A FEW TONS

Chipped Logwood,

FOR SALE,

Landing at Hamilton's wharf. Apply to

John Vaughan,

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

CLARET,

In hogsheads and cases of the first quality.

Aug. 7 d

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Farm of JOHN LAURENCE, Esq. near the Falls of Schuylkill, a small young SORREL MARE, of the Narragansett breed, with a white slip in her face.—Whoever will return said mare to said Farm, or to James Thomson at the Indian Queen, shall receive Ten Dollars reward.

August 7. d

GUTHRIE's GEOGRAPHY Improved.

THE subscription for this work on the original terms, of twelve dollars and the binding, will be closed this day—and on Monday the subscription will open at fourteen dollars, exclusive of the price of binding.

The new maps added to this edition are twenty one; among which are those of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, the Genessee Government, South Carolina, and Georgia. These maps have never been given in any former system of Geography, and, it is hoped, would alone be sufficient to entitle this work to a preference to any other edition of Guthrie.

N B. The map of the United States, which is compiling by Mr. Samuel Lewis, from the respective state maps, will be far more complete than any one yet published, and be printed on two large sheets of paper, nearly the size of the late Mr. Murray's map.

May 31 d

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Roy, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks. First drawn number,		2,000
	Last drawn number,		2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

☞ In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immidiately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed to remain there until the Lottery is drawn for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ftf

☞ The Lottery published by the "Society for establishing useful manufactures," will commence drawing the first Tuesday in November next —

BY AUTHORITY.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS combinations to defeat the execution of the laws laying duties upon spirits distilled within the United States and upon stills, have from the time of the commencement of those laws existed in some of the western parts of Pennsylvania; *And whereas* the said combinations, proceeding in a manner subversive equally of the just authority of government and of the rights of individuals have hitherto effected their dangerous and criminal purpose; by the influence of certain irregular meetings, whose proceedings have tended to encourage and uphold the spirit of opposition, by misrepresentations of the laws calculated to render them odious, by endeavors to deter those who might be so disposed from accepting offices under them, through fear of public resentment and of injury to person and property, and to compel those who had accepted such offices by actual violence to surrender or forbear the execution of them;—by circulating vindictive menaces against all those who should otherwise directly or indirectly aid in the execution of the said laws or who, yielding to the dictates of conscience and to a sense of obligation should themselves comply therewith, by actually injuring and destroying the property of persons who were understood to have so complied:—by inflicting cruel and humiliating punishments upon private citizens for no other cause than that of appearing to be the friends of the laws;—by intercepting the public officers on the high ways, abusing, assaulting, and otherwise ill treating them; by going to their houses in the night, gaining admittance by force, taking away their papers and committing other outrages; employing for these unwarrantable purposes the agency of armed banditti disguised in such manner as for the most part to escape discovery;—*And whereas* the endeavors of the Legislature to obviate objections to the said laws, by lowering the duties and by other alterations conducive to the convenience of those whom they immediately affect (though they have given satisfaction in other quarters) and the endeavors of the executive officers to conciliate a compliance with the laws, by explanations, by forbearance and even by accomodations founded on the suggestion of local considerations have been disappointed of their effect by the machinations of persons whose industry to excite resistance has increased with the appearance of a disposition among the people to relax in their opposition and to aquiesce in the laws: insomuch that many persons in the said western parts of Pennsylvania have at length been hardy enough to perpetrate acts which I am advised amount to treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States; the said persons having on the sixteenth and seventeenth of July last past proceeded in arms (on the second day amounting to several hundreds) to the house of John Neville inspector of the revenue for the fourth survey of the district of Pennsylvania, having repeatedly attacked the said house with the persons therein, wounding some of them—having seized David Lenox marshal of the district of Pennsylvania, who previous thereto had been fired upon, while in the execution of his duty, by a party of armed men detaining him for some time prisoner, till for the preservation of his life and the obtaining of his liberty he found it necessary to enter into stipulations to forbear the execution of certain official duties touching processes issuing out of a court of the United States—and having finally obliged the said inspector of the revenue and the Marshal from considerations of personal safety to fly from that part of the country, in order by a circuitous route to proceed to the seat of government; avowing as the motives of these outrageous proceedings an intention to prevent by force of arms the execution of the said laws, to oblige the said inspector of the revenue to renounce his said office, to withstand by open violence the lawful authority of the government of the United States, and to compel thereby an alteration in the measures of the legislature and a repeal of the laws aforesaid—*And whereas* by a law of the United States entitled, "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions," it is enacted "that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed in any state by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by that act, the same being notified by an associate justice or the District judge, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such state to suppress such combinations—and to cause the laws to be duly executed. And if the militia of a state where such combination may happen shall refuse or be insufficient to suppress the same, it shall be lawful for the President if the legislature of the United States shall not be in session to call forth and employ such numbers of the militia of any other state or states most convenient thereto, as may be necessary, and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the ensuing session, *Provided always*, that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith and previous thereto, by Proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time."—*And whereas* James Wilson an associate justice on the fourth instant by writing under his hand did, from evidence which had been laid before him notify to me that "in the counties of "Washington and Allegheny in Pennsylvania, the laws of the United States "are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations too "powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings "or by the powers vested in the Marshal of that district.".

