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Five Dolls. Per ann. WEDNESDAY, MAY 30th, 1804. *Paid in advance.*

PROPOSALS.

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post-roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

1. From Portſmouth by Hampton Falls Saliſbury, Newbury-Port, Ipſwich, Beverly, Salem and Lynn to Boſton ſix times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Portſmouth every day Sunday excepted at 2 P. M. and arrive at Boſton the next day by 1 A. M.

Leave Boſton every day Sunday excepted at 1 *p. m.* and arrive at Portſmouth next day by 7 *a.m.*

November 1. to May 1.

Leave Portſmouth every day Sunday excepted at 2. *p m.* and arrive at Boſton the next day by 9 *a m.* in 19 hours.

Leave Boſton every day Sunday excepted at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Portſmouth the next days by 10 *a m* in 20 hours.

2. From Portſmouth, by Dover, Rocheſter, Middletown, Oſſipee, Moultonborough, and Center Harbor to Plymouth, and from Plymouth by New Hampton, Meredith, Gilmantown, Nottingham, and Durham to Portſmouth once a week.

Leave Portſmouth every Tueſday at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Plymouth on Thurſday by 7. *p m.* Leave Plymouth every Friday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Portſmouth on Monday by 8 *a m.*

3. From Hanover by Orford to Haverhill once a week. Leave Hanover every Friday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Haverhill by 5 *p m.* Leave Haverhill every Saturday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Hanover by 6 *p m.*

4. From Haverhill Ms. by Cheſter, Pembroke, Concord, Boſcawen, Saliſbury, Plymouth, Romney and Haverhill to Newbury Vt. once a week.

Leave Haverhill every Tueſday at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Cheſter by 5 *p m.* arrive at Concord on Wedneſday by 10 *a m.* Leave Concord at 4 *p m.* arrive at Plymouth on Thurſday by 7 *p m.* and arrive at Haverhill on Friday by 5. *p m.* Leave Haverhill at 5 1-2 *p m.* and arrive at Newbury by 7 *p m.* *Returning.* Leave Newbury every Saturday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Concord on Monday by 10 *a m.* Leave Concord on Monday at 11 *a m.* and arrive at Haverhill on Tueſday by 10 *a m.*

5. From Burlington by Jerico, Montpelier, Williamſtown, Randolph, Royalton and Woodſtock to Windſor, once a week. Leave Burlington every Friday at 2 *p m.* and arrive at Windſor on Tueſday by 3 *p m.* Leave Windſor every Tueſday at 8 *p m.* and arrive at Montpelier on Wedneſday by 9 *p m.* and arrive at Burlington on Friday by 9 *a m.*

6. From Montpelier by Barre, Waſhington, Corinth, Bradford, Newbury-Ryegate, Barnet, Peacham and Danville to St. Johnſburg, once a week. Leave Montpelier every Thurſday at noon, and arrive at Newbury on Friday by 7 *p m.*

Leave Newbury every Saturday at 5 *a m.* and arrive at St. Johnſburg by 5 *p m.* *Returning.*

Leave St. Johnſburg every Tueſday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Montpelier on Thurſday by 11 *a m.*

7. From Boſton by Dorcheſter, Quincey, Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Hanover, Pembroke and Kingſton to Plymouth three times a week.

Leave Boſton every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Plymouth by 7 *p m.*

Leave Plymouth every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday at 6 *a m.* and arrive at Boſton by 7 *p m.*

8. From Boſton by Cambridge, Watertown, Marlboro, Worceſter, Brookfield, Springfield, Suffield, Hartford, Berlin, Wetherſfield, Middletown, Durham, Wallingford, Northford, New-Haven, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, Rye, New Rochelle, Weſt Cheſter and Haerlem to New-York, three times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Boſton every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday at 2 *a m.* arrive at Suffield the next mornings by 2 1-3 *a m.*

Leave Suffield at 5 *a m.* and arrive at New-Haven at 1 3-4 *p m.*

Leave New-Haven at 2 *p m.* and arrive at New-York on Thurſday, Saturday and Tueſday by 11 *a m.* in 57 hours.

