

TO THE PUBLIC.  
MINIATURE PAINTING.

A Limner from Paris respectfully informs the public, that he paints Likenesses in Miniature, in such striking and pleasing a manner, as will, he hopes, satisfy those who may employ him. His Likenesses are warranted, his fittings short, and his terms easy. His Room is at No. 2, north Fifth-street. November 11. \$19t.

F. S. As he shortly intends returning to France, he invites such Ladies and Gentlemen as may be desirous of having their Portraits drawn, to take advantage of the present time.

A HAT,

ENTIRELY new, was exchanged last Evening at Mr. Sizer's. Any person who has it in his possession, is requested to call on the Printer.

Delaware Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Delaware, at the Borough of Easton,

Give this Public Notice. That they will, until the first day of February next, receive proposals of suitable plans or models for the said Bridge; as also for the erection thereof, and the delivery of materials. The length of the Bridge will be at the least 600 feet, and must not be composed of more than three arches.

Any person inclined to engage in the above undertaking, will please to direct their plans and proposals to the Secretary of the Company at Easton.

By order of the President and Managers, JOHN ARNDT, Secretary. Easton, Pennsylvania, Nov. 12.

City Dancing Assembly.

THE Assembly will commence for the Season, on Thursday Evening, the 19th inst.

Managers. JOS. REDMAN, SAM. STERRETT, THO. W. BROWN. November 4. dt 19th.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Or to take on a Lease of about 3 years, to commence on or about 1st of April next, A small Farm,

FROM 30 to 60 acres, with sufficient building for farming the same, and a decent house for a genteel family—an equal proportion of meadow, arable, and woodland, and a short distance from Philadelphia, Trenton, or Wilmington, will be the more desirable. Apply to No. 187, South Third-street. Nov. 6. \$6t.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late partnership of Webster, Adgate, & White, are desired to make payment to PETER W. GALLAGHER, No. 63, Chestnut-street, who is authorized to receive the same. Those who have claims on the said firm will present them to him.

Demands on the estate of the late Pelatiah Webster, deceased, are to be exhibited to the subscriber—and those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment to RUTH PERIT, Executrix, No. 47 fourth Water-street. October 20. dtm. No. 47 fourth Water-street.

Portraits.

ANY Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of having their Likenesses taken, may have them done by applying to the Painter, at No. 112, corner of Union and Fourth streets, where they can be referred to specimens. October 29. eod.

Le Breton, SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris. Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth. Patent mineral Teeth, and human and ivory Teeth; Dentures in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth, and preserving the teeth. He also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges. He lives in Chestnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street. Sept. 19. eod.

Andover Iron Works

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE. THEY are situated in the counties of Sussex and Morris, in the State of New-Jersey: The ore lies within a mile of the Furnace, is esteemed of the first quality of any in America, and particularly adapted for making Steel. The Furnace and Forge, to which belong between 11 and 12,000 acres of Land, will be sold together, or leased separately, as may be desired; they are distant about seven miles from each other, and are an object well worth the attention of Iron Masters. The buildings, &c. are in every respect commodious. For further particulars apply to Benjamin Chew, or John Lardner, Philadelphia. Oct. 2. 31w.

To be disposed of at private sale, Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Casper Graff, deceased.

TWO two story brick Messuages and Lots of Ground, viz. No. 100, north Second, near Race; and No. 174, north Fifth, near Vine-street—both good stands for business, particularly the former. For terms apply to LAWRENCE BECKELL, or CASPER GRAFF, Executors. November 11, 1795. 22w.

Notice is hereby given that an attachment was issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New Jersey, returnable on the twenty-fifth day of February last, against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements of George Hutz (not being a resident at that time within the state of New Jersey) at the suit of Jonathan Ballinger, indorsee of Job Butcher, which was levied by the sheriff of the county of Cumberland on a certain sloop or shallop called the Fly of Philadelphia with its appurtenances, as by the return of the said sheriff will more particularly appear—and notice is also hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey in such case made and provided, that unless the said George Hutz shall appear and give special bail to answer the suit to as aforesaid instituted against him by the said Jonathan Ballinger, within such time as is prescribed by law, that then and in that case judgment shall be entered against the said George Hutz by default, and that the said sloop or shallop to as aforesaid levied on the said attachment will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to any demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose.

Dated at Salem, in the county of Salem, in the said state, the thirty-first day of March A. D. 1795. GILES, Clerk.

Lucius Horatio Stockton, Attorney for the Plaintiff, April 1.

EPIGRAM.

On the invaders against the PRESIDENT. BARK at the Moon, ye deadly dog of night! She neither beads your bowl, nor flows her wings.