And whereas it is in my judgment necessary under the circumstances of the case to take measures for calling forth the militia in order to suppress the combinations aforesaid and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and I have accordingly determined so to do, feeling the deepest regret for the occasion, but withal the most solemn conviction, that the essential interests of the Union demand it, that the very existence of government and the fundamental principles of social order are materially involved in the issue, and that the patriotism and firmness of all good citizens are seriously called upon, as occasion may require to aid in the effectual suppression of so fatal a spirit.

Wherefore, and in pursuance of the provision above recited, I George Washington, President of the United States, do hereby command all persons, being insurgents as aforesaid, and all others whom it may concern, on or before the first day of September next to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes. And I do moreover warn all persons whomsoever against aiding abetting or comforting the perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts: And do require all officers and other citizens according to their respective duties and the law of the land to exert their utmost endeavors to prevent and suppress such dangerous proceedings.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the seventh day of August one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the independence of the United States of America, the nineteenth.

(L.S) G°. WASHINGTON.

By the President,

EDM. RANDOLPH.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS on the subject of the Washington Lottery, being by mistake repeatedly addressed to the Commissioners for the City of Washington.

Persons concerned are hereby informed that all such should be addressed either to W. Deakins jun. of Washington, or to the Subscriber. The commissioners never having contemplated any further concern in this business, than in their assent to receive the bonds and approve the names of the managers. The prizes have been paid and are paying on demand by W. Deakins Washington, Peter Gilman, Boston, and by the Subscriber.

For the Lottery No. 2, the securities already given will be retained by the commissioners, or transferred by them at their option to the bank of Columbia; and the commissioners will be consulted respecting a judicious and equitable disposition of the houses, to be built thereby; their treasurer or the bank of Columbia will receive the money intended for the National University, and they will be consulted in the nomination of the 24 managers; but all the responsibility respecting the general disposition of the tickets, and payment of prizes, will rest as in the Hotel Lottery, on the persons whose names are and may be hereafter published as assistants to forward this business with

S. BLODGET.

N. B. Mr. Blodget will be particularly obliged if those persons who possess prizes yet unpaid, will apply for their money as early as possible.

June 7th. d.

One hundred dollars Reward.

WHEREAS there were delivered in the Month of October last, from the Stores of the Subscribers, Two Chests and nine Half Chests of Bohea Tea, marked, numbered and weighing as under, to some person or persons with pretended orders from Mr. ISAAC CLASON of this City, but which he did not receive; whoever will give information so that the delivery may be made, who got the said Tea, shall receive the above reward; and it is requested that the Dealers in the Article will be careful in examining the Marks and Numbers of the Chests that have passed through their hands since the period above-mentioned, and give the desired information.

New-York, July 31st, 1794.

William and James Constable.

Ship Washington.

		C.	q.	lb.	Tare	
B.	No. 327	3	2	16	60	Whole Chests
	473	3	2	24	64	
W	177	1	3	12	39	Half Chests.
B.	177	1	2	23	39	
	198	1	3	7	41	
	213	1	3	18	37	
	227	1	3	7	40	
	287	1	3	9	38	
	301	1	3	15	40	
	379	1	3	18	41	
	404	1	3	14	39	

Aug. 6 dim

Treasury Department

Revenue Office. August 5th. 1794.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, No. 43, south Third street, for furnishing by contract, Seven hundred and sixty eight

COCKED HATS,

For the corps of Artillerists and Engineers, to be made agreeably to A PATTERN HAT which will be shewn at the Office aforesaid, to any person disposed to contract.

ug eod2w

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA

In the House of Representatives,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next. and that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,

JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

by order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY Clerk.

ewt N.

Just Published,

In one handsome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Chesnut Street,

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that result from it, and on the Duties which it imposes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged. by

WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Ecclesiastical History; and Minister of the English Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid semper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

The First American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly understood, is the only basis on which universal justice, sacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently secured. The view of it exhibited in this essay, at the same time that it represses the insolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppression; confirms, in the most forcible manner, the necessity of subordination, and the just demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from loosening the bands of society, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil distinction, draws more closely every social tie, unites in one harmonious and justly proportioned system, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human naure, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

JAMAICA RUM,

LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ship Success, Capt. VANSELAS, from Jamaica.

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

May 16. d

FOR SALE,

At the STORES of

Jesse & Robert Waln,

PORT WINE in pipes, hhds and quarter casks

LISBON do. in pipes and quarter casks

Souchong and Congo TEAS, in quarter chests

A quantity of Lisbon and Cadiz SALT

Soft shelled ALMONDS in bales

Velvet CORKS, in do.

Russia MATTS.

June 9 d

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 B. 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 *s* in the word promise are not parallel, the *s* 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 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 *T* and the *y* going below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from 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 author 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.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be distinguished from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and glossey surface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Cashier, in the true bills is strongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair stroke, evidently in an unfinished state. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the false, than in the genuine bills owing to the shade strokes being coarser, much nearer together, and consequently much more numerous. This difference strikes the eye at first view.

The same reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending & prosecuting to conviction the several above described Offenders in respect to this, as to the last described 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.