

Treasury Department  
Revenue Office, April 10, 1795.  
PROPOSALS  
Will be received at the Office of the  
Commissioner of the Revenue,  
FOR BUILDING A  
LIGHT HOUSE,

On Long Island, at MONTAUK POINT  
in the County of Suffolk, and State  
of New York, of the following Ma-  
terials, Dimensions and Description.  
The form is to be Octagonal. The founda-  
tion is to be of Stone, to be sunk thirteen  
feet below the bottom of the Water table,  
or the surface of the Earth, and to be com-  
menced of the Diameter of twenty nine feet.  
From such commencement to the bottom of  
the Water Table, the foundation wall is to be  
thirteen feet high, and nine feet thick.

The Diameter of the base from the bot-  
tom of the Water Table to the top thereof,  
(where the Octagonal pyramid is to com-  
mence) is to be twenty eight feet, and the  
wall is there to be seven feet thick. The  
wall of the Octagonal pyramid is to be six  
feet thick at the Base thereof, on the top of  
the Water Table.

The Height of the building, from the bot-  
tom of the Water Table and from the sur-  
face of the Earth, is to be eighty feet to  
the top of the Ionic work, under the floor  
of the Lantern; where the Diameter is to  
be fifteen feet six inches, and the wall three  
feet thick. The whole to be built of Stone;  
the Water Table is to be cap with sawed  
stone, at least eight inches wide, and sloped  
at top to turn off the water.

The outline of the walls is to be faced with  
hewn or hammer dressed Stone, having four  
windows in the East, and three in the West.  
The Sashes to be hung with hinges, and each  
sash to have twelve panes of glass, eight by  
ten inches.

On the top of the Stone work is to be a  
framed tier of Joists, bedded therein, planked  
over with Oak plank, extending three feet  
beyond the wall, thereby forming an eave,  
which is to be finished with a Cornice, the  
whole having a descent from the Centre,  
sufficient to throw off the water, and to be  
covered with Copper. A complete and suffi-  
cient iron lantern, in the Octagonal form  
is to rest thereon, the eight corner pieces, or  
Stanchions, of which are to be built in the  
wall to the depth of ten feet. These Stanchi-  
ons are to be nearly 3 inches square in the  
lower ten feet, and 3 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches  
above. The lantern is to be ten feet and  
nine inches in diameter. It is also to be ten  
feet high, from the floor to the bottom of  
the dome of roof, and to have a dome or  
roof of five feet and nine inches in height.  
The whole space between the poils or up-  
right pieces at the angles is to be occupied  
by the Sashes, which are to be moulded on  
the inside and struck Solid. Each sash is to  
have twenty eight panes of glass, fourteen  
by twelve inches, a part of the sash on the  
west side is to be hung with hinges for a  
convenient door to go out on the platform.

The rafters of the Lantern are to be framed  
into an iron hoop, over which is to be a  
copper funnel, thro' which the smoke may  
pass into a large Copper Ventilator in the  
form of a man's head; capable of contain-  
ing two Gallons. This head is to be turned  
by a large vane; so that the hole, for vent-  
ing the smoke, may be always to Leeward.

Eight dormant Ventilators are to be fixed  
in the roof, a large curved air pipe is to be  
pulled thro' the floor, and a close Stove is  
to be provided and fixed in the Lantern.

There are to be seven pair of stairs to  
ascend to the Lantern, the entrance to which  
is to be by a trap door covered with copper.

The building is to be furnished with two  
complete electrical Conductors, or rods with  
poils. The floors are to be laid with plank  
of at least one inch and one half in thick-  
ness. The entrance to the Light-House is to  
be well secured by a strong door hung upon  
hinges with a strong lock and latch complete.

