

TO THE PUBLIC.
MINIATURE PAINTING.

Linner 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 exact, and his terms easy. His Room is at No. 2, north Fifth-Street. November 11. \$19.

P. 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.

Tuition of the French Tongue,
IN AN APPROVED MANNER.

P. L. PORTIER.

AFTER examining the French pronunciation, with regard to the letters made use of to express it, and the difficulties which necessarily occur in its being soon acquired by foreigners who apply themselves to the study of the French tongue; difficulties arising—1st. From the different ways in which the same sound is represented—2d. From the usual way of expressing different sounds—3d. And from the want of means fit to convey to the mind these sounds with simplicity and clearness. Convinced that to remove these difficulties, or at least to lessen them, is an attempt worthy the attention of those who are desirous to learn the French language.

P. L. PORTIER, most respectfully offers his services to the enlightened public of this city, in order to teach the French tongue, especially the reading of it, by a method yet unpractised any where.

This method, simple in itself, is to convey to the mind, by means of particular characters, every kind of sounds, and words, without any regard to the letters used to compose them.

Each character will express one syllable, representing to the mind the only French sound proper for it; these characters are so easy to form, and so readily, that the meanest conception may thoroughly understand them in less than a month.

As soon as the scholar is acquainted with these characters, he cannot be at a loss in the reading of any French words, because he will find in the table of characters, and observations there on, the right way of pronouncing every proper word.

Another advantage deriving from this method, is to enable the learner to adapt these characters to his own tongue; which he may find very convenient, either to write private notes, or even correspond with any one having a knowledge of them.

The intention of the author is to keep an Evening School from 7 to 9, and to attend at the houses of the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleased to honour him with their commands. He will teach every day, Sundays excepted, one hour by lesson, during which, he will do his utmost to deserve their favours.

He may presume to assure his patrons, that the greatest punctuality shall be observed in his hours of attendance, and that neither care nor pains shall be wanting for their improvement in reading, writing and speaking the French language. Apply to No. 181, fourth Front Street, between Spruce and Pine-Street. November 17. eod1w.

City Dancing Assembly.

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

705. REDMAN,
JAM. STERRETT,
THO. W. FRANCIS, } Managers.

November 4. dt19th.

A COMPLETE
PRINTING OFFICE
FOR SALE.

Consisting of 1800 lb. of Type, well assorted; one elegant Press, and every other article suitable for an extensive business—the whole nearly new. The terms of payment will be, a fourth, cash; a fourth, at three months; and the remainder, to accommodate the purchaser, will be taken in printing work. The amount is about 1200 dollars.

For particulars apply to the Editor. October 13. 3aw2m.

Jacob Johnson and Co.

147 Market Street, Philadelphia,
HAVE CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,
A very general assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

Which they offer on the lowest terms.

They have also for Sale,

A large quantity of Demy and Crown PRINTING PAPER.

A liberal deduction will be made to Country Store keepers, whose orders will be thankfully received. 7th mo. 25th, 1795. 2aw2m.

University of Pennsylvania,

October, 1795.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES will commence the first Monday in November next. 3ta2w

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; Dentifrice in powder; Opliate; 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.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, on the 31st of October, from Tenth-Street, near Mulberry-Street, a roan HORSE, about seven years old, has a white spot on his forehead, white feet and cut tail. Any person who can give information of the same, will receive the above reward, and expenses, by applying to HILLON & Co. No. 12, fourth Third-Street. November 14. \$1w.

For SALE,

PLANTATION about twelve miles from this city, in Montgomery county, containing 70 acres; on which there is a new Stone House, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, fire places in each room; Stone Kitchen, and Stone Spring House over a never failing spring of water; a Barn, Stable, Sheds, Barracks, &c. a large Apple Orchard, and a variety of other Fruit Trees; about 12 acres of good Meadow, and 10 of Wood Land. Possession will be given the first of April, or longer if wanted, when the purchaser will have the opportunity of buying the Stock on the Place, and Corn in the ground. For further particulars apply at No. 27, Arch-Street. Nov. 17. 3aw. gw.

FROM THE ARGUS.