Returning.

Leave New-York every Monday Wedneſday and Friday at 10 *a m.* arrive at New-Haven the next days by 2 1-2 *a m.*

[*Continued on last page.*]

(BY AUTHORITY.)

Scheme of a Lottery.

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

					Dollars.
1	Prize—laſt drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,				20,000
1	do.				10,000
1	do.				5,000
5	do.	of	1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	—	500	—	3,000
10	do.	—	200	—	2,000
20	do.	—	100	—	2,000
100	do.	—	50	—	5,000
250	do.	—	30	—	7,500
420	do.	—	25	—	10,500
1,500	do.	—	20	—	30,000
3,000	do.	—	15	—	45,000
1	firſt drawn ticket after 1,000 having a blank to its number,				250
1	do	after	2,000	do.	250
1	do.	do.	3,000	do.	250
1	do.	do.	4,000	do,	250
1	do.	do.	5,000	do.	500
1	do.	do.	6,000	do.	500
1	do.	do.	8,000	do.	500
1	do.	do.	10,000	do.	500
1	do.	do.	12,000	do.	500
1	do.	do.	13,000	do.	500
1	do.	do.	14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	prizes,				150,000
9,675	blanks, not two to a prize.				

15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each, 150,000

N. B. Prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This lottery has been authoriſed by the legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſes of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view, it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dolls. and 2,500 dolls. in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the firſt reſpectability have been ſelected as truſtees, and they have pledged themſelves to uſe their utmoſt exertions to carry it into effect. The ſcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for ſome very large prizes, whilſt the proportion of prizes to blanks, is ſo great as to invite the friends of the intended inſtitution to partake in the lottery, with very little riſque of their becoming loſers. The treaſurer of the ſtate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are ſold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above conſiderations will induce a rapid ſale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number ſhall be ſold to authoriſe it——which it is believed will be on the ſecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, March 2—tf

☞ Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard Doct. John Brockenbrough, jun, Wm. Price (Reg.) Samuel Pleaſants, jun. and William Prichard.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber has for ſale a likely well grown healthy ſtrong NEGRO lad about ſixteen years of age; although his conduct has been ſuch as obliges me to part with him, I believe he will make a valuable ſlave to any man who lives in the country and who will keep him cloſely, and conſtantly at work. Apply at the houſe of the ſubſcriber in George Town where in his abſence his brother will treat for him.

JOHN T. MASON.

April 30—tf

—NOTICE—

BY virtue of a decree of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia in the ſuit of Valentine Peyton, againſt Mary Cooke & Alexander Stedman and Julia his wife, Joſeph Wilſon and Robert Brown defendants, in chancery, will be ſold at the premiſes to the higheſt bidder at public ſale on the 14th day of June next, all that piece or parcel of Land known and diſtinguiſhed by lot, No. 5. in ſquare No. 253 in the city of Waſhington, together with the houſes and appurtenances according to the terms of the ſaid decree, which are as follows, to wit: one third of the purchaſe money within ſix months from the time of the ſale with intereſt thereon until the ſame ſhall be paid, one other third in twelve months from the time of the ſaid ſale with intereſt thereon as aforeſaid, and the reſidue in eighteen months from the time of the ſaid ſale with intereſt thereon as aforeſaid; and if the purchaſer or purchaſers of the ſaid premiſes ſhould fail to make his payments or either of them at the periods before mentioned it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid marſhal, and he is hereby ordered upon giving ten days notice of the time and place of the ſaid ſale to ſell again the ſaid premiſes upon the following terms of payment, that is to ſay, for as much caſh as may be neceſſary to diſcharge the ſum which may be due at the time of ſuch ſale, and the reſidue at ſuch time or times as were upon the firſt ſale appointed for the payment thereof. And if the ſaid premiſes upon the ſaid ſecond ſale, ſhould not ſell for as much as upon the firſt, the purchaſer or purchaſers, at the ſaid firſt ſale ſhall be accountable and liable for the deficiency It is further decreed and ordered that the marſhal do bring into court the money ariſing from the ſale of the ſaid premiſes from time to time as the ſame ſhall be received, to be ſubject to ſuch diſtribution as the court ſhall from time to time direct and appoint; & the ſaid marſhal is further decreed and ordered to report to this court his procedings herein, in order that a final decree be made and the title of the purchaſer be confirmed, until which ſaid final decree the ſaid premiſes ſhall remain bound to the payment of the purchaſe money. The improvements are a ſmall framed Dwelling Houſe with a ſhed and a ſmall ſtable, the ſale will commence preciſely at 12 o'clock.