FROM THE BRITISH. THE DEFENCE.

Unlike a plan of colonies, ancient governments, who... Beneath their auspices... the Colonies of modern... with entirely different views... of dependence on the parent country... has been made subservient to the spirit of monopoly, which has shown itself among all the commercial powers. Every European nation has its Colonies, and for that reason prohibited all foreign-ers from trading to them.

Important political events arise and pass in such quick succession, that we are liable to forget facts and opinions familiar to us in periods within the ordinary powers of recollection.—No subject was more critically examined, or generally understood before the American Revolution, than that which respected the connexion between Great Britain and her Colonies! all were then agreed that the Colony trade and navigation were subject to the restraints and regulations of the parent state. It was not against this dependence and commercial monopoly that the Colonies complained.—They were willing to submit to them.—It was the unjust attempt to tax them, to raise a revenue from them, without their consent, which combined that firm and spirited opposition, which effected a division of the empire.—thus the Congress of 1775, in their last address to the inhabitants of Great Britain, says, "We cheerfully consent to such acts of the British Parliament as shall be retained to the regulations of our external commerce, for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole Empire to the mother country, and the commercial benefit of its respective members! excluding every idea of taxation internal or external for the purpose of raising a revenue on the subjects in America without their consent. The "colonial Codes of other nations are marked with the same spirit of Monopoly:—thus Portugal shuts out all foreigners from the Brazils as well as from her Asiatic possessions, Spain from South America and her West-India Islands, France excludes all Foreigners from her Asiatic dominions, and limits within narrow bounds their intercourse with her colonies in the West-Indies. Holland guards with the strictest vigilance the access to her Spice Islands, and imitates though with some what less rigor the policy of the other powers in her West-India possessions.—And England, by her act of navigation, which has been in operation for more than a century, asserted, and hitherto has uniformly adhered to the like system of exclusion and Monopoly.

Notwithstanding the intimate alliance, the Family compact, between France and Spain, the former has not been able to procure admission into the Spanish colonial Territories where she might have acquired immense wealth by the sale of her manufactures, her wines, and her Brandies.—Holland, though a part of the Spanish monarchy long after the discovery of America, and the establishment of the Spanish power in that quarter of the world was unable after her separation from Spain and the acknowledgement of her independence, even in the Zenith of her splendid power upon the ocean, to obtain by force or treaty a share in the Spanish Colony trade to South America.—The rival Wars between the English and the Dutch towards the close of the last century which originated in commercial competition and jealousy, were successively terminated, without England yielding the smallest departure from the exclusive commercial system, contained in her act of navigation.

Great Britain though maintaining her exclusive Laws against other nations at different periods, has shewn the strongest desire to share in the rich trade of Spain with her colonies.—The war that commenced in 1739, was occasioned by the firm and irregular opposition of Spain to the contraband efforts of the British traders.

The impediments, Great Britain has uniformly met in her attempts to extend her settlement in the Bay of Honduras, to form establishments at Paulkland Island and more recently at Nootka Sound afford additional proofs of the fixed policy of Spain on the subject of her Colony Trade.

Portugal, whose political safety, more than once has appeared to depend on the efficacious aid of Great Britain does not yield to her ally any portion of her valuable Colonial Commerce.

So uniform and persevering has been the practice of nations on this point that in the latest treaties of Commerce between France and Spain, between Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Portugal, we do not discover, that any one of these powers, has consented to admit the others to a participation in the trade and navigation to their respective colonies—the Affricato Contract for the supply of negroes to the Spanish Colonies, which has been made by Spain with several powers, is an important and solitary exception to this rule.

Montesquieu calls this Law... "A Fundamental law of Europe" it has been established says this enlightened Statesman "That the metropolis or mother country alone shall trade in the colonies, and that for very good reasons; because the design of the settlement, was the extension of commerce, not the foundation of a city or new empire. Thus it is still a Fundamental Law of Europe, that all commerce with a foreign colony shall be regarded as a mere monopoly, punished by the laws of a country; and in this case we are not to be directed by the laws and precedents of the ancients which are not at all applicable."

It is likewise acknowledged that a commerce established between the mother countries, does not

include a permission to trade in the colonies; for these always continue in a state of prohibition." [Montesquieu Liv. xxi. Chap. xxi.]

