

# Gazette of the United States

A N D

## EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 103 of Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, April 11, 1794.

[Whole No. 562.]

### 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. dff

### 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. dff

### 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. dff

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, T. 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 Interments 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 sundry persons and places, for the use of the poor and afflicted.  
April 2. d3w

### 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 Oznaburgs,  
Holland Sheetings,  
Juniper Berries,  
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.  
Sheathing Paper,  
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,  
Hair Ribband, No. 4.  
Dutch Great Coats,  
A quantity of Yank 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&ct h—tf

### 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,**  
Leshorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well fortified of all sizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glasses framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.  
March 22. dff

### FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,  
**Old Lisbon Wine of a**  
superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship *Williamston*.  
**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 hds. 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 v&es:m.

### 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

### ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 115 dollars were afterwards sent by an unknown hand, to the Postmaster at Baltimore, who transmitted the same to the General Post Office. The sufferers by that robbery are desired to state the amount of their losses respectively, and transmit the same, with the original letters of their correspondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Post Office, before the first day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.  
**TIMOTHY PICKERING,**  
Post Master General.  
Gen. Post Office, April 4, 1794. 1aw6w

### Lost last Night,

Between Second and Seventh streets, a **Red Morocco Pocket Book,**  
Containing a few private letters and a bill of exchange, dated Charleston, March —, drawn by John Minnick on Philip Care, in favor of Sims White, which can be of no use to any one but the owner, whoever has found the same, and will deliver it at Israel Israel's Inn, shall be handsomely rewarded.  
April 9. \*4t

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 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 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. dff.

### Excellent CLARET,

In hog-heads 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. dff

### 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. dff  
February 15.

### 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. d

### Just Imported,

In the ship *Abigail*, Captain Horton, from St Petersburg in Russia, and now landing at Russell's wharf,  
**HEMP,**  
**BAR IRON,**  
**RUSSIA SHEETINGS,**  
**RAVENS DUCK,**  
**RUSSIA DUCK,**  
And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut street, No. 22.  
**John Donaldson.**  
April 4. d1w w&cti

### Congress of the United States.

#### House of Representatives

Mr. Giles's reply to Mr. W. Smith's observations on the passing of the naval armament bill.

(Continued.)

Believing this principle to be a just one, he would apply it to the existing state of things between the United States and Great Britain. Almost as soon as Great Britain had taken part in the iniquitous war against France, the executive of the United States manifested their regard for peace, by proclaiming their existing state of neutrality, and recommending to their citizens not only the observance of neutrality, but of impartial neutrality. Although the partiality of the American people for the cause of France, was well known, altho' at that moment their affections for the French nation were addressed by the most honorable and powerful considerations that ever existed between two nations. The peculiar similarity between the existing French cause, and that which had just given birth to American liberty and independence; the material agency which the French nation had exerted in bringing about that event; and the existing principles of government here, the product of the revolution, which are the great object of attack by the combination against France.

A pure and laudable regard for peace, and a destination of war however, had overcome all these sensations, and produced a neutrality which he believed on the part of the United States had been rigidly observed, at least, he was sure, that such was the intention of government. In this state of things Great Britain commenced an attack upon this state of neutrality, which it was certainly her interest to preserve, and which she ought to have deemed a favor to obtain. Great Britain continued to keep possession of posts upon the acknowledged territory of the United States, to carry on a contraband trade with our savage enemy. She shortly after our proclaimed neutrality proceeded to interrupt or lawful trade with our allies. She seized, condemned and sanctioned the complete transfer of the property of American citizens to her own subjects; and as if there could be no limits to her idiquity & resentment, she has contrived to open upon our eastern frontiers, a barbarous enemy to aid in making depredations upon our commerce.

These acts constitute injuries which amount to war, and they are infinitely aggravated, both by the perfidy which attended the execution of some of them; and the total want of provocation, for the commission of any of them.