

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.
LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.
14th Day's Drawing—Dec. 2.

No. Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.
167	13692	26442	37162
901	755	474	232
089	844	27420	710
1313	940	588	38231
382	14717	636	39063
451	15231	28235	309
803	617	29760	743
8137	618	481	746
347	840	870	855
585	16033	30850	48016
760	182	593	287
353	192	688	25
618	28248	817	47743
613	880	31120	811
4024	885	771	45054
6071	19743	347	352
136	784	624	520
245	20214	631	82
515	267	32005	43311
546	347	842	752
548	597	192	782
793	842	957	44533
7907	907	33113	642
506	21154	796	908
512	379	923	45081
555	727	34364	46198
8955	872	625	883
9647	995	724	897
787	22005	986	47048
898	418	35066	090
10505	620	447	751
937	999	532	822
953	23074	792	943
11036	367	811	48662
773	518	930	49873
12145	628	36467	20
719	24109	932	940
753	25337	996	

Surveyor General's Office.
 December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz:

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right—Certified by Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others intitled or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.
 January 26

JOHN 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 whence the ship sailed, and that 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 export any of the said certificates, he may freely do so; without which requisites, they may be sent to one of the ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged to be for the benefit of the United States."

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 in 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.

The Subscriber

INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-fifth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.

JAMES GREENLEAF,
 Philadelphia, Jan. 16.

Bread will be distributed to the Poor

Who may apply for the same from the Friends meeting-house, corner of Second and Market Street, on Tue'y at the 31st January inst. at 10 o'clock in the morning, by the guardians of the poor, agreeable to the wills of John Petty, and William Carter.

PETER MIERCKEN, President of the Board of Guardians.
 Philad. Jan. 21.

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufactory of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KOPPEL, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be of use of employ, by application to Mr. GEORGE L. LINDY, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, Jan. 16.

All Perfons

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 notified to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.
 Dec. 29 1797.

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,
 BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
 From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscribers,
 No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bordeaux Brandy
 Irish market claret in casks } Entitled to
 Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
 Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
 WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter-casks
 Rota do. do.
 Pimento in bags
 4000 bushels Liverpool fait.
 Aug. 24.

THIS EVENING, January 27.
 At 6 o'clock, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Coffee-house,

An elegant House, No. 73,

IN Walnut-street, which is 25 feet front, by 17 feet deep, with a lot adjoining 20 feet wide, by 72 feet 9 inches deep: this lot is back of the house occupied by George Willing, Esq. The house is completely finished in every respect. It is 50 feet deep, has two large parlours, the front one 24 feet, the back 22 by 18 feet; a handsome drawing room 24 feet by 24 feet; a handsome drawing room, and chamber adjoining, have mahogany doors, and these rooms, as well as the rooms above them, have a communication with each other; the height in the first and second stories is 11 feet, and those rooms have blue and red and red rooms up stairs, besides the garrets, which are divided into three rooms, a good kitchen, wash and milk house, a pump in the yard, and a 3 feet 3 inch alley, that leads into Fourth-street. The cellar is laid with lime and floored with two inch plank and plastered: the yard is well paved, and the house is clear of ground rent; it is rented for one year for 400 pounds per annum from the 4th of November last. Two brick stables in Walnut-street, with two coach houses, one of them will hold two carriages, the other one; the smallest stable has room for three, and the largest for four horses: it is 21 feet front on Walnut-street, by 50 feet 3 inches deep; they have excellent lofts over them, and are new rented for 500 pounds per annum; the cellar is arched and laid with two inch plank, and will hold about 100 pipes of wine; it is clear of ground rent; has the privilege of an 11 feet 2 inch alley, that leads into Fifth-street.

Also, a large brick floor, 33 feet front on Fourth-street, by 50 deep, which might at a small expence be turned into a handsome dwelling house, having been contrived in the building; it has a yard 28 feet six inches deep, by 24 wide; has a rain water pump and necessary, and the cellar is laid with two inch plank, and is now rented at 250 pounds per annum; the rent was paid down for 18 months. This building is subject to a ground rent of eleven dollars and three quarters per annum.

A lot situate on the east side of Fourth-street, 20 feet front by 50 feet, it joins on the east of Dr. Rush's lot, and has the privilege of a three feet alley adjoining, it is subject to a ground rent of six dollars per annum.

Purchasers, before the sale, may apply to the subscriber,
 GEORGE MEADE, of
 FOOTMAN & CO. auctioneers.

Marshall's Sales.

UNITED STATES, Pennsylvania District.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ to me directed, by the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Custom-house, on Monday, the 29th day of January inst. at 12 o'clock at noon,

1 box of Sugar
 2 bags of Coffee
 1 barrel,
 1 half barrel, and } of Limes
 1 tub
 2 jars of Honey
 26 Pine Apples
 2 kegs of Spirits
 1 keg of Sugar, and
 7 barrels and one half barrel of Sugar

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court—by

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.
 Marshal's Office,
 17th January, 1798.