DANL. C. BRENT, Marſhal.

May 14——t14Jun.

REPORT

Presented on the 11th December 1803, to the House of Representatives.

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures reſpectfully ſubmit their report and opinion, upon the petition of Nathaniel Smith and William Smith of Newbury-port, Maſſachuſetts, referred on the 12th December.

THE petitioners aſk to be exonerated from the payment of a Cuſtom-houſe bond for duty on twenty-two hogſheads of ſugar imported into the United States, and which were loſt, or totally damaged, going coaſtwiſe from Newbury-port to Boſton, where, it is ſtated, the ſugar was to have been exported to a foreign country.—

The ſugar was accompanied with the uſual document certifying that the duties inwards, had been ſecured, and ſtating the amount and time of exportation. This certificate was only intended to identify the article upon its arrival in Boſton, and was not the Debenture promiſing the payment of a ſum of money, which Debenture would have been iſſued at the cuſtom-houſe, where the ſugar was originally bonded, had it been exported directly out of the limits of the United States. It has never been conſidered proper to refund the duty accruing on any goods or merchandiſe when the ſame have been regularly loaded, and the returns thereof have been duly certified at the cuſtom-houſe, although loſſes or damage may afterwards have accrued from any cauſe whatever; other than from the fault, neglect or error of the cuſtom-houſe officers; and excepting in caſes of debentures for drawback of duties on goods ſhipwrecked or otherwiſe loſt on our own coaſts, after the goods have been landed for exportation and cleared out for a foreign port or place.

The ſugar in queſtion was not cleared out for importation to a foreign country. The committee had hoped merchants had underſtood, by this time, that the duties ſecured to be paid will always be demanded, and that the United States are not to be conſidered as inſurers or underwriters on goods bonded at the cuſtom-houſe.

The committee are fully of opinion that it would be improper to allow the drawback on any merchandiſe, which may be damaged or loſt in the tranſportation thereof coaſtwiſe, from one diſtrict to another in the United States, and they therefore beg leave to ſubmit the following opinion:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

COLUMBIA.

MESSAGE

From the Governor of South-Carolina, delivered the 11th May, 1804.

To the honorable President and Members of the Senate.

Honorable Gentlemen,

It has not been without mature deliberation upon the importance of the occaſion, that I have drawn you from your domeſtic enjoyments, to conſider of matters of public concern, in which the intereſt of your country is involved; nor have I been inſenſible to the many inconveniencies that will conſequently reſult to every individual at this unexpected change in the conſtitutional arrangement; but I feel ſanguine in the hope that every private conſideration will readily yield to the neceſſity of ſuch meaſures as proffer the public good, and tend to ſecure, upon a permanent baſis, the internal peace and tranquility of our country.