This subject is of too great importance not to be pursued a little further. Principles connected with it, and such as will continue to operate whether we sanction or condemn them, remain to be disclosed. It is true that the principal end of the dominion that the European powers have held over their colonies, has been the monopoly of their commerce, "since in their exclusive trade, (as has been observed by a sensible writer on the subject) consists the principal advantages of colonies which afford neither revenue nor force for the defence of the parent country;" but this is not the sole object. Some nations, and among them Great Britain, have viewed the exclusive navigation and trade to their colonies, in the light in which they have seen their coasting trade and fisheries; as a nursery for that body of seamen, whom they have considered not only as necessary to the prosperity and protection of commerce, but as essential to the defence and safety of the state.

The situation of Great Britain in this respect is peculiar, when compared with several of the neighbouring powers, her numbers and military forces are manifestly inferior. The armies kept on foot in peace, as well as those brought into the field in war, by the great nations in Europe, are so decidedly superior to those of Great Britain, that were she a continental power, her rivals would easily be an overmatch for her. The ocean is her fortification, and her seamen alone are the soldiers who alone can defend it. When Great Britain shall become an inferior maritime power, when her enemy shall acquire a decisive superiority on the sea, what will prevent a repetition of those conquests the examples of which we find in her early history? No subject has been more profoundly thought on than this has been in Great Britain. Her policy from the date of her navigation act, has been guided by these considerations. That her... "The greatest wall is a maxim as sacred in Britain, as it once was in Athens. Her statesmen, her merchants her manufacturers and her yeomanry, comprehend and believe it.

Is it then surprising, that we see her so anxious to encourage and extend her navigation, as to exclude as far as practicable, foreigners from any share of her fisheries, her coasting, and her colony trade? Does not candor require us to admit, since her national defence rests upon her navy, which again depends on her seamen, which an extensive navigation can alone supply, that Great Britain having more to risk, is among the last powers likely to break in upon or materially to relinquish that system of exclusive colony trade, that has so long and uniformly prevailed among the great colonizing powers.

America has her opinions, perhaps prejudices, on the subject of commerce: She is, and at least until she shall become a naval power will continue to be, without colonies. But her laws manifest a similar spirit with those of other nations, in the regulations which they prescribe for the... of her fisheries and her coasting trade. The object of these laws is an exclusion of foreign competition in order to encourage and increase her own navigation and seamen; from which resources, not only in wars between other nations, but likewise in those in which she may be engaged, important commercial and national advantages may be expected.—These opinions deserve attention; they have already had and will continue to have a suitable influence with her government. But we should remember that other nations have likewise their opinions and prejudices on these subjects; opinions and prejudices not the less strong or deeply rooted for having been transmitted to them through a series of past generations. Thus, in England, not only the public opinion, but, what is more uncoquerable, the private interests of many individuals will oppose every change in the existing laws that may be supposed likely to diminish their navigation, to limit their trade, or in any measure to affect disadvantageously their established system of national commerce.

It cannot have escaped notice, that we have among us characters who are unwilling to see stated the impediments that stand in the way of the commercial arrangements, which they contend, should be conceded to us by foreign nations, and who are ready to charge those who faithfully expose them, with an inclination to excite, or vindicate the unreasonable denials of our commercial rivals, and with a desire to yield up the just pretensions of our country. The artifice seems too gross to be dangerous with a sensible people, but the public should notwithstanding be on their guard against it.—They should dispassionately examine the real difficulties to be encountered in the formation of our commercial treaties. They should enquire and ascertain how far other nations seeking the same advantages, have been able to succeed. They should further compare the treaty in question with those we have before made with other nations,—the result of such investigation so far from warranting the condemnation of the commercial articles of the treaty before us, it is believed would demonstrate that these articles make a wider breach in the British commercial system than has ever before been made, that on their commercial dispositions they are preferable to any treaty we have before concluded, and that there is rational ground to believe, that the treaty will have a tendency friendly to the agriculture, the commerce, and the navigation of our country.

CAMILLUS.

FOR THE DAILEE ADVERTIZUR.

Mr. Editor—Sur, I WISH you wud print the following, verbatim et litteratim et punctuatum, in yure dailee advertizur—yu see i undistand latine, which I hope wul recordem my first attemt to speer in print. Yures to sarve,

MEDAD.