Custom-House Sales.
 Philadelphia, January 13, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the laws in that behalf made, and provided, the following articles of merchandise, having been stored more than nine months and not claimed by the owners or consignees thereof; which articles may be viewed during the space of three days antecedent to the day of sale, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

FCP Two cases, containing Woolen Hats
 M P C One case, containing Books and Pamphlets
 R P Three casks, containing Girth Web
 (DU) One cask, containing Spades and Shovels
 W Four casks, containing Garden Seeds, Peas and Beans
 IS One keg of Red Lead
 WC One crate of Earthen Ware
 BTM Two do. do.
 WL One do. and two cases containing Images and ornaments for building
 (No mark) Two Hampers of Bottled Porter
 B P Eight Hampers of Empty Bottles
 WB One cask of Bottled Porter
 Tho's Stephens One bundle, containing pieces of Muffe

Mr. Scott. One box containing old Pamphlets
 Mr. Aubley. One box of Pamphlets
 WA Three pipes Madeira Wine
 W P One box of Pewter Lamps
 B One box containing Brushes
 G Bolland. One cask containing a cheese and some oatmeal
 R One crate of Earthen Ware
 R. 14. One crate of Earthen Ware.
 Jan. 13.

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chestnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chestnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plum-street, between Second and Third-streets, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171. North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 5 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.
 Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798.

For Sale.

The time of a young Malatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to serve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and understands house work. Enquire at No. 97, North 5th Street.
 Jan. 12.

C O N G R E S S .
H O U S E O F R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S

Debate on Foreign Intercourse.
 (Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

The following Speech of Mr. BAYARD, delivered on Monday the 22d inst. is taken from a more correct note than the one published in our Paper of Thursday last.

Mr. BAYARD said, that the subject of the present debate had been so much exhausted by the discussion it had undergone, that it would be difficult to touch any of the points of controversy without repeating something of the Remarks of other gentlemen. If, however, he should offend in this respect, he should expect of the same transgression of those who were guilty of the same transgression. He thought it necessary in the first place to take notice of the declaration of the gentleman from Virginia, the parent of the amendment, that he did not design that the measure he proposed, should have an immediate effect upon our establishment of foreign ministers, but intended only to introduce a principle which should have a future operation at a convenient time. If the gentleman were sincere in that declaration, it must necessarily follow, that he did not comprehend the effect of his own amendment. For it would be remembered that the bill by its own limitation was to continue in force but two years, and if the gentleman's object were so distant as he expressed, it could certainly with no propriety find place in a law so short in its duration as the present. It had been said that the third section of the bill would admit of amendment so as to make provision for the ministers already appointed; the committee would observe that the third section was merely a general appropriation of a gross sum, and that the first section, to which the amendment was proposed, was the one which prescribed the manner in which the money should be applied. If in the present section according to the amendment it should be fixed that the salaries of ministers plenipotentiary should be allowed only to our ministers at Paris and London, it would be immaterial what sum was appropriated in the third section, as there would be no power in the Executive to pay the salaries of ministers plenipotentiary to our ministers at Lisbon Madrid or Berlin even for the current year. He apprehended that the gentleman from Virginia had been led to his declaration on this head from being pressed with the objection, that if this house acted as he proposed they would in effect revoke existing commissions which had been granted by the President.

Some gentlemen affected to consider the constitutional right of this house to interfere in the present case as not questionable. A gentleman from Pennsylvania had stated a strong case in order to prove the necessity of the power belonging to this house. Suppose he said, the President were to appoint one hundred foreign ministers, would this house be bound to appropriate for their support, now the fallacy of this argument is obvious. The Executive has no power in the Executive, which the constitution does not suppose, but on the contrary, presumes that the first magistrate will execute his trust with fidelity. But let us consider the case in an opposite point of view. Let it be imagined that this country has a misunderstanding with some foreign power, and that the agency of a minister is indispensably necessary to terminate the difference with out hostility; to this end, suppose a minister appointed by the Executive, and the house refuse to appropriate for his support. In this case it is plain the power of appointing a minister is taken from the Executive by this house, though expressly given to it by the constitution. The supposition of an abuse of power if admitted as an argument and carried to its extent, goes to the destruction of all power; because there is not and cannot be a power lodged any where, which is not capable of abuse. We might as well suppose the case that the President should appoint a chimney sweeper chief justice of the supreme court; and then ask whether this house would be bound blindly to appropriate for his salary. The constitution has trusted the President as well as it has trusted this house: the people confide in his discretion as well as in that of the house; and it is no better argument to justify our usurping executive authority than the President may abuse it, than it would be in favour of his assuming legislative power, because it might be abused by this body.

