

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. 1.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. 1.

Viz 1 Prize of 20,000 dollars,	20,000
1 ditto 10,000	10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000
5 ditto	1,000
10 ditto	500
20 ditto	100
55 ditto	50
5750 ditto	12
To be raised for the Canal,	26,250

5847 Prizes, 175,000
11638 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, 175,000

The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) **WOTLEY YOUNG,**
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
W. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11.

JUST PUBLISHED.

[Price, one dollar and a half.]

And to be sold by Messrs. Bailey, Rice, Davies, Stephens, Ormrod, and Dobson,

The United States Gazetteer;

OR, A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

CONTAINING an authentic and full account of the different states; their situation, extent, boundaries, soil, produce, climate, population, trade, and manufactures; with the amount of their exports for four years subsequent to the adoption of the federal government. Also the extent, boundaries, population, and soil of their respective counties. Together with an authentic description of the rivers, lakes, bays, harbours, mountains, caves, capes, mines, minerals, and springs. Likewise the cities, ports of call, (with the amount of their exports individually for one year) post towns and villages; with the number of their dwellings, public buildings, latitudes and longitudes bearings and distances from Philadelphia and the metropolis of the state wherein they are situated. Also the times of holding the courts of justice in the chief town of each county, carefully collected from the laws of the different state legislatures. To which are added, the residence and number of the several tribes of Indians within the territories of the United States from the latest information.

The whole embellished with nineteen maps and a handsome title page.

At any of the above places may be had also, a large sheet map of those countries through which the Apollon travelled in propagating christianity. Elegantly engraved and printed on fine paper. Price one half dollar.

February 1.

codzw.

Political Book-Store, No. 8, South Front Street.

This day will be published,

By **THOMAS BRADFORD,**

AN ADDRESS FROM

ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER,

Of South-Carolina,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS,

Containing his reasons for approving of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, with Great-Britain.

To which is annexed,

A LETTER from Governor JAY,

to the Author.

Printed from the original.

T. Bradford has just published the first volume of Hunter on the Blood—Marten's Law of Nations—second edition of Porcupine's Answer to Randolph—and in a few days will publish

A new Work—by Porcupine.

Feb. 15.

*\$3t.

Stop, and take Notice,

As the undermentioned paragraph will be found well worth your attention—such indeed has never been offered to the Public.

The Subscriber, just from London,

Has brought by the ship Favourite, four thousand pounds worth of

Plated Goods, Silver Plate, Jewellery, &c.

and a few WATCHES,

WHICH will sell for little more than half the price that such articles are sold for in this country. A pair of the best plated candlesticks, that are generally sold for 16 dollars, will be sold for 9 dollars; and every other article in the like proportion; such as waiters, bread baskets, tea and coffee urns, tea and coffee pots and biggins, tea caddies and shells, milk pots, sugar and cream basons, dish covers with lamps, dish rings with ditto, toilet trays, candlesticks of various patterns and sizes, branches to match, cruet frames, liquor ditto, wine and water ditto, egg stands, butter boats, sauce tureens, fish knives, ink stands, wine strainers, wax jacks, salts, goblets, and every other plated article that is modest and useful, and of the latest fashion; and will be open for SALE, this week (only) wholesale and retail, at Malane ANNE'S, fourth Third Street, third house from Market Street.

The Jewellery will be open for sale on Monday next, and will continue one week (only) such as ear rings and drops of plain gold, cornelians, and set with pearls, necklaces to match, neck chains, lockets of plain gold with fine paintings, some set with diamonds and pearls, ladies' and gentlemen's rings of every kind, ladies' and gentlemen's watch chains, keys, seals and trinkets, and various other articles, all of gold, and the latest fashion from London.

The Public will not think the above mentioned arrange when I inform them, that the destructive war that England is engaged in, has reduced the Manufacturers to this necessity of raising money.

Feb. 10.

French Language

TAUGHT in the University, north Fourth Street, and in private Families, by **LEWIS G. FALLOU,** from Paris. Apply to him in Cherry Alley, No. 13, or in the University January 14.

1244W

To be Sold,

A GOOD and convenient House, pleasantly situated, in a retired part of German town, with Stables, Barn, gardens &c. Also about 70 acres of land. The above mentioned House and Land, were lately the property of John Mayo, are well known to be in the best order, and fit for the permanent residence of a family.

Possession can be given immediately. For terms of sale, apply to

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

Feb. 15.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOURTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

At the first Session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the 7th of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenditure of the civil list of the United States for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, together with the incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments and offices thereof, there be appropriated a sum of money, not exceeding five hundred and thirty thousand, three hundred and ninety-two dollars, and eighty five cents; that is to say:

For the compensations granted by law to the President and Vice President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For the like compensations to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of six months continuance, one hundred and ninety-three thousand, four hundred and sixty dollars.

