

Gazette of the United States

A N D E V E N I N G A D V E R T I S E R.

[No. 100 of Vol. V.]

TUESDAY, April 8, 1794.

[Whole No. 559.]

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 Chefnut street wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. 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 expense. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

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

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 Sheeting,
Juniper 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 Junk 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

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,
IN an eligible situation, also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.
For terms apply to the printer.
January 23. m&th—tf

The Profits arising from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.
Just published, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and sold by J. Cruikshank, W. Young, P. Dobson, and the other Booksellers,
MINUTES
OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,
Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the District of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
A list of persons admitted into the Hospital at Bush-hill, shewing the times of their admission, death and discharge.
Number of Houses, Deaths, &c. in the respective streets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark.
A list of the Intements in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.
A summary of donations in cash and provisions, received from sunny persons and places, for the use of the poor and afflicted.
April 2. d3w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Old Lisbon Wine of a superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship Wilmington.
OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.
SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.
Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes bhd. and quarter casks, imported in the ship Thomas, capt. Skinner.
A few quarter casks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.
George Meade,
Who has also, just arrived and for sale
A SMALL CARGO OF
Lisbon Salt.
A quantity of empty BAGS for Sale.
April 5. d1w w&es1m.

IMPORTED
In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY
Louis Osmont,
A PERFECT
Assortment of Hanging Paper,
high coloured and plain.
White silk Stockings, high dressed and put up English fashion.
The handsomest artificial Flowers and Feathers.
Some Looking Glass Plates to be sold by the case.
A few hampers of Champagne wine six years old.
ALSO,
An elegant parcel of
Bearskin Muffs,
And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low, and at a long credit.

LIKewise
42 pipes Madeira wine,
and a few casks of Claret.
A Quantity of
Hamburg Demijohns.
In a few Days,
He will have for Sale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,
Lephorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well sorted of all size, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glasses framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.
March 22. dtf

NORRIS COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chefnut and Walnut Streets.
George Rutter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30. dtf

In the Name of the French Republic.
EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.
Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)
The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic,
JH. FAUCHET.
The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice.

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, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.
Feb. 20. g1aw6w

Excellent CLARET,
In hog-casks and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champagne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hog-heads 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
M A R K S.
Five Dollar Bill 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 f in the word promise are not parallel, the f 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 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 counterfeited 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 Respective Boards.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf

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

UNITED STATES.
CHARLESTON, (S. C.) March 19.
[The following letter, addressed to the Printers, has been received from an anonymous correspondent.]
Observing the public mind much agitated on account of the recent captures of American vessels in the West Indies, and having but just returned from thence, I beg leave to lay before them a concise statement of the case.

I understand it has been declared, that all vessels trading under American colours, whether to French islands or elsewhere, are made prizes of, and carried into British ports. This I must flatly deny; and, as a proof of the fallacy of the assertion, I need only mention the vessel in which I came myself, and a number of others just arrived with full cargoes. The real cause of the captures alluded to, was an unjust trade carried on with the blacks, for the plunder of the unfortunate sufferers in the French islands; a trade which must eventually have operated to the utter ruin of the real proprietors. As a corroboration of this fact it may be recollected, that there are at this moment two or three vessels in Jamaica, which were taken, laden with slaves purchased at ten pounds per head. The British, willing to prevent so destructive a traffic, published a manifesto, forbidding all intercourse whatever with the blacks, or people of colour, under pain of forfeiture both of vessel and cargo. In the case of Martinique, it is needless to say any thing. The custom of nations, since time immemorial, has prevented neutral vessels from entering ports in a state of siege, and more particularly islands, the confiscation of the property certainly following the transgression on the neutral side.

Let me then, Americans, after considering the subject fairly and candidly, recollecting that no insult has yet been offered to your Flag, nor hindrance to your fair trade; but, on the contrary, that the umbrage has really and bona fide been given by a few individuals grasping at riches, however dishonest the means to obtain them; and who, in that pursuit, have not only violated the laws of nations but of humanity itself. Let me then ask you, under these circumstances, and considering how very trifling the object appears when fairly viewed, whether the blessings of peace which we enjoy, and which alone can ensure prosperity to a commercial country, ought to be hazarded for the ruinous and uncertain chance of war? And for what? To support a few imprincipled ship-owners in a traffic the most unjust ever attempted! To do which you are not only about to sacrifice the landed interest totally, but, as the state of war may determine, perhaps the lives and fortunes of your citizens also.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
MR. PENNO,
The inclosed impromptu, was never presented to any Printer before—but is the first impromptu, I wrote, on seeing a piece in your paper of March 25, 1794, afterwards I wrote two more, one, on that piece said to be taken from Davis's Virginia Gazette; and the other on John Adams's vote—the truth is, I never sent those pieces to any Printer, before I did to Mr. Oswald, but I thought the preface which I sent to him, would make people read my verses. So I took a sort of poetical license, and said as I did, you can see the piece in Oswald's Paper, of April 5th, which I wish you would publish, as I find it pleases people prodigiously. I take it, an impromptu, upon which a poet studies a great while, may be more correct, but I do not believe it can have more genius in it, than one written off hand, as a body may say; now this impromptu, which I send you, is one of the last description, those two in Oswald's were studied and blotted out, according to Horace's rule in his Ars Poetica.