

Gazette of the United States

AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

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SATURDAY, April 12, 1794.

[Whole No. 563.]

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 Chesnut 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

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,
Divers Hamburgs,
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 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. dtf

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 particulars apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th

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, Hyfon and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3raw6w

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 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. dtw w&sm.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 110 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 desirous 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

IMPORTED

In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY

Louis Osmont,

A PERFECT

Affortment 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

Bearkin 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,

Leghorn hats, furs 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. dtf

Excellent CLARET,
In hogheads 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

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. dtf

February 15.

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 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 c 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 w and the y going below them.

The Signature of 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.

St. Domingo Sufferers.

THOSE persons who undertook to collect the subscription made for the relief of the above unfortunate persons, are requested to complete their returns, where they have not already done it, and to deliver the same, with any balance they may hold, into the hands of the Treasurer, who will receive any subscription which remains uncollected, or any fresh donation. It is hoped instant attention will be paid to this notice, to enable the committee of distribution to close their accounts and give further relief to a number of those persons still remaining here, whose situation is truly distressing.

By order of the committee of distribution,
Robert Smith, Treasurer.

April 9, 1794.

P. S. It is requested the different Printers will for a few days, publish the above.

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. dtw w&tf

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.)

Mr. Giles observed that it had been said and repeated in the committee that the proposed measure, was war. He denied that the measure in itself was war, or that it furnished a just cause of war. He believed, however, that it was problematical whether it would eventuate in peace or war; indeed, he remarked, that the crisis of affairs is already such; that whether the measure be adopted or not, he viewed war as a probable event, peace as a possible event; but the point he contended for was, that if the aggressions towards the United States be sufficient to justify reprisal, the exercise of the right does not furnish a just cause of war. The exercise of a right by one nation, can never involve the absurd consequence, of giving another nation the right to exercise a wrong.

He said that gentlemen on one side of this question seemed to act upon an imaginary, instead of the real state of things, he was not therefore astonished at hearing the committee cautioned against the violation of neutrality.

He did not conceive that the present state of things between the United States and Great Britain would justify the use of the term Neutrality. Neutrality is a term used to signify the relation, in which two nations stand towards each other—Neutrality, therefore requires two parties; either party may destroy the relation of things between the parties. It therefore appeared absurd to him to say that Great Britain was in a state of deprecation and war towards the United States—and the United States in a state of neutrality towards Great Britain. It has been said that the United States have not abandoned their neutrality—this is true—but it is no evidence that neutrality exists.—Great Britain has abandoned it for them. He said however, that this was disregarding the substance and entering into a mere cavil about names.

It was not material in his opinion, what name ought to be given to the existing relation of things between the United States and Great-Britain; Whether it was called a state of peace, a state of war, a state of neutrality, a state of reprisal, a state of retaliation, or a state of very uncivil conduct on the part of Great Britain; nor did he conceive it material to ascer-