

TO THE PUBLIC.
MINIATURE PAINTING.

178
A 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 short, and his terms easy.
His Room is at No. 2, north Fifth-street.
November 11. \$191.
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.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH-AMERICA
INFORM the PUBLIC, that they make Insurance against Fire, on Furniture, Merchandise, and Houses, at the rate of Two Shillings and Three-Pence for One Hundred Dollars for Hazards of the first class, and for Hazardous articles, at an advance proportioned to the risk.
November 10. \$170.

LAW BOOKS.
LATEST IRISH EDITIONS.
A MOST CAPITAL COLLECTION.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEGS to inform his friends and the gentlemen of the bar generally through the United States, that his extensive fall-importation is now arranged, and ready for sale at the same moderate prices as have for several years last past so universally recommended them. As the list is too various to detail by public advertisement, Catalogues are printed, and will be delivered on application.

Orders from any distance, for a single book or an entire library, will be received with thanks, and meet with the most prompt attention.
High-street, No. 313, Nov. 17. 6wtaw

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

FROM the first of December next, the annual subscription for this Gazette will be EIGHT DOLLARS. Subscribers out of the City will pay One Dollar a year in addition, for enclosing and directing their Papers.

Remote subscribers are requested to pay up arrears to the above period; and the half year's advance from that time—those who do not, will be considered as declining a continuance of their subscription.

Advertisements of a square, or less, are published in this Gazette one, for HALF A DOLLAR; and continued at ONE QUARTER OF A DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion.

The Editor acknowledges, with gratitude, the favors of his advertising patrons—He assures them, that the increased, and increasing number of his subscribers, is continually extending the circulation in the city—its distant circulation is now equal to that of any other publication.
Philadelphia, November 3, 1795.

Teach the French Tongue,
IN AN IMPROVED 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 unapplied 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 recollected, 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 in reason, 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 those 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, south Front Street, between Spruce and Pine Street. November 17. eod1w.

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 tail. Any person who can give information of the same, will receive the above reward, and expenses, by applying to HILLON & Co. No. 12, south Third-Street. November 14. \$1w.

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 vessel called the Fly of Philadelphia with its appurtenances, as by the return of the said sheriff will more particularly appear—and notice is hereby 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 so as aforesaid instituted against him by the said Jonathan Ballinger, within five days next 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 vessel so as aforesaid seized on the said attachment, will be sold for the satisfaction of all such creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to any demand thereon, and shall apply for satisfaction.

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 Plff. April 1 stawf

STRICTURES on a publication, entitled "Features of Mr. Jay's Treaty, from a S. C. paper."

THIS publication, which might more properly be entitled *distortions* of Mr. Jay's treaty, has been ushered to public notice in this state by a citizen of South-Carolina, who recommends it as a counter part to Camillus, as being doubtless written by one who is or has been a member of our federal councils, though he confesses he does not coincide with the author in many of his assertions, nor can he say much in favour of his candor, and though he has no hesitation in saying that the balance of argument and judicious reasoning is vastly in favour of Camillus. Thinking so, he would have done well to have pointed out the parts where he differs from this writer, or wherein he shews a want of candor, or have transmitted Camillus for publication at the same time as an antidote to the poison attempted to be circulated. For my part, I have no hesitation in saying, that the writer is not, nor ever has been a member of the federal councils, unless the holding a subordinate station in a particular department be considered in that light.

It is not indeed to be credited, that any individual who has ever been, or who now is, a member of our federal councils, should betray so much ignorance or malignity against the federal government, as this writer has done. Of his ignorance, or his determination to deceive, we have, amongst others, two striking proofs at the very threshold of his elaborate and lengthy attack. It had been asserted by the friends of Mr. Jay, that American cotton was not intended to be included in the prohibition in the 12th article: this writer expresses his surprize that there should be any ambiguity in an instrument which was under Mr. Jay's consideration for the term of eighteen months. Now, Mr. Jay did not arrive in London till June or July, and the treaty was signed the 19th of November, not 18 weeks. He tells us that Mr. Dayton moves, and the house of representatives support his motion, for the sequestration of British debts: this is the very reverse of truth; the motion was, after opposition, withdrawn or abandoned, and no vote was ever taken on it: the inference is, that the house disapproved of it; otherwise its advocates would not have abandoned it. So much to shew the want of information or regard for truth. As to the merits of the work, a minute examination of it would be tedious at this time, when the details of the treaty have been already so well and so fully discussed: it will suffice to expose the gross errors of some of the most leading distortions, and to evince the fallacy of the main argument, on which the whole of this piece of sophistry hinges. Among other extravagant assertions, he tells us that, "by this treaty, George the third enjoys a more complete negative to bind us as states, than he ever claimed over us as colonies." To such lengths will the disordered imaginations of enthusiasts lead them. But this *treatyphobist* may quiet his apprehensions, even tho' the President has ratified it, a war would soon release us from such a treaty. And whence this power in George the third? Because the United States think proper to restrain themselves in a treaty with Great-Britain from certain commercial acts for a limited time, for a reciprocal restraint on the other side—this is giving a negative to George the third! Has he forgotten then the former negative of Louis XVI. under the French treaty, the present negative of the Convention, that of the kings of Prussia and Sweden, and of the states of Holland, all of whom have as much a negative as the king of England? Alas, poor America, where is your independence? The treaty he calls a violation of neutrality, and in the same breath complains that a new treaty has not been made with France daring this war; and would that there had been less a violation of neutrality? Has not this very writer been one of those who wished to give considerable advantages to France during her war with England, even without treaty? It is enough to read one paragraph of his production to answer confidently in the affirmative. He complains that the President evaded a treaty with France when proposed by Citizen Genet: for the best reasons; because a *sine qua non* was our becoming a party in the war.—By the treaty, he says, Great-Britain gains supplies for her West-India islands: he does not shew how: the treaty furnishes none; which the might not have had before. Our situation would be degrading indeed, if we were prohibited from adjusting our differences with Great-Britain and arranging the terms of commercial intercourse, by the attempts of a few individuals, who are artfully striving to embroil us with a nation whose rights are sagredly respected. The French minister has made no complaint that we know of, and the citizens of America will not be under any obligations to those who are labouring incessantly to involve us in war with one or other of the belligerent powers.

