

A FEW TONS
Chipped Logwood,
 FOR SALE,
 Landing at Hamilton's wharf. Apply to
John Vaughan,
 WHO HAS FOR SALE.
CLARET,
 In hogheads and cases of the first quality.
 Aug. 7

Strayed or Stolen,
 FROM the Farm of JOHN LAURENCE
 Esq. near the Falls of Schuylkill, a small
 young **SORRE 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.

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 four
 teen dollars, exclusive of the price of bind-
 ing.
 The new maps added to this edition are
 twenty one; among which are those of
 New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecti-
 cut, Rhode-Island, Vermont, New York,
 New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Mar-
 yland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Caro-
 lina, the Genesee Government, South Car-
 olinia, and Georgia. These maps have ne-
 ver been given in any former system of
 Geography, and it is hoped, would alone
 be sufficient to entitle this work to a pre-
 ference 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 yet published,
 and be printed on two large sheets of
 paper, nearly the size of the late Mr. Mur-
 ray's map.
 May 31

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 establish-
 ing Useful Manufactures, having resolv-
 ed 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 draw-
 ing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus
 King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson,
 Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and
 Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—
 Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M.
 Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of
 Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard How-
 ell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Day-
 ton, Jam's Parker, John Bayard, Doct.
 Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua
 M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elihu
 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.

S C H E M E :

1	Prize of 20,000 Dollars is 20,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
5	2,000
10	1,000
20	500
100	100
300	50
1000	20
2000	15
3000	12
8100	10
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 Superin-
 tendants, 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. Har-
 denberg, 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 pay-
 ment 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 Dol-
 lars, he shall immediately place the same in
 one of the Banks of New-York or Philadel-
 phia, to the credit of the Governor 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 payment of the Prizes.
 II. The Managers to take sufficient secu-
 rity for any Tickets they may trust, other-
 wise 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 gen-
 tlemen, information will be given where
 tickets may be had.
 February 24.

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 in-
 dividuals have hitherto effected their
 dangerous and criminal purpose; by
 the influence of certain irregular meet-
 ings, whose proceedings have tended to
 encourage and uphold the spirit of op-
 position, by misrepresentations of the
 laws calculated to render them odious,
 by endeavors to deter those who might
 be disposed from accepting offices un-
 der them, through fear of public re-
 sultment 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 men-
 sages against all those who should other-
 wise directly or indirectly aid in the ex-
 ecution 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 compli-
 ed:—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 inter-
 cepting the public officers on the
 high ways, abusing, assaulting,
 and otherwise ill treating them; by going
 to their houses in the night, gaining ad-
 mittance by force, taking away their
 papers and committing other outrages;
 employing for these unwarrantable pur-
 poses the agency of armed banditti dis-
 guised in such manner as for the most part
 to escape discovery;—And whereas the en-
 deavors of the Legislature to obviate ob-
 jections to the said laws, by lowering the
 duties and by other alterations conducive
 to the convenience of those whom they im-
 mediately affect (though they have given
 satisfaction in other quarters) and the en-
 deavors of the executive officers to con-
 ciliate a compliance with the laws, by ex-
 planations, by forbearance and even by
 accommodations founded on the suggestion
 of local considerations have been disap-
 pointed of their effect by the machinations
 of persons whose industry to excite re-
 sistance has increased with the appearance
 of a disposition among the people to relax
 their opposition and to acquiesce in the laws;
 inasmuch 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 repe-
 tedly 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 preser-
 vation 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 proce-
 sses 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 coun-
 try, in order by a circuitous route to
 proceed to the seat of government; a-
 vowing as the motives of these out-
 rageous proceedings an intention to pre-
 vent by force of arms the execution of
 the said laws, to oblige the said inspec-
 tor 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 there-
 by an alteration in the measures of the
 legislature and a repeal of the laws a-
 foresaid—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 sup-
 pressed by the ordinary course of judi-
 cial proceedings or by the powers vest-
 ed in the marshals by that act, the same
 being notified by an associate justice of
 the District judge, it shall be lawful for
 the President of the United States to

call forth the militia of such state to sup-
 press such combinations—and to cause
 the laws to be duly executed. And if
 the militia of a state where such com-
 bination may happen shall refuse or be
 insufficient to suppress the same, it shall
 be lawful for the President if the legis-
 lature 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 expira-
 tion of thirty days after the com-
 mencement of the ensuing session, Pro-
 vided always, that whenever it may be
 necessary in the judgment of the Presi-
 dent to use the military force hereby di-
 rected 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 asso-
 ciate justice on the fourth instant by
 writing under his hand did, from evi-
 dence which had been laid before him
 notify to me that "in the counties of
 Washington and Allegheny in Penn-
 sylvania, the laws of the United States
 are opposed, and the execution there-
 of obstructed by combinations too
 powerful to be suppressed by the ordi-
 nary course of judicial proceedings
 or by the powers vested in the Mar-
 shal 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 com-
 binations aforesaid and to cause the laws
 to be duly executed, and I have accord-
 ingly determined so to do, feeling the
 deepest regret for the occasion, but with-
 out the most solemn conviction, that the
 essential interests of the Union demand
 it, that the very existence of govern-
 ment 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 Wash-
 ington, President of the United States,
 do hereby command all persons, being
 insurgents as aforesaid, and all other
 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 abet-
 ting or comforting the perpetrators of
 the aforesaid treasonable acts: And do
 require all officers and other citizens ac-
 cording 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.
 G^o. WASHINGTON.
 By the President,
 EDM. RANDOLPH.

ADVERTISEMENT,
 LETTERS on the subject of the Wash-
 ington Lottery, being by mistake repea-
 tedly addressed to the Commissioners for the
 City of Washington.
 Persons concerned are hereby inform d,
 that all such should be addressed either to
 W. Deakins jun. of Washington, or to the
 Subscriber. The commissioners never hav-
 ing 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 al-
 ready given will be retained by the com-
 missioners, 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 treasury
 or the bank of Columbia will receive the
 money intended for the National Univer-
 sity, and they will be consulted in the no-
 mination of the 24 managers; but all the
 responsibility respecting the general dispo-
 sition 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.

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 who pretended orders from Mr
 ISAAC CLASON of this City, but which
 he did not receive; whoever will give in-
 formation so that a discovery 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 3rd 1794.
William and James Constable.

Ship Washington.

	No.	C. q. lb.	Tare	Whole
B.	327	3 2 16	60	} Chests
B.	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 dnm

Treasury Department
 Revenue Office. August 5th. 1794.
 PROPOSALS will be received at the Of-
 fice of the Commissioner of the Revenue,
 Nos 43, South Third Street, for furnishing
 by contract, Seven hundred and sixty eight
COCKED HATS,
 For the corps of Artillerists and Engin-
 eers, to be made agreeably to a PATTERN
 which will be shewn at the Office a-
 foresaid, to any person disposed to contract
 Aug. 6 eod2w

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA
 In the House of Representatives,
 DECEMBER 21st, 1793.
 WHEREAS the Commissioners of pub-
 lic Accounts, have reported, that they
 cannot proceed to the investigation of the
 Treasury Accounts, respecting special In-
 tents, without knowing the outstanding
 amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,
 Resolved, That all holders of special In-
 tents be directed, and required, on or before
 the first day of November next, to deliver the
 special Intents in their possession to one
 of the Commissioners of the Treasury,
 who are to give receipts for the same, and to
 report to the Commissioners on public ac-
 counts, on or before the tenth day of Novem-
 ber next, the amount by them respective-
 ly received, and also to the Legislature, at
 their meeting in November next, and that
 all special Intents 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 resolu-
 tion be given in the several Gazettes in this
 state, once every three weeks, until the first
 day of November next. And that the Dele-
 gates of this State in the Congress of the
 United States, be requested to cause this resolu-
 tion to be published in one or more papers
 in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York,
 and that provision will be made for the ex-
 penses 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 forego-
 ing 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, Chestnut
 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 Tylerian 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 build-
 ed, and permanently secured. The view of
 it exhibited in this essay, at the same time
 that it represents the influence 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 hu-
 man nature, of reciprocal obligation, and
 of a common relation to the community.
 March 18. tutif

JAMAICA RUM,
 LANDING at Hamilt n's wharf, above
 the Drawbridge, out of the ship BACCHUS
 Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,
 FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
 May 16.

FOR SALE,
 At the STORES of
Jesse & Robert Waln,
 PORT WINE in pipes, hhds. and quar-
 ter 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

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 good general imitation of the genuine
 bills, but may be distinguished by the fol-
 lowing
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 nar-
 rower and closer together than the rest of
 the bill.
 The f and j in the word promise are not
 parallel, the f inclining much more forward
 than the j.
 The engraving is badly executed, the
 strokes of all the Letters are fronger and
 the devi e 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 opera-
 tion 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 simi-
 lar 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 num-
 ber to be seen in the genuine bills, and but
 twelve in the counterfeit.
 The word Company is much like the same
 word in the Five Dollar Bills as describ-
 ed 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 appear-
 ance of being written with lamb-black and
 oil, and differs from other inks used in
 printing the bills and the cashier's signa-
 ture.
 It is supposed these forgeries were com-
 mitted 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 author of them.

The reward of **ONE THOUSAND DOL-**
LARS will be paid to any Person or Persons
 who shall discover and prosecute to convic-
 tion the several offenders of the following
 descriptions or any of them, viz.
 The person or persons, who manufactur-
 ed 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 ap-
 peared in circulation.
 The denomination is of **TWENTY**
DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is
 the letter B.
 They may be distinguished from the genu-
 ine by the following MARKS:
 The paper of the counterfeit is of a
 more tender texture and glossier 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 counterfeit, 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 ow-
 ing 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
 and prosecuting to conviction the several
 above described offenders in respect to this
 as to the last described bills.
 THOMAS WILLING, P. Chief
 of the Bank United States.
 JOHN NIXON, President of the
 Bank of North America.
 By order of the Committees of the Res-
 pective Boards.