Also a frame Dwelling House of one story  
and the roof to be twenty six feet or there-  
about in front, and twenty five feet deep, with  
a cellar, under it, if it shall be found practi-  
cable to dig it. The cellar walls to be eight-  
een inches thick, and seven feet high. The  
floor of the House to be seven feet and one  
half in the clear. The roof to have a regular  
pitch. The floors to be laid in whole length  
nailed through. The stack of Chimneys  
with two plain fire places on each floor,  
one of them large for a kitchen; two  
windows below, and three above in front  
and rear, each sash to have eighteen panes  
of glass ten by eight inches. The doors to  
be hung and furnished completely. The  
ceilings and sides of the house to be  
plastered with two coats, all the wood  
work inside & out to be well painted & the  
whole to be finished in a plain decent  
manner.

An oil Vault is to be built twenty by  
twelve feet in the clear, arched over and  
covered with earth or sand over which a  
shed is to be built. It is to be furnished  
with nine strong cedar cisterns, with  
covers, each capable of containing two hun-  
dred gallons.

The entrance to the vault is to be secured  
by a strong door. A well is to be sunk  
at a convenient distance, and furnished  
with a curb, bucket, and rope completely.  
The builder to find and pay for all the ma-  
terials, labor, workmanship, provisions,  
and other objects of cost, charge or ex-  
pense for a sum to be agreed upon and to  
execute the before described work and  
every part thereof in a good and workman  
like manner.

Convenient payments or advances, on secu-  
rity will be made. tux&f

Treasury Department  
Revenue Office, April 14, 1795  
PROPOSALS  
Will be received at the Office of the  
Commissioner of the Revenue,  
For building a  
LIGHT HOUSE,  
On Sequin Island, near the mouth of Kenne-  
beck river, on the coast of the District of  
Maine; of the following Materials, Di-  
mensions and Description.

THE form is to be an Octagon. The founda-  
tion is to be of Stone, to be sunk, if prac-  
ticable, thirteen feet below the bottom of the  
wooden work, or twelve feet and an half be-  
low the surface of the earth, and to be com-  
menced of the diameter of twenty seven feet.  
It is to be laid solidly to the height of two  
feet. From thence to the bottom of the wood-  
en work, the foundation wall is to be eleven  
feet high, and six feet thick.

As it is intended that the above described  
stone foundation shall only be carried six  
inches higher than the crown level of the knoll  
or rock on which the Light-house is to be er-  
ected, and it may be found impossible, on  
account of the rock, to sink the same to the  
depth of twelve feet and one half below the  
earth, or thirteen feet below the wooden  
work, it is necessary that the propositions for  
the said stone foundation be made by the perch  
to include all costs, charges and expenses of  
materials, workmanship and labor.

The octagonal pyramid is to be well framed,  
and of float heart fine timber. It is to be  
twenty six feet in diameter at the base, there-  
of where it will rest on the top of the stone  
foundation, to which it is to be well secured  
by sixteen stout iron straps built therein and  
otherwise. The height of the wooden build-  
ing from the bottom of the water table and  
from the surface of the earth, is to be forty  
feet to the top of the wooden work, under the  
floor of the lantern; where the diameter is to  
be fifteen feet. The foundation is to be cap  
with sawed stone at least eight inches  
wide, and sloped at top to turn off the wa-  
ter.

The frame of the pyramid is to be covered  
with boards of one inch and one half in  
thickness, over which is to be laid a good &  
complete covering of slates, and well painted  
with three coats. The light house is to  
have two windows in the East, and two win-  
dows in the West. The sashes are to be hung  
with hinges, and each sash is to have eight  
panes of glass, eight by ten inches.

On the top of the wooden work of the  
pyramid is to be a strong framed tier of  
joists, bedded therein, planked over with oak  
plank extending one foot beyond the sides of  
the pyramid, thereby forming an eave, which  
is to be finished by a cornice, the whole hav-  
ing a descent from the center, sufficient to  
throw off the water, and to be covered with  
copper.