He finds fault with the clause respecting pirates, and immediately tells us, that it is true there is a similar clause in our other treaties. He reprobates the clause, giving in our ports an asylum to British ships, in certain cases, and then adds, that it is nearly copied from our subsisting treaty with France.

It is diverting to see this writer's anxiety about the ships of Holland, our ally: has he forgot that a few months ago he rejoiced to see her vessels brought in and sold in our ports, as prizes to France? On the subject of the article, respecting *free ships making free goods*, he complains that the United States give up that point, and disingenuously observes, that while France permits British goods to be protected by American bottoms, the United States enter voluntarily into a compact with the enemies of France, for permitting them to take French goods out of our vessels. This is a shameful misstatement altogether: by the law of nations, the British have that right: our government, long before this treaty, admitted it.—France stipulated a deviation from the law of nations between her and the United States: under that stipulation (which by the bye, she has violated repeatedly) she is bound to respect British property in American bottoms; but then she takes American property in British vessels, which she could not do, under the law of nations; for neutral property by that would be safe in an enemy's vessel; she therefore, as Mr. Jeffer-

son observes, gains by the arrangement. But this writer, in his zeal for France, overlooks the interests of America, as if in our treaties France alone was to be considered.

He says, we may, by the treaty, supply Great Britain with articles which we cannot supply France, alluding to the claims respecting contraband. But the United States would never think of supplying Great Britain with articles which they had declared contraband; were there any apprehension of it a law would be passed by congress to prevent it, which might be done consistently with the treaty; or an additional article might be stipulated between the United States and France, extending the list of contrabands as far as in the English treaty.—This writer asks, "how will the projected treaty work, if France should subdue the West India Islands, should obtain the cession of Louisiana, and should conquer Nova-Scotia? By this curious question he implies (if he means any thing by it) that in making treaties we are not to consider the existing state of things, but must extend our imaginations to all the fanciful contingencies which have possessed his mind. He asks, "suppose the polls surrendered, may not Great Britain establish other polls in a contiguous or more advantageous station? I answer, she might do so without this treaty: but from the geography of the country, the event is highly improbable.

He proceeds to remark, that "the wisdom and energy of the government should be sedulously employed in keeping us from the squabbles of European nations, from hasty and unequal alliances, to let commerce flow in its natural channels, and to resist on the first appearance every violation of our national independence." Excellent doctrines, but totally disregarded by himself; otherwise, how could he vindicate Citizen Genet's attack on our national independence? how could he recommend a treaty with France, on the condition of our becoming a party in the war and in the European squabbles? how could he approve Madison's commercial regulations, which were designed to drive commerce out of its natural channels, and to obstruct its course? or Clark's motion, which went to the stoppage of commerce altogether? He tells us, "that America ought rather to fortify herself by an alliance with a nation whose territorial jurisdiction and physical characteristics preclude the possibility of collision, than attach herself to a nation, whose language, manners and habits facilitate the execution of every attempt to encroach, and whose territorial possessions are in an irritating and dangerous contact with our own. The plain English of this fine phraseology (not easily understood at a first reading) is that a nation ought to cultivate a friendship with a distant power, whose language, manners and habits are dissimilar from her own, and be perpetually jarring with her neighbours. The common opinion on this subject is, that neighbours ought to be good friends, and that a similarity of language, manners and habits, has a tendency to unite nations in the bonds of friendship. He objects to a treaty with Great Britain, because her dominions are contiguous to ours, WITHOUT a treaty of amity, what endless contentions would there be about boundaries, jurisdiction, mutual trade and intercourse, fugitives, &c. The very circumstances he states as objections to a treaty, are the strongest inducements to have one: the circumstances he enumerates as leading to hostilities between the two countries, would operate with ten fold more effect, were things to be left in their present embarrassed and unsettled state, than after they are amicably adjusted by treaty.

(To be continued.)
For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
M. FERRO,
The Gazette of the United States of November 9th 1795, was, last night, put into my hands.—An Anglo-American (there) presents his respects to the Welsh Clergyman who preached a few evenings since and would advise him in future not to blend politics with religion." The Welsh preacher is very glad to find Mr. Anglo * * * so far Americanized as to see the futility of blending politics with religion, —if by that he means, an alliance between church and state.—As for the old Popish cant, against preaching politics, it is too stale and despicable to be noticed. There never was, nor will be, a good sermon without politics in it. The whole gospel is a most excellent system of politics. It proclaims, "Peace on earth and good will towards men." This is the highest grade of sedition—and will even amount to treason in some countries!

Your "correspondent is at a loss to know, how the text which the preacher took could lead to a comparison of earthly governments, and what connection it had with curing despots."—The whole audience, will pronounce this sentence, fraught with falsehood. It so happened that the preacher did not utter a word concerning particular forms of government—much less that of curing any man, or set of men. "He has not so learned Christ." He leaves the work of curing despots, and that too with everlasting destruction from his presence, to God the Judge of All.

The preacher however, remembers to have heard of a clergyman, whose ears were so tickled with the music of a pack of hounds when reading the curses in Deuteronomy, that he told his hearers—"I have no time to curse you one by one.—D—n you all!"—Then ran out to join the chase! Perhaps Mr. