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Five Dolls. Per Ann. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, 1804. *Paid in advance.*

PRIZES

In the fourth claſs of the

EASTON DELAWARE BRIDGE LOTTERY,

Authoriſed by the ſtates of Pennſylvania & N. Jerſey are now Paying by *Meſſrs. Bollar & Jordan's Treaſurer, and by Edward Mott, Manager—Philadelphia*—

Of whom may be had tickets at 2 3-4 dollars, (but which may very ſoon be expected to advance) in the following unparalleled

SCHEME OF THE EXTRA CLASS.

2 prizes of	10,000 dolls.	20,000 dolls.
2	5,000	10,000
4	2,500	10,000
5	1,000	5,000
10	500	5,000
25	200	5,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
250	20	5,000
500	10	5,000
10,000	5	50,000
39 053 blanks, not 4 to a prize		
		125,000 Dolls.

50,000 tickets—to draw 500 each day.

The drawing will commence at the State Houſe, Philadelphia, in October next, at furtheſt. The prizes, ſubject to a diſcount of 15 per cent. will be paid thirty days after the concluſion of the drawing, if demanded in one year, otherwiſe forfeited to the uſe of the bridge.

Part of the prizes determinable as under ſpecified.

Prizes of 500 dollars each, the firſt drawn ticket on the 1ſt, 10th, 20th, 30th, 40th, 50th, and 60th, days drawing.

Prizes of 1000 dollars each, the firſt drawn ticket on the 70th, 75th, and 80th day's drawing.

Prizes of 2,500 dollars each, the firſt drawn ticket on the 85th and 90th day's drawing.

Prize of 5,000 dollars, the firſt drawn ticket on the 95th day's drawing.

Prize of 10,000 dollars, the firſt drawn ticket on the 100th days drawing.

The two prizes of 10,000 dollars, will receive each, in part of payment, 20 bridge ſhares, at 100 dollars each.

The two prizes of 5000 dollars will receive each, in part of payment, 10 bridge ſhares, at 100 dollars each.

The four prizes of 2500 dollars will receive each, in part payment, 5 bridge ſhares, at 100 dollars each.

By the completion of this claſs, which will finiſh the bridge Bridge ſhares will be very valuable ſtock. The honorable punctuality with which the former part of this lottery has been conducted—the enriched ſtate of the company's funds, which will not be appropriated until the laſt claſs is completed—the admirable conſtruction of the ſcheme—the important object for which the proceeds are intended—the great chance of obtaining one of the many handſome fortunes now preſented for the ſmall ſum of 2 3-4 dollars—with the liberal arrangements made for the convenience of ſocieties, clubs and others, inclined to purchaſe the tickets, the manager flatters himſelf will have due weight and influence on the public patronage.

EDWARD MOTT, Manager.

Who will, on receiving the neceſſary information of the payment of 20 per cent to his credit in any of the United States branch banks of diſcount & depoſit, with an engagement to pay the reſidue by four equal inſtalments in 3, 6, 9 & 12 months from the 1ſt March next, ſend the numbers and depoſit any quantity of tickets (not leſs than 50) in the hands of the treaſurer, ſubject to the purchaſer's demand on the punctual payment of the reſidue of the money; which not being obſerved, the tickets may be reſold, & the money paid in advance forfeited: or he will, on the purchaſe money of any number of tickets (not leſs than 10) being depoſited in any of the branch banks above mentioned, immediately forward them to the direction of the purchaſer. For any number of tickets leſs than ten, the caſh to be encloſed to the manager; who will, on its receipt forward them as directed, and on the concluſion of the drawing ſend the purchaſers an account of their ſucceſs; and ſuch arrangement ſhall be made that the holders of fortunate tickets, after they have been properly checked, may receive their prizes at the bank they made their payments at. The numerous advantages of this arrangement muſt be obvious to every perſon. The payments are made eaſy, and the purchaſers will not be liable to any advance of price, which from the unexampled ſales of the tickets, may with confidence be expected to be conſiderable before the drawing commences.

Feb. 20—taw8w

Conveyancer's Office.

THOMAS HERTY,

Grateful for paſt favors, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to prepare Conveyances of Land and every other ſpecies of Deed or Instrument in the line of his profeſſion, with legal preciſion, and on moderate terms, Title inveſtigated, &c.

*** A choice ſelection of lots on the Pennſylvania avenue and in other deſirable ſituations in the City to leaſe or ſell.

N. B. Herty's Abridgment of the laws of Maryland in 1 vol. and Herty's Digeſt of the laws of the United States in 2 vol. for ſale at the above office.

City of Waſhington, April 1ſt 1awt

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On Thurſday the 1ſt day of March next will be ſold for caſh by public auction on the premiſes, all the lumber on the wharf ſituate on the Eaſtern Branch, formerly known as Redmond and Garret Barry's wharf

Feb. 20—3t

PATENT RIGHT.

For painting rooms, ornamenting ceilings, borders, &c. to repreſent paper hangings. The ſubſcribers having purchaſed the patent from John Selby the original inventor, for the diſtrict of Columbia, the ſtates of Virginia, N Carolina S. Carolina, Georgia, Tenneſſee, the province of Louiſiana and New-Orleans, will diſpoſe of the ſame for ſuch place or places within the above limits as may be agreed on. The model may be ſeen and terms made known by applying to,

Meſſrs. RICHARD RYLAND,
WILLIAM BYRNE.

Stucco plaiſterers, Capitol Hill,

City of Waſhington—Feb. 3—3t

N. B. Thoſe deſirous of blending economy with utility and elegance, will find their account in this invention. Letters poſt paid and addreſſed as above will be attended to.

Freſh Garden Seeds, &c.

Theodore Holt reſpectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has received a ſupply of freſh Garden Seeds, &c. from London, and for ſale at his nurſary garden, Eaſtern Branch, near the bridge—conſiſting of,

Peas & beans of various ſorts,	Early Turnip,
	Large Norfolk do.
Early York cabbage,	Hamburg Parſley,
—— Batterſea do.	Double do.
—— Sugarloaf do.	Spinnage, Carrot,
—— Anjou do.	Parſnip Lettice,
Late Drumhead do.	White aſparagus, with many others.
Green Savoy do.	
Yellow do. do.	*Graſs Seeds.*
Red Pickling do.	Burnett,
Early and late Cauliflower,	Lucern,
	Trefoil,
Brocoli ſorts,	St. Foin,
Scotch Kail,	White Clover.
Tripoli Onion,	Bird Seeds,
Spaniſh do.	Garden Hoes, various ſizes,
White pickling do.	
Early Frame Radiſh,	Dutch Hoes, do. do.
—— Scarlet do.	Iron Rakes. do. do.
Summer do.	Garden Sheers,
White Turnip do.	Garden Reels & Lines
Early Frame Cucumber,	Pruning Knives,
	Flour Seeds, Roots,
—— Cluſter, do.	Pots, &c.
Long Green do.	

Alſo a collection of Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Poplars, Aſparagras Roots, &c &c.

N. B. An aſſortment of the Garden Seeds are for ſale at Mr. R. Eno's Georgetown.

February 1.—1awtf.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away on the firſt of April laſt my ſervant HARRY. He is about twenty-one years of age five feet five inches high, a ſtraight well proportioned active man, black complexioned a round full viſage, and comely face but much carbuncled, and ſtern countenance. He ſpeaks good Engliſh with a rough voice, and can read and write a little, and plays on the fiddle. Harry is a native of this ſtate but is well acquainted in the ſtates of North Carolina, Virginia and Tenneſſee where he has travelled as my waiting man.

The above reward of one hundred dollars will be paid for lodging him in any jail of the United States ſo that I may get him, or if delivered to me in Charleſton or on my plantation near Parker's Ferry all reaſonable charges will be paid in addition to the above reward.

ANDREW BURNET, collect
diſtrict South Carolina.

Feb. 3—w8or10w

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

In Virtue and by authority of a deed of truſt and power of attorney, bearing date on the 30th day of May 1801, and duly recorded from Gen. Uriah Forreſt to me, and for the purpoſes therein mentioned, I will on Wedneſday the 28th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, ſell at public ſale at the Union Tavern in George Town, to the higheſt bidder, that beautiful and valuable ſeat now occupied by Gen. Forreſt, and the adjoining lands (or ſo much of them as will pay the debt they are bound for) conveyed by the ſaid deed to me, called Pretty Proſpects, containing 420 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded as is in the ſaid deed expreſſed, on the ſouth by the lands of John R. Plater on the ſouth eaſt by the lands of Philip B. Key being parts of the original tract called Pretty Proſpects, on the eaſt by the waters of Rock Creek, on the north by the lands of James Dunlap, and on the weſt by the outlines of the ſaid original tract.