A complete and sufficient iron Lantern in  
the octagonal form is to rest thereon; the  
eight corner pieces or stanchions of which  
are to be well secured to the upright timbers  
of the pyramid, or to the tier of joists, or both.  
These stanchions are to be very strong and  
fluted in the lower ten feet, and three and  
one-half inches by two and one-half inches  
above. The lantern is to be ten feet high,  
from the floor to the bottom of the dome or  
roof, and to have a dome or roof of five feet  
in height. The whole space between the  
poils to be occupied by the sashes, which are  
to be moulded on the inside and struck solid.  
Each sash is to have twenty-eight large panes  
of glass; a part of the sash on the south-west  
side is to be hung with hinges for a door to  
go out on the platform. The iron rafters of  
the lantern are to be framed into an iron  
hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel  
thro' which the smoke may pass into a large  
copper ventilator in the form of a man's head;  
capable of containing one hundred gallons.  
This head is to be turned by a large vane,  
so that the hole for venting the smoke may  
be always to leeward. Eight dormant ventila-  
tors are to be fixed in the roof, a large curved  
air pipe is to be pulled thro' the floor and  
a close stove is to be provided and fixed in  
the lantern. There are to be a pair of stairs to  
ascend to the lantern, the entrance to which  
is to be by a trap door covered with copper.  
The building is to be furnished with two  
complete electrical conductors or rods with  
poils. The floors are to be laid with plank  
of at least one inch and one half in thick-  
ness. The entrance to the Light-House is to  
be well secured by a strong door hung upon  
hinges with a strong lock and latch complete.

Also a frame Dwelling House of one story  
and the roof to be twenty six feet or there-  
about in front, and twenty five feet deep, with  
a cellar, under it, if it shall be found practi-  
cable to dig it. The cellar walls to be eight-  
een inches thick, and seven feet high. The  
floor of the House to be seven feet and one  
half in the clear. The roof to have a regular  
pitch. The floors to be laid in whole length  
nailed through. The stack of Chimneys  
with two plain fire places on each floor,  
one of them large for a kitchen; two  
windows below, and three above in front  
and rear, each sash to have eighteen panes  
of glass ten by eight inches. The doors to  
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ceilings and sides of the house to be  
plastered with two coats, all the wood  
work inside & out to be well painted & the  
whole to be finished in a plain decent  
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twelve feet in the clear, arched over and  
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shed is to be built. It is to be furnished  
with nine strong cedar cisterns, with  
covers, each capable of containing two hun-  
dred gallons.

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by a strong door. A well is to be sunk  
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with a curb, bucket, and rope completely.  
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terials, labor, workmanship, provisions,  
and other objects of cost, charge or ex-  
pense for a sum to be agreed upon and to  
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LIGHT HOUSE,  
On Sequin Island, near the mouth of Kenne-  
beck river, on the coast of the District of  
Maine; of the following Materials, Di-  
mensions and Description.

PROPOSALS,  
By ISAAC NEALE of Burlington, and HENRY  
KAMMERER jun. of Philadelphia, for  
Printing by Subscription, the First  
American Edition of a work entitled  
CALVARY, or the Death of  
CHRIST,  
A POEM, in Eight Books.  
By Richard Cumberland.

A character of, and extracts from this  
work, given in the London Critical  
Review.

"M. R. CUMBERLAND, with confidence in  
his abilities, commits his performance  
to the public, without bespeaking its atten-  
tion, or soliciting its regard: and such a per-  
formance deserves both the one and the other,  
it is not a faultless monitor, neither are all its  
defects light and trivial. But, compared  
with its perfections, and weighed in the scale  
opposite to them,

"they quicken up, and kick the beam."  
It may be considered as a second part, or  
as the sequel to Paradise Regained; an ap-  
pellation more suitable to the present poem  
than to Milton's second epic: and it opens,  
like Paradise Lost, with the introduction of  
Satan, and an assembly of fallen spirits.

"Mammon, now a reverend Levite in ap-  
pearance, meets Judas in a solitary place, and  
the interview is managed with much address.  
The first speech of Judas, in which he com-  
plains that

"if when all is past,  
And this sad scene concludes, no rest'ning comes,  
No grateful compensation after death,  
Hard is our fate"

"When he lays himself open to tempta-  
tion through the suggestions of avarice, the  
conduct of the poet is excellent; and the de-  
scription of our Saviour's appearance at the  
celebration of the Passover, is strikingly un-  
faded. The language, though plain and un-  
affected, is not devoid of sublimity.