The ſcene which took place in determining the late Preſidential election, and the weighty conſequences which remained ſuſpended during the deliberation of Congreſs, muſt be recent in the recollection of every individual who charges his mind with the conſideration of public affairs: No friend to his country, whoſe mind is not agitated with high concern, at the recollection of that event, and who would not uſe every poſſible exertion, to obviate a return of the impending evil, which for a moment threatened commotion, and clouded the peaceful proſpects of America. Congreſs, aware of the poſſibility that an event which had happened once, might reaſonably be calculated under the ſame regulations, to happen again, has wiſely adopted the reſolution which I have received from the Preſident of the United States, and herewith communicated for your conſideration. As I hold it eſſential fellow citizens, that you ſhould have an opportunity of expreſſing your ſentiments upon every meaſure ſubmitted to you by the general government, and that the ſenſe of the ſtate may be known to the union, on all occaſions of national importance, more eſpecially where her intereſt is ſo materially interwoven, are the objects which actuated me in convening you at this time. I am not unaware of the ill conſequences which ſome times reſult from the abrogation of a ſyſtem under which our government has flouriſhed, and its citizens have lived happy for years; but when peculiar circumſtances ariſe which point out defects, from whence proceed difficulties, which tend to endanger our peace and happineſs, and to which it would be perpetually expoſed, I cannot heſitate to avow that ſuch a ſyſtem is imperfect, and ſhould meet with alterations.

This appears to be the ſituation of that part of the conſtitution of the U. States, which this reſolution contemplates the alteration of, and affords you the opportunity of being inſtrumental to the change, and of wreſting from deſign and intrigue, the poſſibility of attempting hereafter, to fruſtrate the wiſhes of a majority of the citizens of the United States in the choice of their Preſident.

In conſequence of repreſenting to the governor of North-Carolina, the ſentiments of the legiſlature reſpecting the ſettlement of a boundary between the two ſtates, which had exiſted ſo long a ſubject of diſpute and contention; it has produced the communication herewith tranſmitted, and remains for your determination upon ſuch meaſures as you may deem expedient on the occaſion. It is to be obſerved, that in the attempts heretofore made to adjuſt this difference with a ſiſter ſtate, the leading obſtacle was the confined powers given the commiſſioners, on the part of North Carolina, and of which the commiſſioners on the part of this ſtate complained, as not being co-ordinate with their own, they met upon unequal terms. The law of that ſtate, recently paſſed, has nominated commiſſioners with full and ample powers to eſtabliſh the boundary, as juſtice may point out, which evinces a deſire on the part of that ſtate, to have an amicable adjuſtment of this long exiſting difference. I would therefore recommend that you ſhould adopt ſimilar meaſures to effect an object long ſought after by this ſtate, and to meet the wiſhes of North-Carolina, as I have well grounded hopes, from the apparent deſire of the two ſtates, that their metes and bounds will be ſettled and finally eſtabliſhed.

During the receſs of the legiſlature, I received from the executive of the ſtate of Georgia, a reſolution of that ſtate, reſpecting the navigation of Savannah river, with a requeſt that the ſame may be laid before you, which, in compliance therewith, accompanies this communication. The attention of that ſtate appears to be engaged in rendering that river navigable; but as it is the boundary between the two ſtates, and as a large proportion of fertile lands lie in both ſtates, that would not only be materially benefitted therefrom, but the reſpective ſtates (and Georgia in particular) would derive conſiderable advantages from the incitement to population in that of the ſtate, whoſe produce would be conveyed through that channel to market; it is confidently expected, that as thoſe advantages will be reciprocal, ſo ought the contributions: It will however be for you to determine how far thoſe benefits contemplated to derive from effecting this navigation will be mutual with the ſtates, or commenſurate to the expenditures it will unavoidably incur. While on the ſubject of navigation, I would recommend that your attention ſhould be engaged in every improvement within your ſtate that poſſibly can be effected by your liberal aid. The experiment of inland navigation has proved of immenſe value to our country, and each day thoſe advantages continue to augment; and its advantages only require to be more generally known, to render it of ſtill more general utility; it is indeed to be wiſhed that the benefits the public derives, may be reciprocal with the proprietors, who on that occaſion received no pecuniary legiſlative aid, the finances of the ſtate not being in a ſituation to contribute to its advancement. This however is very far from being the caſe at the preſent period; the means are ample and within your power, and I hope in every inſtance that opportunity may preſent for the benefit of navigation and intercourſe, will be duly regarded; and that you will exerciſe with alacrity, for the public benefit, the energies of government.

