

Gazette of the United States

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 107 of Vol. V.]

WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1794.

[Whole No. 566.]

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 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 Chestnut 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

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—tt

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,

Ditto Oznaburgs,

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 Fumk 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—if

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 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 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 f in the word promise are not parallel, the f 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 counterfeit bills 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 counterfeit.

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 r 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 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 counterfeit bills 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 Respective Boards.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794.

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.

February 15.

IMPORTED

In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,

AND FOR SALE BY

Louis Osmont,

A PERFECT

Assortment 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

Bearskin 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 cases of Claret.

A Quantity of

Hamburg Demijohns.

In a few Days,

He will have for sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

White and Black Lacés,

Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well sorted of all sizes, and a few pair of remarkable

Looking Glasses, framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.

March 22.

dtf

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, Venetian 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.

Pennsylvania Hospital,

4th Month, 5th 1794.

The Contributors are desired

to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 5th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to choose twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the ensuing year.

By order of a board of Managers.

Samuel Coates, clerk.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON.

Accounts from Corsica, mention that gen. Paoli had given battle to the French between Monticello, Cartifao, and Pictralba, in which he killed many, and took a great number of prisoners. Having been informed that the French treated ill those who fell into their hands, he ordered that ten of the French prisoners should be hanged, but not by the hands of the common executioner, for that they should hang one another, and the survivor should be shot, which was executed at Corte on the 20th of December.

The celebrated jewels of the late Madame du Barré, are, at this time, in the safe custody of Messrs. Hammerley and Morland.

A correspondent begs leave to observe, that if Madame du Barry left any property in this country, it should be recommended to the Attorney-General to enquire after it; and asks, might it not be applied with equal humanity and propriety to the relief of the French emigrants at least, if not to the relief of the public distressed of this country.

It has been said, that the above lady was a natural child of a native of Great Britain.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

Communication.

It is remarked by Jaffer Wilson, in his excellent letter to Mr. Pitt, that the great instrument of success of the Jacobins in France has been the suspicion they constantly excited, that every friend of peace and subordination was connected with the foreign enemies that are invading France." In the same manner "the friends of peace in Great Britain, were denounced as leagued with foreign invaders. This was the real secret of Messrs. Reeves, Burke, & Co. for levelling the levellers," Mr. Fox and the opposition, who attempted to keep England from engaging in a war against France, "The nation was panic-struck, apprehension and credulity go hand in hand, "and it was thus the English nation was united against France.

In America the same instrument has been employed with similar success. The most effectual means employed by the late French Minister to raise an alarm here, and make this country engage in a war with France, was, a suspicion he very indolently excited that the friends of peace and the federal government were under British influence.

He openly declared our executive officers to be bribed with British gold. In this he was indiscreet—the charge was too gross—his best friends would not believe it, and cried shame upon him. Such a specific charge required proof for support—this therefore was not insisted on—but the general suspicion that federal men were attached to Great Britain, were Tories, aristocrats and friends to monarchy, required no proof; it was only to spread it among common people who deal much in names and little in proofs; and render all moderate men odious by names which have no meaning or are not understood. The bait was swallowed by a party; and certain names rebound from state to state, to create prejudice and hatred against the supporters of our government. To all such charges the best answer is, that there is not one syllable of truth in these charges against federal men; and that the British have as little influence in the politics of this country, as the Chinese.

NEW-LONDON, April 10.
Tuesday evening arrived here from Lisbon, the Swedish snow Agnetta Elizabeth, Magnus Osell, master, who left there the 12th of Feb. Capt. Griffin of Chatham sold his vessel, and chartered this snow, in which he came passenger. No late news had been received at Lisbon of the transactions that were taking place between the powers at war; three mails were due from England; one arrived the day this vessel sailed, but nothing of its contents had transpired previous to her departure.—Capt. Griffin corroborates the intelligence which we have before received, that the Spanish court had proposed to the French nation, a cessation of hostilities during three months, to which the latter refused to agree. Orders were published in Lisbon for the restoration of all French property, which had been taken possession of by the Portuguese, in six days after the issuing of the decree, about the 10th of February; which is almost a certain augury that there will be no war between the two countries. It was there expected, that in consequence of the conduct of G. Britain towards this country, the United States would declare war against that haughty power, capt. Griffin says, that at the time of his sailing, there was not provisions sufficient in Lisbon to answer the demand for more than eight weeks. At Cadiz flour was at 15 dollars, and corn 7/6 per bushel.

Capt. Furnes, of Boston, was the last vessel known at Lisbon to have been carried into Algiers; certain information had been received of 21 fail of those pirates being at sea on a cruise, when Capt. Osell sailed; one of them had been spoken with as far northward as Oporto.—It was believed at Lisbon, that the combined powers would not be able to continue the war against France another campaign.

WANTED
AN APPRENTICE
To the Printing Business, Enquire at this Office.