The terms of payment willbe for negotiable notes with approved indorſers, payable at three inſtalments, to wit, for one fourth part of the purchaſe money in ſuch notes payable at the end of ſixty days after the date thereof, for one half of the remaining three fourths of the ſaid purchaſe money in ſuch notes payable at the end of ſix months after the date, and for the reſidue in ſuch notes payable at the end of twelve months after date

Should the higheſt bidder at this ſale refuſe or neglect to give ſuch notes, with approved indorſers, within one half hour after the ſaid land is cryed down to him, his bid will be conſidered as of no avail and the land will immediately be again ſet up to ſale to the higheſt bidder upon the terms above expreſſed, at which ſecond ſale, no notice will be taken of any bid that may be may be made by the perſon ſo failing to comply with the terms hereof

JOHN TEMPLEMAN.

Feb. 17—wtdof

A CONVENTION

Between his Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America,

For the indemnification of thoſe who have ſuſtained loſſes, damages or injuries, in conſequence of the exceſſes of individuals of either nation during the late war, contrary to the exiſting treaty, or the laws of nations.

His Catholic Majeſty and the government of the United States of America, wiſhing amicably to adjuſt the claims which have ariſen from the exceſſes committed during the late war, by individuals of either nation, contrary to the law of nations or the treaty exiſting between the two countries—His Catholic Majeſty has given, for this purpoſe, full powers to his excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, counſellor of ſtate, gentleman of the bed-chamber in employment, firſt ſecretary of ſtate and univerſal diſpatch, and ſuperintendant-general of the poſts and poſt-offices in Spain and the Indies; and the government of the United States of America, to Charles Pinckney, a citizen of the ſaid ſtates and the miniſter plenipotentiary near his catholic majeſty, who have agreed as follows:

First.—A board of commiſſioners ſhall be formed, compoſed of five commiſſioners, two of whom ſhall be appointed by his Catholic Majeſty, two others by the government of the United States, and the fifth by common conſent; and in caſe they ſhould not be able to agree on a perſon for the fifth commiſſioner, each party ſhall name one, and leave the deciſion to lot; and hereafter in caſe of the death, ſickneſs, or neceſſary abſence of any of thoſe already appointed, they ſhall proceed, in the ſame manner, to the appointment of perſons to replace them.

Second.—The appointment of the commiſſioners being thus made, each one of them ſhall take an oath to examine, diſcuſs, and decide on the claims which they are to judge, according to the laws of nations and the exiſting treaty and with the impartiality juſtice may dictate.

Third.—The commiſſioners ſhall meet and hold their ſeſſions in Madrid, where within the term of eighteen months (to be reckoned from the day on which they may aſſemble) they ſhall receive all claims which, in conſequence of this convention, may be made, as well by the ſubjects of his Catholic Majeſty as by citizens of the United States of America, who may have a right to demand compenſation for the loſſes, damages or injuries ſuſtained by them, in conſequence of the exceſſes committed by Spaniſh ſubjects or American citizens.

Fourth.—The commiſſioners are authoriſed by the ſaid contracting parties, to hear and examine on oath, every queſtion relative to the ſaid demands, and to receive as worthy of credit all teſtimony, the authenticity of which cannot reaſonably be doubted.

Fifth.—From the deciſions of the commiſſioners, there ſhall be no appeal, and the agreement of three of them ſhall give full force and effect to their deciſions, as well with reſpect to the juſtice of the claims, as to the amount of the indemnification which may be adjuſted to the claimants; the ſaid contracting parties obliging themſelves to ſatisfy the ſaid awards in ſpecie, without deduction, at the times and places pointed out, and under the conditions which may be expreſſed by the board of commiſſioners.