THE DEFENCE—No. XXV.

IT will be useful, as it will simplify the examination of the commercial articles of the Treaty, to bear in mind and preserve the division, that we find established by the 12th, 13th, and the 14th and 15th articles: each respects a particular branch or portion of the trade between the two countries, the regulations whereof differ from, and are severally independent of each other—Thus one is relative to the West-Indies—another to the East-Indies—and the third distinct from both the former respects our trade with the British dominions in Europe.

That Great Britain will consent to place our trade with her West-India colonies upon an equally advantageous footing with her own is improbable. This would be doing what no one of the great colonizing nations has done, or is likely to do—It would be to relinquish the principal ends of the establishment, and defence of her colonies, it would be equivalent to making her illa da in the West-Indies the common property of Great Britain and America for all commercial and profitable purposes; and exclusively her own in the burthen of support and defence.

The Senate have however, and I think wisely, considered the terms and conditions, on which it is agreed by the 11th article that we should participate in the trade to the British West-Indies, as less liberal than we may with reason expect—The exclusion of all vessels above the burthen of seventy tons, would diminish the benefit and value of this trade, and that we cannot calculate upon obtaining by future negotiations a total removal of a limitation so essential. It is not altogether improbable that a more favorable arrangement may be procured.

Those who are conversant with our present intercourse in the West-Indies can best determine whether or not a vessel under seventy tons burthen are not at this time profitably employed in that trade: it is not however to be true, that previous to our trade with the West-Indies, vessels of this burthen were much employed, as well in the fisheries as in the trade to the West-Indies.

The disadvantageous, is not the strongest objection to the 11th article; the restriction of a portion of our trade, which depends thereon, and is independent of the Treaty forms a more decisive reason against the article than any thing else that it contains.

The use of this restraint is found in that commercial falsity and spirit of monopoly, which have so long reigned over the trade of the colonies—Under our Treaty with France and the French colonies laws, it has been shown that we could not procure from the French islands sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, or any of their other productions, molasses and rum excepted—Great Britain has seen it to be compatible with her interest to admit us to share more extensively in the productions of her islands; but she has desired to place limitations on this intercourse. To have left it uncontrolled, and to have enabled us not only to supply ourselves by means of our own navigation, but to have made it an instrument of the supply of other nations with her West-India productions.

When we reflect upon the established maxims of the colony system, and moreover when we consider, that an entire freedom of trade with the British West-Indies might at times materially raise the price of West-India productions on the British consumers, the supply of whom is essentially a monopoly in the hands of the British Planters, we shall be less inclined to believe that Great Britain will yield an unrestrained commerce with her West-India possessions to any nation whatever.

But if this was the object of the restraint, it may be asked why it was not confined to such enumerated articles as were of the growth or production of her own islands, instead of being so extended as to comprehend all molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, and cotton including even the cotton of the growth of our own country? It is very possible that the circumstances of our native cotton's becoming an article of export to foreign markets might not have been foreseen by our negotiator. This would be the extraordinary, as heretofore it has not been so, except in a very limited degree, and as a article of export rather in the manner of experiment than otherwise, and as moreover, from the expense and difficulty of separating the seeds from the cotton, we have been hardly able hitherto to export among our exports. Its cultivation lately to have become an object of attention in Georgia and South-Carolina; still however it cannot yet be considered as a staple commodity—But from the recent ingenious and simple machine for spinning cotton, it is hoped that the cultivation may be extended, so that not only our own domestic manufactures may be relieved from a dependence on foreign supply, but the catalogue of our valuable exports enriched by the addition of this inestimable production.

In answer to the question that has been stated, it may be further observed that these enumerated articles, though the productions of different territories, being so much alike as not easily to be distinguished, it is probable that the difficulty in discriminating the productions of the British islands from those of a different growth was supposed to be so great, that an apprehension was entertained that the prohibition to re-export the former would be easily evaded and illusory, while the latter remained free.