"To this feast,  
Prelusive of his own pure sacrifice  
And type of his blood-shedding, Jesus came:  
The guests were present and the table spread;  
With laws begins, as men upon the march,  
And staff in hand, they tread a hasty meal:  
This done, in penitence meditation wrap,  
The Saviour, conscious of impending death,  
Sate in the midst; to his all-present mind  
The treason and the traitor food confest.  
Low'ring, abscond and from the rest apart,  
Spirits at the table's bowest sat  
Took post, where he might escape that glance,  
From whose intelligence no heart could hide  
Its guilty meditations: all eyes else  
Were center'd on the Saviour's face divine,  
Which with the brightness of the Godhead mix'd  
Traces of human sorrow, and display'd  
The workings of a mind, where mercy seem'd  
Struggling to reconcile some mortal wrong  
To pardon and forbearance: Such a look  
Made silence sacred, every tongue was mute:  
Even Peter's zeal forbore the vent of words,  
Or spent itself in murmurs half suppress'd.  
At length the meek Redeemer rais'd his eyes,  
Where gentle resignation, tempering grief,  
Beam'd grace ineffable on all around."

"The third book gives an account of Ju-  
das's treason. His soliloquy, his sophistical  
arguments to reconcile the meditated treach-  
ery to his conscience, are excellent. The in-  
terview with Caiaphas and the Jewish Sanhe-  
drim is, we think, too much dilated. Some  
spirited apostrophes, naturally arising from  
their behaviour, and the description of the  
infernal synod succeeding to their vacant seats  
on the dissolution of the assembly, are traced  
by the pencil of genius.

"Now break your synod up, ye envious priests,  
Belders and scribblers! prepare your harden'd hearts  
To judge the Lord of Life!"

"Hence to your homes! there meditate new plots;  
The fiends shall be your helpers, to your thoughts  
Present, though not in sight, they swarm around,  
Now here, now there, now hovering over head,  
Where, as your enmity to Christ breaks forth,  
And your blaspheming voices fill the roof,  
Like streaming vapors from sulphurous lakes,  
Joyous they catch the welcome sounds, and fan  
With clapping wings the pestilential air,  
Applauding as they fly. Now clear the ball;  
Yield up your seats, ye substituted fiends;  
Hence, minor demons! give your masters place!  
And hark! the King of Terrors speaks the words,  
He calls his shadowy privies, they start forth,  
Expand themselves to fight and throng the ball,  
A synod of infernals: form more dire,  
Imagination shapes not, when the articles,  
Whom conscience bannts, in the dead hour of night,  
Whirl all in dark and silent round his bed,  
Sea-bitten phantoms in his few wild dreams,  
That stare him into madness with fix'd eyes  
And threaten'ng faces floating in his brain."

"In the fourth book we have a general re-  
view of Christ's agony in the garden.

"Lo! where the Saviour knelt; he looks around  
For some to succor, to support, some friend,  
Whose sympathizing eye might beam upon him,  
And with a moment's glance of pity clear  
His desolated spirit. All around  
Is vacant horror, solitary, dark:  
The partners of his hour, the chosen few,  
The friends, who should have watch'd, are wrapt  
in sleep,  
Insensible, supine, oblivious sleep;  
Woes multiplied by woes, and that the worst,  
Ingratitude, the fiercest pang that gnaws  
Man's bleeding bosom. In this sad extreme,  
His soul revolting from the noxious draught,  
With eyes to heaven uplifted, and a sigh,  
Which shew'd that human weakness thro' d'esperance  
His soul's divine part—Alba! he cries,  
Father, all things are possible to Thee,  
Remove this cup!—Then bows his patient head  
And qualifies the prayer—Yes not my will,  
But thine be done—No voice from Heaven replies:  
All Nature sleeps in silence still as death,  
As if the planets in their spheres had paid  
To watch the trembling balance, on whose point  
The fortunes of this globe suspended hung,  
Its ruin or redemption, death or life."