Sixth.—It not having been poſſible for the ſaid plenipotentiaries to agree upon a mode by which the above mentioned board of comiſſioners ſhould arbitrate the claims originating from the exceſſes of foreign cruizers, agents, conſuls, or tribunals, in their reſpective territories, which might be imputabe to their two governments, they have expreſsly agreed that each government ſhall reſerve (as it does by this convention) to itſelf, its ſubject, or citizens, reſpectively, all the rights which they now have and under which they may hereafter bring forward their claims, at ſuch times as may be moſt convenient to them.

Seventh.—The preſent convention ſhall have no force or effect until it be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged as ſoon as poſſible. In faith whereof, We, the underwritten plenipotentiaries, have ſigned this convention, and have affixed thereto our reſpective ſeals.

Done at Madrid, this eleventh day of Auguſt, one thouſand eight hundred and two.

PEDRO CEVALLOS, (Seal.)
CHARLES PINCKNEY, (Seal.)

Remarks of Mr. Stanton on the propoſed extinguiſhment of ſtate balances.

Mr. STANTON—Mr. Speaker, The hon. member from Delaware, who introduced the reſolution on your table for extinguiſhing the balances found due to the United States from the debtor ſtates, the aggregate amount is 3,517,582 dollars; the ſtate of Delaware's proportion is about 600,000 dolls. The hon. member from that ſtate tells us, with his uſual pathos, and great zeal, but without producing any proof, that the ſtate he repreſents, is much injured by the ſettlement made by the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts of the United States with the individual ſtates, that the citizens of Delaware have ſuffered a diminution in the value of their land, by having this enormous debt hanging over their heads; at the next moment, the hon. gentleman aſſerts, that there is no coercion in the general government to oblige debtor ſtates to pay the balances; if his poſition be correct, he may diſmiſs his fears, and ſo may his conſtituents the people of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, I aſk where is the policy of this meaſure, can the legiſlature relinquiſh theſe balances, and at a ſingle ſtroke, as with a ſponge, wipe them off, without violating the public faith deliberately and ſolemnly pledged. I hope they will not, reſpect to the former government, as well as to ourſelves forbid the idea. But we are told, by the advocates of the reſolution, that it never will be paid, if that is a ſound doctrine, it goes to prove the inexpediency of paſſing the reſolution. Mr. Speaker, this is turning the tables, whereas it has been the practice for ages, that the creditor call on the debtor, but in this inſtance the old order of things is reverſed, and the debtor duns the creditor; this novel mode would ſuit my circumſtances well, as I am largely in debt: but ſuch a practice muſt not be indulged, in my opinion it is dangerous to ſociety. Sir, I will refrain from bringing into view a competition of the exertions of the ſtates in the revolutionary war, leſt a compariſon ſhould wound the feelings of gentlemen, I am convinced that they all did their utmoſt, and the exertions of the ſtate I have the honor to repreſent was inferior to none in the union. I can aſſure the honorable mover of the reſolution, that the citizens of Rhode Iſland, have the moſt reaſon to complain of the ſettlement, of any ſtate in the union, the reaſon is obvious, the law under which the commiſſioners acted, was ſo framed as to exclude one third of our debt. By a clauſe in the law, conſtituting the board, in theſe words—"Nor ſhall the claim of any citizen be admitted as a charge againſt the United States, in the account of any ſtate, unleſs the ſame was allowed by ſuch ſtate, before the 24th September 1788." In conſequence of this clauſe in the ſtatute, three hundred thouſand dollars, in the accounts of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland againſt the United States, for ſervices rendered and ſupplies furniſhed during the revolutionary war was included, two of the commiſſioners gave me this information and very much regretted, that it was not in their power to do us equal juſtice with our ſiſter ſtates; they alſo remarked that the charges, for ſimilar ſervices rendered, were 5 per cent. on an average lower than charges made by the ſouthern ſtates. Sir, If it were practical to obtain a reviſion of the ſettlement, I would, in behalf of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland cheerfully embrace it, under a full perſuaſion of extricating that ſtate I have the honor of repreſenting, from a ſevere burthen of taxation they are now ſtruggling under, taking it for granted that a reconſideration cannot be effected, I hope the reſolution will be rejected. Sir, if it ſhould be aſked how it came to paſs, that our debt was ſo large, I would anſwer, in conſequence of the Britiſh fleet and army taking poſſeſſion of Newport, and all the valuable iſland of Naraganſet Bay, alſo Block iſland, and remaining three years in the bowels of the ſtate, annihilating our commerce, burning our towns, plundering our inhabitants, dragging them into priſons, and ſtripping the ſhores of their ſtock. Sir, I will not longer treſpaſs on the indulgence of the Houſe, but content myſelf by giving my hearty negative to the reſolution.