This apprehension however, it is believed, was carried too far, as on a minute examination of the subject it will be found, that our laws relative to drawback, with a few analogous provisions in addition, can be made sufficiently to discriminate and identify on re-exportation all such articles of the growth of the British islands as may be within our country, and that they will afford the same security to a faithful and exact execution of the prohibition to re-export such articles, as that on which our own government relies against frauds upon the revenue—The application of these laws, with the requisite additions and limitations, may be secured by a precise stipulation for that purpose in the Treaty,

in such manner as would afford an adequate guard against material evasions.

But though the conduct of the Senate in withholding their assent to this article is conceived to have been upon the whole well judged and wise, yet there were not wanting reasons of real weight to induce our negotiator to agree to it as it stands.

The inviolability of the principles of the navigation act had become a kind of axiom incorporated in the habits of thinking of the British government and nation—Precedent, it is known, has great influence as well upon the councils as upon the popular opinions of nations!—and there is perhaps no country in which it has greater force than that of Great Britain—The precedent of a serious and unequivocal innovation upon the system of the navigation act dissolved as it were the spell, by which the public prejudices had been chained to it. It took away a mighty argument derived from the past inflexibility of the system and laid the foundation for greater inroads upon opinion for further and greater innovations in practice. It served to strip the question of every thing that was artificial and to bring it to the simple test of real national interest, to be decided by that best of all arbiters, experience.

It may upon this ground be strongly argued that the precedent of the privilege gained was of more importance than its immediate extent—an argument certainly of real weight and which is sufficient to incline candid men to view the motives that governed our negotiator in this particular, with favor, and the opinion to which he yielded with respect. It is perhaps not unimportant, by way of precedent that the article tho' not established, is found in the Treaty.

Though the 12th article so far as respects the terms and conditions of the trade to the British Islands forms no part of the Treaty, having been excepted, and made the subject of further negotiation, it may nevertheless be useful to take notice of some of the many ill-founded objections that have been made against it; of this character is that which asserts that the catalogue of articles permitted to be carried by us to the British Islands may be abridged at the pleasure of Great Britain, and so the trade may be annihilated.

The article stipulates that we may carry to any of his Majesty's Islands and Ports in the West-Indies from the United States in American vessels not exceeding seventy tons, any goods or merchandizes "being of the growth manufacture or production of the said States, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the said Islands from the said States in British Vessels, not all such articles as it is and may be lawful to carry but in the disjunctive, all such as it is or may be lawful to carry in other words, all such articles as it is now lawful to carry, together with such others as hereafter it may be lawful to carry: the catalogue may be enlarged but cannot be diminished. It may also be remarked incidentally that this objection sounds ill in the mouths of those who maintain the essentiality of the supplies of this Country, under all possible circumstances, to the British West-Indies; for if this position be true there never can be reasonable ground of apprehension of too little latitude in the exportation in British Vessels, which is to be the standard for the exportation in ours.

[Concluded to-morrow.]

From the Brookfield Advertiser.

Mr. Printer,

A traveller, whose progress was this day arrested, by beholding an elegant edifice for public worship, surrounded by a throng of people, takes the liberty, through the channel of your useful and entertaining paper, to remark—That he sees the fullest evidences of a prosperous country through which he is passing. He could not forbear astonishment at the amazing contrast between the grubbings of those whom he had heard complaining of the oppressive government of the land, and the flourishing state of it—the earth groaning under the burden of its increase—the people appearing to enjoy themselves with high glee—farms under good cultivation—old houses repairing and new ones erecting—churches building, with a degree of magnificence not to be expected so remote from great commercial cities. Under these impressions, you may be assured that I entered heartily into the spirit of the vast congregation, which was assembled for the dedication of the new church erected on your plain. As the scene was somewhat novel to me so it was highly entertaining. I do not therefore regret my detention, nor was I willing to recline my head to rest till I had given you the above sentiments, for in the morning I must early go on my way; and with the best wishes for your prosperity, will bid you GOOD NIGHT.

VICTOR.