I have heretofore claimed your attention to the military eſtabliſhment of the ſtate, I again repeat that claim, as I deem ſome regard to improve the preſent regulations neceſſary for their future proſperity: No part of the ſyſtem for their governance appears to require more immediately your conſideration, than the law organiſing the cavalry and artillery, which, as reſpects the artillery, is extremely partial in its arrangement; for in the ſeventh brigade there is a regiment of artillery, in the 8th brigade a battalion, and in all the other brigades in the ſtate, the artillery are confined to companies. This has not only a tendency to diſcourage the emulation of officers engaging in the eſtabliſhment of a company in either of the brigades, other than the 7th and 8th, but has an appearance of partiality which I could wiſh to ſee avoided in every ſyſtem that is calculated to have a general operation; I would therefore recommend the eſtabliſhment of a regiment of artillery in every brigade, ſo ſoon as they have a certain number of companies, as it will have a tendency to give vigor to the already great exertions of the officers, to view their ſituation regarded by the conſtitutional authority of their ſtate: And this attention, which is ſo requiſite for their welfare, can require no material conſumption of your time.

With the enjoyment of peace, and the fair proſpects of a continuance, our country is ſtill bleſſed, the advantages ariſing therefrom are manifeſted in various inſtances; the citizens continue eaſy under the exactions of government, yet the opulence of the nation increaſes alike with that of the individual, and there are no interpoſitions to annoy it; this demonſtrates a wiſe and well regulated government, that under the bleſſings of a kind Providence yields ſo many comforts to mankind. Let then your exertions, (to which I pledge my faithful ſupport) and thoſe of every friend to his country, and future generations, be exerciſed for the laſting preſervation of the purity and good order, which now characteriſes the adminiſtration of America.

JAMES B. RICHARDSON.

Columbia, May 10, 1804.

To the honorable the President and members of the Senate.

Honorable Gentlemen,

At the requeſt of the honorable Pierce Butler, Eſq. one of the ſenators from this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, I have the honor to lay before you two letters which I have received from him. I feel it my duty to comply with his requeſt thus early, as they contain ſentiments reſpecting the reſolution of Congreſs upon the propoſed amendment of the conſtitution of the United States, which I have juſt cauſed to be laid before you.

I have the honor to be,
With high reſpect,
Your moſt obedient,

JAMES B. RICHARDSON.

Columbia, May 11, 1804.

Federal City, December 6th, 1803.

SIR,

A reſolution paſſed the Senate on Friday laſt, which will be ſent to the ſeveral ſtates for their approbation; the object of it is, to authoriſe the electors to deſignate in voting for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident; to this reſolution I have been oppoſed: it becomes my duty to ſtate to the legiſlature of my own ſtate why I am oppoſed to it. Firſt, I like the conſtitution as it ſtands, much better than the propoſed alteration. The convention in fixing on two names to be indiſcriminately voted for, felt an anxiety to guard againſt the evil attending an elective chief magiſtracy, as have been felt in Poland. While two diſtinguiſhed citizens are indiſcriminately voted for, party heat will not be ſo great as by having ſingle oppoſite champions, running in direct oppoſition to each other; the attachment to an individual gives birth to heat and turbulent paſſions, which are in a degree checked by an indiſcriminate vote for two perſons, each party having this conſoling hope, that if their candidate does not ſucceed to the chief magiſtracy, he will, by being Vice Preſident be in the road to it. If the alteration is agreed to, the ſmall ſtates, in which South Carolina is ranked, never will give either a Preſident or Vice Preſident to the union. Large