For the expenses of firewood, stationery, printing-work, and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the compensations granted by law to the Chief Justice, associate Judges, District Judges, and Attorney General, forty-three thousand six hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of Clerks of Courts, Jurors and Witnesses, in aid of the fund arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties; and likewise for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, twenty thousand dollars.

For making good deficiencies in the last mentioned fund, in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, Clerks and persons employed in that department, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, twenty-three thousand, three hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eight thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand, nine hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, four thousand, four hundred dollars.

For expense of firewood, stationery, printing, rent, and other contingencies in the Treasurer's office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in the Auditor's office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Revenue, clerks, and persons employed in his office, five thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the office of the Commissioner, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the register of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, fourteen thousand, seven hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the Register's office, (including books for the public stocks) two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Purveyor of public supplies, including his salary from the time of his appointment to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five, three thousand, six hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-four cents.

For the payment of rent for the several houses employed in the Treasury Department, (except the Treasurer's office) one thousand, nine hundred and eighty six dollars, and sixty-eight cents.

For expense of firewood and candles in the several offices of the Treasury Department, (except the Treasurer's office) three thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense incident to the stationing and printing the public accounts, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For the payment of certain incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, beyond the sum which was appropriated, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the several Loan officers, thirteen thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For payment of clerks, allowed to several of the Loan officers, for the year one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five, by an act of the last session of Congress, ten thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks and persons employed in his office, seven thousand and fifty dollars.

For expense of firewood, stationery, printing, rent, and other contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, (including the rent of the General Post-Office, which is kept under the same roof) one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Accountant to the War Department, clerks and persons employed

in his office, six thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant to the War Department, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the following officers of the Mint: The Director, two thousand dollars; the Treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars; the Assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars; the Chief Coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars; the Melter & Refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars; the Engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars; three Clerks, at five hundred dollars each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of copper for the use of the Mint, thirteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of labourers in the different branches of refining, melting and coining, at the Mint, eight thousand dollars.

For the pay of mechanics employed in repairing and making machinery for the mint, three thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For the purchase of ironmongery, lead, wood, coals, stationery, office furniture, and for other contingencies of the establishment of the mint, eight thousand, seven hundred dollars.

For making good deficiencies in the former appropriations for the mint, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, eighteen thousand, three hundred dollars.

For compensations to the Governors, Secretaries and Judges of the territory north-west, and the territory south of the river Ohio, ten thousand, three hundred dollars.

For expenses of stationery, office-rent, printing, patents for lands, and other contingent expenses in both the said territories, seven hundred dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions, granted by the late government, two thousand and seven dollars, and seventy-three cents.

For the annual allowance to the widow and orphan-children of Colonel John Hardings, and to the orphan-children of Major Alexander Trueman, by the act of Congress of the twenty-seventh of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer, son of the late Major General Mercer, by the act of Congress of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, four hundred dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the Civil Department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, three thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six; and to satisfy certain miscellaneous claims, stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the fourteenth of December last, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding thirty-seven thousand, six hundred and seventy-two dollars, and nine cents; that is to say:

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, twenty-four thousand dollars.

To repay David Lenox, late Marshal of the district of Pennsylvania, for payments made with the approbation of the judge of the said district, to sundry persons, for summoning jurors to attend the district Court of Pennsylvania, upon the trial of sundry persons committed for high treason, two hundred and fifty-six dollars, and eighty-eight cents.

For the payment of a balance due to Lewis Pintard, agent for American prisoners in the city of New York, during the late war, four hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and twenty-one cents.

For the payment of a balance due to the representatives of Thomas Smith, late commissioner of the loan office for the state of Pennsylvania, nine thousand and eleven dollars, and ninety-seven cents.

For the payment of a balance due to the representatives of Joseph Clarke, late Commissioner of the loan office for the state of Rhode-Island, one thousand, nine hundred and seventy-four dollars, and three cents.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, other than those on account of the Civil Department, not otherwise provided for, and which shall have been ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States."

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—February the

fifth, 1796.

Go: **WASHINGTON, President of the United States.**

Deposited among the Rolls, in the office of the department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

TO BE SOLD,

That well known Estate,

The Tammany Hill Farm,

late belonging to Godfrey Malbone, Esq. deceased, SITUATED in Newport, Rhode-Island, consisting of about 700 acres of choice arable and pasture land, within a mile of the central part of Newport. This estate is advantageously situated, plentifully watered—commands an extensive prospect of the town, ocean, country, &c. &c. Has upon it orchards, of the best engrained fruit trees; and three handsome farm houses in good repair. In the elegant and extensive gardens, belonging to the same, are several fish-ponds, bathing streams, summer-houses, &c. &c. Together with a quantity of Connetquot tree stone—the ruins of a large mansion house, consumed by fire.

For terms of purchase, &c. apply to Francis Brinley and William Hunter, Esquires, at Newport, Rhode-Island; Dr. Lloyd, and Mr. Nathaniel Brinley, at Bolton; Mr. Samuel Breck, jun. Philadelphia; or to Richard Harrison, Esq. New-York.