The appointment and employment of foreign agents, from the very nature of our government belongs to the Executive. This house has no foreign relations, its only connections are the people on one hand the different branches of government on the other, the constitution has not given to it organs to discern the cases in which foreign agency is necessary. It has charged the Executive with the care of the nation in respect to the transactions of foreign powers. The President is responsible for the safety of the country; if he should neglect to give us notice of our danger from the designs and preparations of foreign powers, he would be answerable for the neglect. But on this house no such responsibility rests; and shall the house take from him the means of gaining information, and then hold him chargeable for the want of it.

But without deciding the point, how far it is competent for the house, on constitutional principles to interfere in the case, there can be no difficulty in saying, it would not be expedient for them to do so, at this time. Ambassadors have been filed by some great writers, honorable spies, placed near a foreign government to watch its operations, and to communicate to their own government the earliest information of any proceedings which threaten the peace or safety of their country. If at any period of time these spies were necessary, the present state of Europe rendered their employment indispensable. Surely, when every principle of ancient order is overthrown, when the rules which

nations and individuals were governed by are no longer regarded, when a system of the most wicked and flagitious policy is introduced, when principle and right no longer fet bounds to power, and independent nations are disposed of by right of the sword, it behoves this government to search with more than common vigilance and industry into the designs of the European powers. Do we know at this moment, but these states are the subject of foreign negotiations; that the sword is to cut us into pieces, and that we are to be distributed as make weights in the scales of compensation? He trusted therefore, it would be generally thought that this was not the time to talk of recalling our ministers from abroad. The government needs, the safety of the nation requires, the best and speediest communication of the schemes of European policy.

But some gentlemen are of opinion that it would be for the interest of the country to withdraw all our foreign ministers from Europe, and dissolve the diplomatic connection which at present exists; they conceive we have nothing to do with the politics of Europe, which expose us to embarrassments without promising any advantage. He said he might possibly agree with those gentlemen if their object could be accomplished with the facility they imagined. It might be an easy thing for the United States to resolve to have no intercourse with Europe, but can they determine that the governments of Europe shall have no views upon them? We may avoid sending public ministers or private agents to Europe, but can we prevent Europe from sending them here? We may have no interest in interfering in European politics, but have they no interest to interfere in ours: there is no danger from the views of this country upon Europe, nor from our sending ministers or agents there, but the danger to be apprehended is from the designs of Europe upon America, and the evils we have felt, have arisen from the intrigues of foreign agents, not invited, but imposed upon the country. It is idle to talk about dissolving all connection with Europe; while the ocean is passable there must be a connection. He should leave it to the vain declamation of theorists to deprecate the consequences of this intercourse; but he should insist, that nothing was left to us, but to regulate it in such a manner, as to avoid its dangers, and secure its benefits: to this purpose he apprehended the employment of ministers abroad was essentially necessary.

But it has been urged that the danger of executive patronage should induce us to restrain the power of appointing ministers. This point had been ably handled by other gentlemen, but in addition he would remark that in his opinion that so far was the exercise of the power of conferring offices in this country from multiplying the friends of the President, that he conceived it increased the number of his enemies. That in gratifying one with an appointment, he disgusted twenty with a refusal.

Gentlemen have talked much about checks. He believed what they said upon this subject was sincere. He believed they were disposed to stop the wheels of government. And when he is manacled and at the mercy of the party their views will be accomplished, and they will be satisfied. For his part, he thought the executive the firmest part of the government, and that if the constitution was in danger, it was from its weakness. It is not a constitutional idea, that this house is to check the President, but on the contrary, the President is placed as a check upon the legislature. The reason is plain. The authority of the President is defined. Its prerogatives are all specified. The executive walk is clearly marked out. It is thus the constitution effectually checks him. And he cannot transgress the limits of his authority, without its being palpable to the eyes of the world. The legislative power was of a different nature, its field was infinitely larger, and the bounds of it not discernible with the same precision. It was necessary, therefore, to preserve the executive, that its powers should in some degree, be checked by his. The gentleman seemed to imagine, that no disposition to usurp power could exist in any branch of the government, but the executive. Gentlemen consulted very little the esprit du corps and the spirit of ambition ever found in popular bodies, in making their conclusion. He affirmed it was in the nature of a body like that house to be more ambitious of an enlargement of its power, than an executive defined like that of ours. The breath of that house could cast down a President at any moment, and should he trench upon the legitimate power of the house; his ruin would be inevitable. But what can the President do, if we encroach upon his authority? If the house were determined he must submit with the indulgence possibly of a feeble remonstrance. It was felt as a truth that even a minority of this house can shake the very foundations of executive power. He was firmly persuaded that the danger which threatened the constitution, was not from the President but from that house.

