

# Gazette of the United States

884

## AND EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 94 of Vol. V.]

TUESDAY, April 1, 1794.

[Whole No. 553.]



### For Sale, The American Brig TRITON,

BURTHEN 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. *d*

### 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 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 expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. *dtf*

### For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig  
LITTLE SALLY,

JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chestnut street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 31. *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 Osnaburgs,
- Holland Sheetings,
- Juniper Berries,
- Cups 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 Fank 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—t*

### WANTED

### AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing Business, Enquire at this Office.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

To the distressed inhabitants of St. Domingo now in Philadelphia.

The distribution of the money allotted to them will be made on Wednesday next, at the South West corner of Walnut and Water streets from nine o'clock 'till noon, and from three to five afternoon.

Aux Habitants de St. Domingue de nueés de toute faculté a Philadelphia.

La Distribution de la somme accordée se fera Mercredi prochain, au Coin de la Rue sud ouest de l'Eau & de la Rue & de Walnut, entre neuf heures & midi & de trois & cinq apres midi. Les Printers de Philadelphia, are requested to republish the above.

The Public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit 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 *j* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

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 counterfeiters 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 counterfeiters.

The word Company is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *e* being less than the *n*, 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 *en* 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 *w* and *g* going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other ink 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 counterfeiters 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 of the 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*

### Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

### A few cafes Champagne Wine; MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 143, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. *dtf*

### 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 Souchong Tea, Hylon and Tonkay, ditto,

Holland Gin in Cases,

A Quantity of Brimstone,

With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. *g1aw6w*

### 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 Haffey, 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*

### 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*

Henry Rupe } State of Maryland,  
Benjamin Gaither } High Court of Chancery,  
and } March 5th. 1794.

### The Complainant states

in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;— that being so seized, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rupe the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and therefore out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforesaid.

Test,  
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Con. *tut&cs3w*  
March 18.

### TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,

February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies approved of the Trustees of the Loan Office, established per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the last payment should have been made, and every justifiable indulgence having been granted, That unless they come forward and pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, precepts will issue against all delinquents without regard to persons or circumstances. All former and existing sheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to said Office, are requested to bring it to the on or before the above period, otherwise it shall be under the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them without distinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P.S. The Printers throughout the State are requested to insert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens. *d*

### Stock Brokers Office,

No. 15, Wall-street, New-York.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost hurry and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLECKER.

### UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, March 25.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman now in France to his friend in this town, received by the brig Dolphin, just arrived at Providence, dated

Havre, Dec. 30, 1793.

I wrote you by the same opportunity a few days since; I then told you of the success of the armies of the Republic in the taking of Toulon and Valenciennes; this day, being the Decadi, we have been celebrating the event, or rather rejoicing with our brethren of this Republic, at the re-capture of Toulon. This morning arrived here the confirmation of the taking of Valenciennes; it is said that the Austrians lost 14,000 killed, and that 6000 came over and joined the armies of the Republic, the rest were taken prisoners.

We have also had accounts that the rebels at La Vendee, are completely cut up. On every side success attends the French arms.

It scarcely now admits of a doubt but that the TREE of LIBERTY, planted in this country, will take root, and spread its branches over Europe, and that tyranny and oppression will be no more. If the prayer of an individual will avail any towards it, I will pray without ceasing.

### Congress of the United States.

#### House of Representatives

Substance of the remarks made by Mr. Giles on the 10th of March 1794, upon the question for the passage of the bill providing a naval armament.

[CONCLUDED.]

Another objection to the measure, consists of the certainty and enormity of its expence, with a total uncertainty of its efficacy; whereas the plan of purchasing a peace, regards economy, if its efficacy should be doubtful; in this case, if the object be not effected, the money will not be expended. It is but a bad character of a measure, to say it is neither certain in its object, nor economical in its arrangement; yet these are the most striking traits in the present bill. When this measure was first brought into view, it was thought necessary that an estimate should accompany it, this estimate, he knew not for what reason, was kept out of view. It was nevertheless an estimate, and must again make its appearance in the house.

He expected too, that it would appear in a more formidable shape than when it was first introduced. The pay of the seamen, the most important item in the estimate, had varied its shape materially; It is now calculated at double the estimate first made, and he apprehended that the same fate would attend other parts of the estimate. He admitted that the sum mentioned in the bill, did not positively fix the wages of the seamen, but was intended as a limit to the President's discretion: He was inclined to think however, from the nature of the service, that the whole sum would be found necessary; for all the other perquisites, which the seamen will expect, must consist of toil and danger.

He observed, that the intelligence lately received, in his opinion, served to confirm all those objections, although he supposed it had affected the minds of other gentlemen very differently; because he had observed more votes in favor of the bill, since the receipt of the intelligence, than before that period. The intelligence being communicated in confidence, he supposed it would be improper to particularise those parts of it, which affected his opinion: He should therefore, only remark in general, that the intelligence had led his mind to these two conclusions.

1st. That the force to be provided, is absolutely inadequate to the object. 2d. That by proper management, a due at-