Feb. 15.

Foreign Intelligence.

WEYMOUTH, November 19.

After crossing the ferry, which, with the sea, forms the Island of Portland, I reached the Beach, to be distressed with the mortifying sight of many dead bodies, under every description; mutilation of limbs, nakedness, and horror.

I directed my course from this heart-rending scene, to trace the survivors, and to offer the services of humanity, and in this course, among others, chance led me to the house which had received the survivors of the crew of the ship Golden Grove. The mate, whom I found with the officers of the crew, told me, that the ship in five minutes after striking, went completely to pieces; that a Dr. Stevens and another passenger were lost, by delaying one minute, and only one, Col. Ross, of the 31st, though wounded, was saved, from more activity. An old man, one boy, and Col. Ross's black servant, were lost—the survivors had not saved more than covered them: the horrid Portland fishermen, had so completely plundered, that I, though on the spot only 16 hours after the Golden Grove struck, could scarce ascertain where the had been wrecked—not one atom was left to mark the fatality.

I rode over three or four miles of a strand covered with the wrecks of five ships, and near 250 dead bodies of the 63d, 21st, and one other regiment of infantry, with part of the 26th light cavalry; and some few horse carcasses; many of the human bodies dreadfully lacerated.

The best information states six ships, and about 400 souls lost, one ship mis-masted, one main and mizen gone, and one ordnance ship on shore, with hopes of being got off, if fine weather.

On review, I find my pollicript to be scarce intelligible, even to myself; it behoves me to repeat, that I aimed at doing justice to the dignified merits of Major Austin, who commands the fourth Gloucester battalion of militia, because his soul and sentiments as a soldier, citizen, and christian, in harmony united, urged him in execution of all and each of the duties of a man. On the instant he was informed of the disasters on the South Beach, by the ship wrecks, he hurried, with whatever of his men he first met in the streets, to seize their arms, with a proportion of ammunition (without the theory of parade, forms, but the practice of discipline) and, at their head, hastened to the aid of floating crews, and the preservation of ship-wrecked property, with order for officers and additional men to follow his ardour, to serve his fellow creatures, and preserve property from embezzlement.

LONDON, November 18.

A letter from Florence of the 3d ult. states, that a letter received there from Genoa, of the 26th September, informed them that 6 French ships of the line, 10 frigates, and 6 cutters, had arrived at Carthage to unite with the Spanish fleet in that port, consisting of 25 ships of the line. We know not what credit is due to this intelligence.

November 23.

Saturday dispatches were received, through Spain, from the Mediterranean, which contained letters of intelligence from admiral Hotham, and the viceroys of Corfica.

The British fleet have had two cruizes, since their last action with the French, in which they saw nothing of the enemy; now probably too weak for a contest by sea. The Spaniards, except 6 fail of the line, and 2 frigates, a squadron for observation at Mahon, are all returned to Cadiz, Malaga, and other ports.

It was mentioned at the late County meeting in Cheshire, by Sir Thomas Broughton, that he had reduced the consumption of wheat flour in his family, from 6 bushels to 2, weekly. It is done in the following proportion; to 20lb. of wheat flour, 10lb. of barley flour, and 10 of potatoes are added; which, with the abolition of pastry and puddings, make this very important saving.

An extraordinary circumstance. In the night between Thursday and Friday se'night, at Feh-worth, in Gloucestershire, a windmill was set in motion by the last storm with such velocity, that it took fire from the friction, and was destroyed.

The stables at the king's Mews were, last night cleared of all the coach horses, except the creams, in order to make room for a party of light dragons, ordered in yesterday afternoon, by the war office. The horses removed from them are in future to be kept at Hampton Court and Windsor.

British Head Quarters.

Ritterhude (Electorate of Hanover.)

November 6.

On Wednesday we shifted to this more than wretched village, and are now only four German miles from Bremerlehe, where we are finally to embark. To name the precise day, nay the month, when the completion of the wishes of most people of this army will take place, is as yet impossible.

Yesterday morning, intelligence was received by the general, of the arrival of 32 transports from England, for the purpose of taking on board a portion of our cavalry. Scarcely will that number suffice for gen. Vyle's brigade; and it is hardly possible to conceive, that even the third brigade can embark before spring.

The winter has already set in here, with more than its usual inclemency; to day it does not freeze intensely, clouds of snow, or torrents of rain, pour from the heavens: it is with the greatest difficulty that the strongest horses, though the most lightly laden, can make a little way through the heavy, and nearly impassable roads that lead from Bremen to the place of embarkation.

The general's dispatches, &c. are taken over this time by Col. Low, who was the acting adjutant general for the Hanoverian troops, while the duke of York was on the continent.

We were all seized with horror, when the late sacrilegious attempt against his majesty's life reached us; but it is well known that the vile wretches were instructed by those seditious and treasonable societies, which