

Gazette of the United States

A N D

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 82 of Vol. V.]

TUESDAY, March 18, 1794.

[Whole No. 540.]

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

For Charleston,

(South Carolina.)

THE BRIG

NANCY,



ANDREW GWIN, Master.

TO sail on Tuesday the 18th inst. has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
GEORGE MEADE.

March 14.

dtf

For Sale by Public Vendue,

On TUESDAY Evening,

The 18th Inst. at 7 o'clock, at the

MERCHANT'S COFFEE HOUSE,

The American Ship



ANDROMACHE,

AS she came from sea, now lying at Vine street wharf. She is a strong well built vessel, 232 tons burthen, has made but three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence; inventory to be seen on board, and at the place of sale.

FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

March 15.

dtf

For Sale, or Charter,

To the West-Indies, or any Port within the United States;

The Schooner



BETSEY,

DARIUS WOODWORTH, Master.

Will carry about 500 barrels, and now lies at Wharton and Graves wharf. For terms apply to Capt. Woodworth on board, or to
EMANUEL WALKER.

If not Sold or Chartered by *Thursday*, she will then take Freight for *Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond (Virginia)*; and Sail on the Sunday following.

March 15.

4tfmw&f

For Boston,

The Brig

DOLPHIN,



WILLIAM NICHOLS, Master:

WILL sail in about eight days; for freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Hodge's Wharf, between Arch and Race- Streets, or
RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.

3d Mon. 14. 1794.

dtw.

For Sale,

The American Brig

TRITON,



BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as she came from sea. She is a staunch vessel, not two years old, and may be put to sea immediately. For terms apply to
GARDINER & OLDEN,
Arch Street wharf,

Who have for sale,

Pork, Lard, and Hams as usual, a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few casks Timothy Seed—also
Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron castings, in any form executed on the shortest notice.

March 14.

*drot

A Good Compositor &

Pressman will meet with constant employ for six months, and one quarter dollar per token and thousand.

Apply at No. 61, South Second Street.

March 15.

dat.

For Boston;

THE BRIG



George & Harriott,

Josiah Bernard, Master.

WILL sail the 25th inst. has good accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board at Mr. Sims's wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 17.

dt25

At a Meeting of the Merchants and Traders held at Philadelphia at the Harp and Crown Tavern, on Tuesday the eleventh instant,

It was Unanimously Resolved, That the meeting be adjourned, to meet at the State House on Tuesday next at five o'clock P. M. and that the Citizens in general of the City and County be invited to attend.

March 17.

dat

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,

Hulland Sheeting,

Juniper Berries,

Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.

Sheathing Paper,

Sawed Iron, square and flat bars,

Hair Ribbands, 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.

d-1f

Lost at the Theatre,

Last Wednesday evening,

A Miniature Picture

Of a Gentleman, set in gold. Whoever will deliver the same at No. 112. Spruce street shall receive a generous reward.

March 14.

4t

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.

A V I S.

Les habitants infortunés de la Colonie Française de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap sont venus chercher un asile dans les Etats Unis sont informés que la République leur accorde un passage pour France. Ils sont invités en conséquence a se présenter a cet effet d'ici a huit jours chez les Consuls & agents de la République dans les différens Ports des Etats Unis.

A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventose—l'an 2d de la République Française une & indivisible. (28 Fevrier, 1794. vieux style)

Le Ministre Plenipotentiary de la République Française.

JH. FAUCHET.

The editors of newspapers in the United States are requested to insert the above notice in their paper. 8.

A RECOMPENCE OF

One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any person who shall, on or before the first day of May next, produce to them such a plan and elevation of a Banking House, as shall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handsome front is desired: The whole building is to be substantial and commodious with as much space around it, as the size of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is situated on the west side of Third street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets in Philadelphia; and its dimensions are 110 feet on Third street, and about 100 feet westward.

THOMAS WILLING, President.

cop 3w

George Bringhamft,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phaetons with and without crane necks, coaches, chaises, kitreens, windfor sulkeys and chais, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coaches, an Italian windfor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phaeton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages fold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794.

m&t3m

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 Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Connell and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor 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 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 :

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 immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, 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 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&tf.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Friday, March 14.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Nicholas said he should not attempt to follow the gentleman last up thro' his eloquent address, or undertake to go into an answer of the variety of general charges brought forward against the resolutions.

He wished only to take notice of one of two points in the debate. It was said, that the existence of the resolutions would rather be a bar to the termination of war than an inducement with our enemies to make a peace. Is it to be imagined, he asked, if Great Britain intends to drag us into a war, that she will abandon it without being compelled?—

When forced to the necessity of wishing for peace, will she not be disposed to grant us some advantages to have her commerce with us put in as favorable a situation as before hostilities, by a relaxation, at least, of those resolutions. But are we prepared to say, that after being dragged into a war we are willing to make peace without obtaining some security that we shall not be molested in future? If he understood what a conduct truly dignified on such an occasion ought to be, we should insist not only on a reparation of the injury and insult, but shew to the world that after obtaining complete satisfaction we were determined to obtain security against future aggressions.

The present measures did not, as has been asserted, originate in favoritism, they are not intended to repay a debt of gratitude, they are drawn forth by the injuries inflicted by one nation and are meant to benefit the country for which we are sent to legislate. If, however, in their operation they should benefit France this was surely no argument against them, on the contrary it ought to be an additional argument in favor of them as we owe that nation a debt of gratitude.

Mr. Kittera rose to call the attention of the committee to the immense waste of time which the discussion of these resolutions had occasioned. Two months had been in a great measure spent in discussing them. It was like consulting on the improvements to be made to an edifice threatened by a conflagration. He hoped the question would be taken.

Mr. Page acknowledged that the detention of our posts; the indian war in consequence of that detention; the Algerine piracies which are supposed to be derived from the same source, and the violation of our rights as a neutral nation, might furnish Congress with justifiable reasons for a declaration of war: but if war with Britain and her allies be considered as a greater evil than a war with the Indian tribes; the depredations of the Algerines, and of British cruisers, and the insult to the Flag of the United States, Congress ought not to declare war; nor to take any steps which may involve the United States in hostilities—nor ought they to shew a disposition to put any other construction on the proceedings of the British government, than they have publicly avowed; and as the United States have so long evidenced to the world their disinclination to make a common cause with their allies, who undoubtedly have less need of our assistance now, than they had when Congress first met, and the enemies of our allies, particularly Britain, (though she indeed, some time since, when flushed with a prospect of success, issued orders of a hostile nature against us) in all probability will soon be disposed to peace.

I say as this is the case, I cannot be induced to believe that the United States are in danger of a war with Britain; and to shew my disposition to preserve peace with her, I prefer entering into regulations of