Gentlemen had compared the patronage of this executive to the patronage of the crown of Great-Britain; they might as well compare the strength of Calvin Phillips, to that of the Irish giant. In this country how far did patronage extend? We had an army dispersed over the United States of 3 or 4000 men: a navy of three frigates; a number of collectors and supervisors, whose salaries were sufficient to give them bread. How was the case in England. An immense army; a prodigious navy; innumerable posts of honor and profit in the law; an unlimited power of creating nobility, and of conferring titles and rank; and, in addition, an allowance for a civil list of near a million ster. a year. Can any rational comparison be made between an influence flowing from these sources of power, and the patronage of our executive.

An executive whose pecuniary allowance is perhaps sufficient to furnish his firewood and table. But notwithstanding the immense patronage of the English government, it was his opinion, if the principle of equal representation were introduced into the popular branch, the monarchy would not long exist, because it would not be able to resist the weight and power of the commons.

Gentlemen say the power of appointment is to be cut down, because men of certain opinions are excluded from office. They appeared to him upon this point as saying, we know our principles are such that we have no chance of appointments, we will therefore not suffer the President to appoint any body else. The gentleman from Georgia had expressed great surprise at hearing this defended as a principle of the executive. But he asked whether the principle was not supported by the best authority in the country. Is it not the principle upon which the people, the sovereign people themselves act? Do they ever choose representatives of political sentiments different from their own? None would say they did. None could deny this to be their principle. If he and the gentleman opposite to him held different political tenets, it is not probable that either of them would have appeared in their present places. Now for gentlemen who say they adore the voice of the people, to reprobate so indecently a principle universally adopted by them, did not appear to him either consistent with other professions or respectful to the people themselves. The President must therefore be justified in following an example set by the people, whose will has created him, and ought therefore to direct him. If he has ever deviated from this principle, the consequences have convinced him of his error. And he hoped that, profiting by his experience, a similar conduct would be avoided in future.

Before he concluded he would beg leave to say a word on the subject of the appointment to Lisbon.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania had insinuated that when the gentleman appointed advocated the appropriation for a minister to the court mentioned, he knew that the place was designed for himself. This insinuation was repelled by direct proof; and the gentleman from Pennsylvania had since said that his charge was not against the minister but the President. The appointment, says the gentleman, is unconstitutional. He thought that after the scrupulous delicacy with which the President construed the constitution, in a case where a personal interest presented itself, a charge of this kind ought not to be rashly made.

The constitution disqualifies a member of either house to accept an office created, or the emoluments of which were increased during the time for which they were chosen. Now the office of minister plenipotentiary exists under the constitution, and is coeval with it. The allowance has been fixed nearly as long as the office has existed. And therefore there is no ground to say it was created, or its emoluments increased, which the gentleman from South-Carolina was chosen.

Mr. B. concluded with declaring, that every view of the subject would induce him to give the amendment his decided negative.

(Debate to be continued.)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, made a report on the amendment of the Senate to the bill for placing certain persons on the Pension list, an agreement to which was recommended to the house, and concurred in. The bill was reported as duly enrolled.

Mr. Champlin presented the petition of Josiah Wood, praying for compensation for grain taken from him by the army in the war. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Pinckney reported a bill making an appropriation of a sum of money to defray the expence of holding a treaty with the Indians claiming land in the state of Tennessee which was committed to day.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon it; but on motion of Mr. Gallatin who wished to introduce a section, which he had not ready prepared, for fixing the salary of the Commissioners, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill providing the means of Foreign Intercourse; when Messrs Goodrich and Sewall spoke against Mr. Nicholas's motion. The committee had leave to sit again.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
 January 27.
The ANSWER OF THE SENATE TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

May it please your Excellency,

The Senate of Massachusetts receive with lively satisfaction your Excellency's communications to the legislature: We sincerely rejoice with you and our fellow-citizens at large, on the completion of this public edifice, combining elegance with utility, and constituting a distinguished ornament of the metropolis, whose inhabitants generously provided the place on which it is erected.

We view with pleasure this monument of public spirit, so honorable to the Commonwealth: As it well accords with the general profusion of our constitutions, and is the best emblem of the industry, skill and fidelity of those who planned and executed the work.—Here may we and our successors at all times cherish a solicitude for the public welfare, and a warm attachment to our country: In this house, may the true principles of civil and religious liberty, of our laws and constitutions, ever be rightly understood and firmly supported: And God forbid that foreign influence or internal commotion should ever endanger the existence of our free republic.

The prosperity and happiness which were distinguished as a people claim our grateful acknowledgements to Heaven. From the love of order and submission to the laws, from the general information, as well as from the virtues, enterprise and industry of our fellow citizens, and the consequent diffusion of property, we will haply for the continuance of these blessings.