To Mr. LAMKIN, & SQUIRE. Sur, I am verre much greeved to find yu jirring the Calf Obfarour, and scoldin so at Mr. Wuleux and the Presydent, as I think there has ben no agree-

ment made with thos Jentlemen to give them a compensation fur al the fourtitye and abuse with wich anonimouze, Bully filing scribbelers chuze to lode them. I don't like altogether the lagen way of shuten—it always puts me in mine how they eyed old Jenerel Putman too a tree and thru theye Tommy-bawks at his hed fur sport, when he had nothin to defend himself with but his carriage and luv of his countre. But to cum to the pint; i remember about 6 years ago (when I was a very poor man) i aplyed to a Jentelman in Narhaven in Conneticut, to be hired by the month.—He was very much of a Jentelman—generous, human, polite and affberal—but they sed when he got in a pation he wud sware like "the old scratch"—to he told me how it was with him, and agreed to pay me dowbel wages if i wud let him sware at me and abuse me [when he got beside himself] as much as he pleeced. I consented, and this was a fare bargain: but the hole time i lived with him, i don't beleeve fur sartin that he fore more than at the rate of 2s. and 6d. a week—now i cum to the pint again—many peepel say, that the Presydent, and other publick officers, are not the masters, but the servants of the soverrain peepel; to this i agree plump! and therefore sa that neither yu Mr. Lamkin, nor the Calf Obfarour, have the leest rite to abuse and vilify the Presydent or Mr. Wuleux, under anonimouze signetures, unles yu pa them dowbel wages,—if this could be afected i wud give yu hand and glux, mane and mire, and throw durt in the rest on em—for i hav never loved the Presydent since Braddock's defect—the captur of Cornwallus, taking the Hefburn at Trentoun, or his in-augurification at Federal Hall—and as to Mr. Wuleux, i cond tell yu many good forces concern him—it is tru that from his first enterin into publick buiness that he has ben honor'd with the confidence and esteem of the Legislatur of Conneticut, and evry man of a prov'd integriti: but as to the Legislatur of Conneticut, evry one knows that the persons who compose that body are an idel, disperated, ignerent set of pbow; wites there long feshons, and extravagant pay. Vulgarious, Bully-farious, and the Calf Obfarour, realy rite moll confounded sensibly, and if they wud only give the Presydent 50,000 dollars, and dowbel Mr. Wuleux's sala, if i did not beet them all three at smaltificshoon, yu mite cawl me any thing but MEDAD.

Notum Benum. [theres more latine for yu.]—I think it wud be rather too bad to tel the Presydent, when he wanted a littel cash, "to go borrow it and be d—d." I shoud tel him this, "the conlterfution is my guide, Sir—and so Sir—why, [with my arms a-kimbo] yu shant hav a penny," and then i wud turn on my heel as short as the bracking of a pipe-stem.—It makes my very bones ake, when i recorde that i am not Secretary of the Treasurie.—What a daff! I shoud cut!

Foreign Intelligence.

From Hamburgh Papers.

GOETTINGEN, August 15.

The hatred of the country people of this province against the English is continually increasing; the soldiers of the national regiments and the peasants considering the foreign troops as their common enemy, join on every occasion against the British military. This union in the sentiments of two classes of men, who formerly used to mistrust and hate each other has already proved fatal to many of the English.

If we can believe the current reports, the states of Hanover, encouraged by the spirit of discontent which gradually communicates to all classes of inhabitants, are determined to insist that this Electorate be separated from the crown of England, and formally ceded to one of his majesty's princes, and heirs, who, by taking up his residence among loyal subjects, might prevent the imminent dangers which threaten the peace and safety of the Electorate, if it should continue separated from its sovereign by an extensive sea.

The Duke of York's interest is powerfully supported by the leading members of the regency, the military officers, the majority of the nobles, and above all by Prussia. If he should be proclaimed Elector which is very probable, the principality of Grubenhagen and the district of Hammeln which intercept the communication between Brandenburg and the Prussian possessions in Westphalia, will be given up to his father-in-law as a compensation for his good services, and the Bishoprick of Hildesheim will at the same time be divided between the Elector of Hanover and the Duke of Brunswick; consequently all the north of Germany will in future be under Prussian supremacy.

ANLTONA, August 20.

Yesterday a severe edict was published at Hamburgh against the Emigrants, who some time since have secretly enlisted in that city. The magistrates offer a reward of 50 dollars to any citizen or stranger, who shall inform against any one of those concerned. Those found guilty shall be banished from the city and territory, without the least regard to rank or title.

The Turkish Ambassador who resided some time at London, passed through Prague on his return to Constantinople.

Baron Hogner, the minister of Holland at St. Petersburg, has left that capital with his family and suite.

COPENHAGEN, August 15.

The division of the combined fleet defined for the North-Sea, passed yesterday the sound, after having several days waited for a favourable wind. Government has lately granted part of the palace of Fredricksborg to the sufferers during the late fire. It is hoped that those who are still living under tents in the Northfield, will be provided with lodgings before the winter season comes on. In many streets they have already commenced building the houses; some of which are ready to receive their owners.