

Gazette of the United States

A N D

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 93 of Vol. V.]

MONDAY, March 31, 1794.

[Whole No. 552.]

For Amsterdam,



The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf



For Sale,
The American Brig
TRITON,

BURTIEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as the came from sea. She is a staunch vessel, not two years old, and may be put to sea immediately. For terms apply to

GARDINER & OLDEN,

Arch Street wharf,

Who have for sale,

Pork, Lard, and Hams as usual, a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few casks Timothy Seed—also

Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron castings, in any form executed on the shortest notice.

March 14. *drot

For Sale or Charter,



The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expense. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN in pipes,

A few bales Holland Duck,

Ditto Ozunaburgs,

Holland Sheetings,

Swiss Berries,

Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.

Sheathing Paper,

Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,

Hair Ribbands, No. 4.

Dutch Great Coats,

A quantity of Fung and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

FOR SALE,

BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street.

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on morals, industry, and the peace of society. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of freemen to be much more productive than that of slaves; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is impolitic as well as unjust.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

February 15.

dtf

The following Certifi-

cate of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domestic Debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury of the said United States, in the names of Donald and Burton of London, merchants, and signed by Joseph Nourse, Register of said Treasury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from London in the Ship Peter, Paul Hölsey, master, bound for New York, and has been lost.—The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treasury of the United States to have the same renewed, desires all persons who are interested in the said certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27.

d6w

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Sauchong Tea, Hyfon and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.
Feb. 20. gaw6w

Excellent CLARET,

In hogl-cads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champagne Wine;
MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front Street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O in the word Company is smaller than the M and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill.

The i and j in the word promise are not parallel, the i inclining much more forward than the j.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word Twenty, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word Company is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the o being less than the m, and others following.

There is no stroke to the t in the word North whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters ent in the word Twenty, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the Tw and the y going below them.

The Signature J Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Representative Boards.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf

WANTED

AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing Business, Enquire at this Office.

The following article is occasioned by an Advertisement, of the keeper of the Museum in New-York, in which the public are informed, that "a complete Guillotine, capable of performing the part, in which it was originally designed in France;" and a wax figure, which frequently represents a man beheaded—are to be seen at that Repository of curiosities.

From the (N.T.) Daily Advertiser.

KEEPER of the GUILLOTINE.

You have often taken occasion to remind us of the dignity of your appointment, by the frequency of your publications these however, having generally been little more than the avicious display of a catch penny shewman, would have passed without notice; but your late advertisement, ought not to creep out of sight without animadversion. The additional curiosity of a Guillotine which you have with equal judgment and generosity, procured for the divertimento of the good people of New-York, calls for compensation very different from what you ordinarily receive. Let us however look at this new ground of your pretensions to public favor—let us see what you say for yourself. I Tom Thumb, Esquire, prime virtuoso, and shew-master general, having long delighted in exhibiting and describing natural deformities, deleterious plants, venomous animals, &c. now offer to the view of my inquisitive countrymen—that exquisite piece of workmanship—that paragon of mechanism—that machine of never dying celebrity—the GUILLOTINE.

Think no more brave friends of air guns, rattlesnakes, and scalping knives; these hide their diminished heads, and are scarce worthy of lying in the same room in the presence of this admirable contrivance which yields to nothing of human ingenuity but to its glorious prototype in the Revolution Square of Paris.

Do not imagine gallant citizens, that I mean to mock your hopes, or disappoint your expectations by exhibiting this astonishing contrivance, painted on baby-cards, or cut out of paste-board—No, I scorn such childish amusement—I have it beautifully erected, composed of solid sharp materials of full growth, perfectly fitted and ready to perform the functions for which it was ORIGINALLY INTENDED. Bravo! Bravo! Bravo! Vive la Guillotine.

But to be serious—is it possible that the intelligent, the kind hearted citizens of New-York, can have arrived at such a degree of indifference, as to read with patience, or view with composure, so sanguinary an instrument, advertised too in language so offensive to common decency, so shocking to humanity? What! this bloody weapon may be used and is now ready to commence its bloody career in these peaceful regions? Forbid it God of all mercy.

