check each other, the govern- ment could not proceed; and however this doctrine might be defended with metaphysical subtlety, its tendency was to stop the wheels of government. He hoped this doc- trine of checks which had been introduced into the house by the gentleman from Penn- sylvania (Mr. Gallatin) would not extend itself in this country, as it contained more mischief than Pandora's box. But suppose for the sake of discussion, this doctrine were admitted, and that the house had a right to check the Executive in the exercise of its Constitutional powers, would it be proper to exercise it on the present occasion? Was it, even in the most peaceable times, pro- per to curtail our Diplomatic Corps, since our Commerce spreads to all parts of the world, and disputes must necessarily arise,

which could be removed only by the inter- ference of our Ministers. Gentlemen alled- ged that this could be done by Consuls; it struck him not. Who were these Consuls? Men of respectability adoubtably; but mere mercenary men, pursuing private objects for the purposes of gain, who possessed neither leisure nor ability to manage a business of this kind. Diplomatic Agents, he said, were uniformly employed in all countries; except, indeed, in Turkey, or in the tyran- nical States of Barbary; States which he trusted Gentlemen would not produce for the United States to imitate. If even it should be proper, in such a state of things, would it be proper at this time? Was the present a state of tranquility and peace? Were our affairs going on well; was not Europe convulsed to the centre? Did not every day produce a revolution or a massacre? And were we unconnected with Europe? Did not our commerce carry us there, and was not our capital there? Yet our Diplomatic Agents are to be discontinued, and our com- merce left to shift for itself, and in case of disputes no explanations could be had. The business was to be dropped at once; and what was worse, it was to be done be- cause the Legislature placed no confidence in the Executive of the government—because one department of government was opposed to the other, which had the appearance of a nation fighting against itself. Were gentle- men desirous that such a picture of our situ- ation should cross the Atlantic! He tho't no gentleman could say this would be acting prudently.

But, notwithstanding these considera- tions, gentlemen still say this motion ought to be agreed to, because the Executive is already possessed of immense patronage, which is spreading its influence through every department, and is become so alarming as to make it necessary to sacrifice every con- sideration in order to have it lessened. When he heard a language of this kind, he could scarcely refrain from smiling. What, he asked, was this alarming influence? It could not be doubted that in some governments, where the appointments were numerous, and where the executive was a permanent estab- lishment, immense influence might be ac- quired. But what was the situation of our executive? It was true it had the power of appointing to office; but the offices were not very desirable, and the execution of some of them was attended with obloquy and reproach; besides, the duration of our executive was limited to a four years lease. And yet gentlemen charge this executive with being possessed of an influence which they foretel will prove the destruction of gov- ernment. Such opinions he could only con- sider as mere chimeras of the brain, support- ed upon no rational ground.

But gentlemen went farther, and said that this power had already been actually abused, as the executive, in his appointments to office, had respect to the opinions of those whom he chose. He confessed that he had thought, from some appointments which had been made, that the President had not adopted the determination which some gentlemen were of opinion he had, tho' he acknowledged it was a determination which every real friend of the government must wish to see adopted. Could it be believed, that the President would not have some respect to the opinions of the men he employed? Gentlemen could not believe this. What! employ men whose very op- inions and principles led to disorder!—to appoint men to office for the purpose of pre- serving order and peace, whose very opin- ions led to disorganization and confusion! Was this to be done? He thought not; and if the determination of attending to the opinions of men appointed, had not been adopted, it ought to be adopted. Indeed he had been led to believe, that there was a class of men in this country, who, from the sober convictions of their minds, being convinced that most of the measures of gov- ernment were wrong, had determined not to accept of any office under it, and by that means assist in its execution; but if he right- ly understood the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Baldwin) he supposed he had been deceived in this respect, as he seemed to say, that they were not only willing, but desirous of accepting offices under government. He could not have believed this, as it sup- posed a baseness of character which he had hoped did not exist in the United States.— What! were gentlemen who had been uni- formly opposed to every measure of govern- ment, now ready to step in and take part in the execution of that government? Were they willing to become the justifiers of those measures which they have heretofore uni- formly declared to be wrong? He had hi- therto respected this class of men, because he believed they acted from conviction; but if they were about to add hypocrisy to their other crimes, it was a proof of their total want of integrity. Indeed, for a man to say administration was right, when he be- lieved it was wrong, was to prove that he had no conscience. He thought, therefore, it was highly proper to chuse men only into office who would act from principle.

He concluded, therefore, upon every ground, that the motion was wrong. Mr. G. said he could not sit down, without not- ticing some sentiments which fell from the gentleman from Virginia, which wore a ve- rious aspect, and seemed to aim at the very existence of our government. That gen- tleman began his speech by telling the house that all representative republics naturally ten- ded to corruption; and that republics were capable of attaining more tyranny than monarchy, and more oppression than despotism. [Mr. Nicholas explained what he had said.] Mr. G. insisted upon being correct in his statement; but he said the gentleman did not stop here. The remedy for these evils, he said, was only in feeble minorities—in short, that the few were to be set against the many. This was de- nouncing republics with a vengeance—it went to the very foundation of our government, it was a doctrine which he never expected