Philadelphia,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19, 1795

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Ship CAMILLA, from Falmouth.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

There seems no doubt but that the French have formed the project of marching along the right banks of the Rhine, and to attack Mentz from the side of Cassel. To effect this purpose, they must dislodge an army of 20,000 Austrians, which has retreated to Rittingen, four miles from Duffeldorf; where they occupy a position covered by woods and ravines, and the roads to which are extremely bad. They must also pass the Lahn, the banks of which are very steep, and which is defended by the gallant General Beaulieu.

On the other hand, General Wurmsfer, is making every disposition for passing the upper Rhine; whither more bodies of French troops are marching to oppose his progress.

Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, on the repairs of which near 5000l. have within these few years been expended, was entirely destroyed by fire. The flames broke out in the cupola, owing to the carelessness of some workmen

employed in it, who suffered a pitch pot to boil over.

This beautiful building was thoroughly repaired about six years since, at an expense of a 1000l. It had formerly been insured at the Westminster Fire Office for 10,000l. but the insurance has been out about a year, without being renewed; the loss, therefore, falls on the parish.

From Saturday's London Gazette.

At the court at Weymouth, the 15th of Sept. 1795; Present, the king's most excellent majesty in council. Whereas the countries belonging to the United Provinces have, for some time past, been and still continue, in the possession of the armies of France, and under the immediate influence and direction of the persons who exercise the powers of government in France: And whereas divers injurious proceedings have lately been had in the said United Provinces, in derogation of the honor of his Majesty's crown, and the just rights of his subjects, the ships of war, fitted out from the said United Provinces, have received orders to take and destroy all British vessels, and some British vessels have been actually so taken:

His majesty, therefore, being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods and subjects of the United Provinces, so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque, or general reprisal, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the United Provinces or their subjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories of the aforesaid United Provinces, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his majesty's dominions.

And to that end his majesty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare a draft of commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorizing the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them appointed to issue forth and grant letters of Marque and reprisal to any of his majesty's subjects, or others, whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf for the apprehending, seizing and taking the ships, vessels and goods belonging to the United Provinces, and their vassals and subjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories, or dominions of the aforesaid United Provinces; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents. And his majesty's said advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorizing the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral to will and require the high court of Admiralty of Great Britain and the lieutenant and judge of the court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and, according to the course of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods as shall belong to the United Provinces, or their vassals and subjects, or to any other inhabiting within any of the countries, territories and dominions of the aforesaid United Provinces, and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents.

And they are likewise to prepare, and lay before his Majesty at this board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper, to be sent to the courts of Admiralty in his Majesty's foreign governments & plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draught or instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes aforesaid.

September 22.

On Saturday dispatches were received at the Admiralty Office, from Commodore Sir John B. Warren, dated Quiberon Bay, September 9, and brought to Plymouth by the Artois, Sir Edward Nagel. In these dispatches the Commodore states his having received intelligence from La Vendee, that in consequence of a grand council of war, held at Nantes by the republican generals, all the national guards of the neighbouring communes were directed to assemble in that city, in order to cross the Loire and make a furious attack upon the Vendean. The national guards having at first declined, and afterwards absolutely refused to participate in a measure merely calculated to cause Frenchmen to massacre each other; the generals put themselves at the head of the troops of the line, lately arrived from the frontiers, reinforced by some requisition men, and this force, consisting of 14 battalions, marched against Charette; who apprised of their intention, advanced to meet them, between Machecoul and Noirmoutier, and attacked and defeated the republican army with such slaughter that scarce four battalions of the conventional troops escaped. The Commodore observes, that altho' he has not yet received any official account of this action, yet he has every reason to believe the above information to be true.

Yesterday government received further dispatches from Sir J. B. Warren, dated the 10th inst. bro't to Plymouth by the Dolphin cutter of 16 guns, which arrived there on Saturday. [The preceding account not being confirmed, is doubtless premature.]

Yesterday Mr. Windham went to the Duke de Bourbon, at Lafablonier's Hotel, Leicester-fields, to inform him that the necessary arrangements for his departure are now made: and that the Duke with his suite, set out from London to embark for the coast of France.

By the Paris papers of the 18th and 19th inst. which arrived by express this evening, we learn, that Gen. Jourdan is preparing to pass the Rhine, at the head of 80,000 men, to co-operate with