"This the publishers trust will give a suffi-  
cient idea of the merits of the work.

CONDITIONS.  
This work will be comprised in one volume  
duodecimo, of about 350 pages, shall be printed  
on a good type and paper, and delivered  
to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at  
the moderate price of three fourths of a dol-  
lar each copy, to be paid on delivery of the  
book.

Any person who may procure 12 subscribers,  
and become responsible for the money, shall  
be entitled to two copies for their trouble—

the same allowance will be made to Book-  
sellers, and others subscribing for a number of  
books.

The publishers intend striking off a few  
copies on paper of a very fine quality, in the  
execution of which their utmost endeavors  
shall be used to please subscribers with a good  
specimen of American printing; these shall  
be bound, gilt, and lettered, in the most ele-  
gant manner, and delivered to subscribers at  
One Dollar each.

At the end of the book will be recorded  
the names of those who may become patrons  
of this invaluable work.

Such gentlemen as may be entrusted with  
subscription papers, are particularly request-  
ed to return the same to H. Kammerer, jun.  
No. 24 North Third Street, Philadelphia, or  
I. Neale, in Burlington, by the first of July  
next, when it is expected the work will be  
put to press.

Subscriptions are received by the publishers  
and by most of the printers and Bookellers  
throughout the United States.

James M'Alpin,  
Taylor,  
No. 3, SOUTH FOURTH STREET,  
Returns his grateful acknowledgements  
to his friends and the Public for their libe-  
ral Encouragement, and begs leave re-  
spectfully to solicit a Continuance of their  
Favours.

At his Shop Gentlemen can be furnished  
with the best materials, and have them  
made up and finished in the neatest and  
most fashionable manner.  
He will thankfully receive any orders &  
pay a prompt and punctual attention on to  
them.

Oct 25. 2awt

Mordecai Lewis,  
Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25 Great  
Dock Street,  
A few bales of East India Goods, consist-  
ing of Balas, Cossas, Emertics, Hum-  
hums, and Book muslins.  
A Bale of Nillacs and Peniacoes  
Russia Sheetings and Sail Duck  
Ravens Duet  
China Silks  
A case of Diapers  
Barcelona Handks. in Boxes  
Roll Brimstone  
Southing Tea in small boxes  
a quantity of Grind Stones. eodm.

June 9, 1795. eodm.

BOTTLED PORTER,  
For EXPORTATION.  
ORDERS immediately executed—and war-  
ranted of the best quality, by  
GILL & HENSHAW,  
No. 128 South Water Street.  
Where private families and tavern-keepers  
may be supplied with the same for imme-  
diate use.  
May 11. 3awt

FOR SALE,  
A very valuable ESTATE,  
Called TWITTENHAM.  
SITUATE in the township of Upper Darby,  
and county of Delaware, 7 1/2 miles from  
Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new West-  
ern road; containing 230 acres of excellent Land,  
45 of which are good watered Meadows, 90 of  
prime Wood Land, and the rest Arable of the first  
quality. There are on the premises a good two-  
story Brick House, with 4 rooms on a floor, and  
Cellars under the whole, with a Pump Well of  
excellent Water in front; a large frame Barn,  
Stables, and other convenient buildings; a Smoke  
House and Stone Spring House; two good Apple  
Orchards, and one of Peaches. The Fields are all  
in Clover, except those immediately under tillage,  
and are so laid out as to have the advantage of  
Water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly  
convenient for Grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from  
the high cultivation of the Land, the good neighbor-  
hood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable  
for a Gentleman's Country Seat.