Shall our real, our unfeigned love of liberty, unhesitatingly seduce us into an hasty approbation of every measure and every means to which less favored nations have resorted, than were necessary in this enlightened country, for the establishment of rational liberty?

Shall we make familiar to our eyes objects of horror, that we may banish from our hearts, those gentle emotions; those endearing affections; those reverential views of another world, which give to life its highest, its most delightful relish, and without which we are no better than brutes. God forbid.

But some will say, surely the sight of a Guillotine need not occasion such gloomy reflections. Fellow-Citizens, you are mistaken—a dangerous spirit has crept in among us—an insidious spirit, which if we do not watch,

will overthrow us.—Its operation is guided by this principle. If I can persuade the people of America, to approve heartily and openly of every species of means, for the accomplishment of a popular end my work is half done. The distance between approbation, and adoption, scarcely admits of measurement. I leave the good sense of those who reflect, to fill up the commentary. How cautious ought the people of America to be at this awful period! How distressing the idea that this prosperous, this independent land, so lately saved from the grasp of all devouring ambition, may soon be plunged into all the horrors which at present are desolating with mighty strides, the old world! My friends the present state of society and manners among us affords well grounded apprehensions that we are insensible of the blessings which we possess, and consequently in the most imminent danger of losing them: When the moral sentiment is debased, or allowed such unbridled licence, as is every where evidenced, it naturally weakens the legal power of the government, and gives a sad preface of decaying morality, or of political decadence.

But why, you will say, Keeper of curiosities, all this sermonizing? Do not fret, nor flatter yourself that it is addressed to you. If this paper comes into the hands of one reflecting citizen, of one true patriot, warmed with the real love of his country, he will not disdain to read it, and such are the men with whom I wish to associate.

Keeper of Beasts Adieu.

March 26.

A MAN.

From the General Advertiser.

The Legislature will do a very popular act by granting to Mr. Peale, the moderate loan he requests.

The general interest of science demands in all civilized countries aid and patronage, because it exalts mankind to the dignity and felicity of their destination. The cultivation of natural history is in this country very important in many respects. It brings to light our many treasures in animals, plants and minerals; suggesting thereby new branches of manufactures and commerce, which otherwise may lie dormant for a long time. Mr. Peale's collection of ores and fossils does already merit attention. What fums may we not save in articles of copper and tin, queen's-ware, &c. by exploring and improving the treasures we often tread upon! The hair of wild animals, the feathers of birds, the skins, bones and oil of fishes, are in several countries employed in diverse manufactures; for example, the strongest glue is made from the skin of a species of perch by the Laplanders. The ossals of herring are by a late improvement, converted into very valuable oil, by the Swedes. In England and Germany a great variety of elegant feathered muffs are made. The skins of Elks are in the north of Europe made into buff, so firm as to be a defensive armour.

The moral effect of a museum is very considerable. I appeal to all who have seen this sublime inscription in that of Mr. Peale.

"Ask the beasts, and they will teach thee: and fowls of the air, and they shall tell thee, and the fishes of the sea shall declare unto thee. Who knoweth not in all these, that the hand of the LORD hath wrought this? In whose hand is the soul of every living thing, and the breath of all mankind." Job, XII. 7, 8, 9, 10, verses.

How many thousand pounds do we throw away upon foreign gewgaws! Let ladies and gentlemen who admire true elegance, view the Summer Duck, the humming bird, the scarlet sparrow, the Brazilian creeper, the gold finch, the plover, the ruby-crowned wren, &c. they will be charmed at a very small expense.

Numbers with myself, that Mr. Peale, may have sufficient encouragement to remain among us. The removal of the museum would not only be severely felt by the votaries of science but also diminish that circulation of wealth which arises from the commerce of liberal arts.

A LOVER OF NATURE.