Thomas M'Euen, Thomas Hale & William Davidson, who heretofore, have tranſacted buſineſs under the firm of *Thomas M'Euen & Co.* will in future uſe that of *M'Euen, Hale & Davidson.*

Philadelphia, Feb. 1—tw&eotf

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday, January 30.

Debate on Mr. Eppes's motion to diſcontinue the offices of commiſſioners of Loans in the ſeveral ſtates.

Mr. EPPES obſerved, that after the diſcuſſion which this ſubject had already received, he ſhould not think it neceſſary to trouble the Houſe with any further remarks, but that he believed more evil and more inconvenience had been apprehended from this meaſure than it was calculated to produce. If the office of commiſſioner of loans ſhall be diſcontinued, it is not contemplated by the friends of this meaſure to make any change in the payment of the intereſt of the public debt—that will ſtill be paid within the individual ſtates—the only change that will take place will be this, that ſtock of the United States, inſtead of being transferred partly on the books of the treaſury, and partly on the books of the commiſſioners of loans, will be transferable on the books of the treaſury *only.* He ſhould confine his obſervations, therefore, to the right of congreſs to regulate the transfer in the way propoſed, and to the expediency of exerciſing this right—By the act paſſed on the 4th day of Auguſt 1790, making proviſion for the public debt, the then creditors of the United States were invited to come forward and exchange the certificates, or evidence of their debt for other certificates. At this time no complete regiſter of the debt of the U. States exiſted, many of the outſtanding certificates had never been liquidated at their ſpecie value, and having been iſſued by various perſons in various ſituations were liable to conterfeit and the public and individuals to impoſition. In providing for the payment of the debt it was neceſſary for the government to aſcertain its amount. This could only be done by calling in the outſtanding certificates for liquidation, and for regiſter or exchange—To have compelled every holder of a public certificate in this extenſive country, to have reſorted to the ſeat of government for the purpoſe of regiſtering or exchanging his certificate, would have been oppreſſive and unjuſt.—Hence it was found neceſſary to make proviſion for receiving the old and iſſuing the new certificates within the individual ſtates—Under the old confederation, perſons under the denomination of commiſſioners of loans, had been employed in the different ſtates in borrowing money, and iſſuing what were called indents of intereſt. This eſtabliſhment was adopted by the framers of this law, and as this gogovernment had experienced the inconvenience of wanting a regiſter of her debt, a new duty was aſſigned to commiſſioners of loans and the regiſter of the debt rendered perpetual, by confining transfer to certain government books partly under the care of theſe commiſſioners, and partly under the control of the Secretary of the Treaſury—By the 7th ſection of the act it is declared that "the ſtock which ſhall be created purſuant to this act ſhall be transferable only on the books of the treaſury, or of the ſaid commiſſioners reſpectively"—This proviſion as to transfer, it was on a former occaſion contended, was a part of the contract between the public and the individual, and ought to be conſidered as one of the conditions on which the public creditor came forward to exchange the evidence of his debt—So far, however, from being a contract between the public and the individpal, it is certainly nothing more, than an ordinary legiſlative limitation of the right which the individual before poſſeſſed as to transfer—Previous to the paſſing of this law, certificates were payable to bearer, and like a bank-note or other negotiable paper, were transferable from individual to individual by delivery—By this clauſe in the law the individual was deprived of this facility of transfer, and compelled inſtead of transferring his ſtock by delivery, to go in perſon, or by power of attorney to a particular place, and a particular book to make his transfer.—The government ſecured, by this arrangement, a perpetual regiſter of its debt. The individual gained nothing, and I cannot ſuppoſe that a proviſion which abridged conſiderably the right of the public creditor as to transfer could have been deſigned excluſively for his benefit—The regulation was evidently adopted for the public convenience and intended principally to facilitate the different operations of the