The foregoing is part of the Estate of Jacob  
Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by  
MORDECAI LEWIS,  
Surviving Executor.  
June 4, 1795. eodf

This Day is Published,  
AND FOR SALE BY  
THOMAS DOBSON,  
At the Stone House, No. 41 South Second St.  
A View of the Evidences  
of CHRISTIANITY.  
IN THREE PARTS.  
I. Of the direct Historical Evidence of  
Christianity, and wherein it is distinguished  
from the Evidence of other miracles.  
II. Of the Auxiliary Evidence of Christiani-  
ty.  
III. A brief consideration of some popular  
Objections. By WILLIAM PALEY, M. A.  
Archdeacon of Carlisle.  
In One large Octavo volume. Price one dol-  
lar and three quarters, handsomely bound.  
In the present enlightened age, when free  
discussion has opened the eyes of mankind,  
and the fabrics of Despotism and Superstition  
are crumbling to the dust, it becomes an ob-  
ject of no small importance, to distinguish  
leading Truths from those Counterfeits which  
had assumed their names and usurped their  
place, and in the subversion of which, Truth  
itself is too apt to be discarded without in-  
quiry.

In the present work, the learned author  
(who had before distinguished himself by his  
principles of moral and political Philosophy) has  
treated the subject with that ability and can-  
dour which becomes it, and has exhibited in  
a short compass, perhaps the clearest and most  
distinct view of the proper evidences of chris-  
tianity ever published.  
May 25 3aww

For Sale at this Office,  
[Price One Eighth of a Dollar.]  
The Publications which appeared in the Vir-  
ginia Gazette under the signature of  
MARCELLUS.

MAPS of PHILADELPHIA  
and its Environs,  
Twenty-six inches square, taken from a late  
and accurate survey, and executed in a neat  
and masterly style, may be had at  
BENJAMIN DAVIES'S Book & Stationary  
Store, No. 68 High Street.  
In sheets, at 11/3; canvassed on rollers or  
square frames, 16/3; varnished on rollers or  
frames at 20/.

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going prices.

N. B. With each Plan will be given a  
Pamphlet, giving an account of the City, its  
trade, manufactures, population and govern-  
ment; its literary and charitable institutions,  
diseases, weather, &c.

AT THE SAME PLACE MAY BE HAD  
MAPS of the United States,  
Asia, Africa, and France divided into De-  
partments.  
April 29 2awf

No. 99.  
District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the  
twenty eighth Day of May, in the nine-  
teenth year of the Independence of the  
United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON  
of the said District hath deposited in this Office  
the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he  
claims as Proprietor, in the words follow-  
ing, viz.

"DOMESTIC MEDICINE: or, a Treatise  
on the prevention and cure of Dis-  
eases, with Regimen and simple Medi-  
cines, with an Appendix, containing a  
"Dispensatory for the use of private Prac-  
titioners, by William Buchan, M. D.  
"Fellow of the Royal College of Physic-  
ians, Edinburgh: Revised and adapted to  
the Diseases and Climates of the United  
States of America, by Samuel Powell  
"Gifford, M. D. Professor of Materia  
"Medica in the University of Pennsyl-  
"vania.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of  
the United States, intitled, An act for the  
encouragement of learning, by securing the  
copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Au-  
thors and Proprietors of such copies during  
the times therein mentioned.

Samuel Caldwell,  
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.  
June 4, 1795. 1aww

Scheme of a Lottery,  
To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollar  
Deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prize—  
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 Superintendants and directed the draw-  
ing of the Lottery to be held at the residence  
of King, Herman Le Roy, James Wattou,  
Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and  
Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—  
Thomas Willing, Joseph Bell, Matthew M'-  
Connell and Andrew Myward, of the city of  
Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard How-  
ell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elia as Day-  
ton, James Packer, John Bavana, Doct'r  
Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua  
M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Eliza  
Boudinot, of N. w. 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 Manage-  
ment from time to time, as received, into the  
banks at New-York and Philadelphia, so  
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 10,000  
3 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. 266,000  
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 Superintend-  
ants, 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 two bonds in 40,000 dollars,  
with four sufficient securities, to be formed 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 se-  
curity for any Tickets they may trust, others  
wife 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. 1aww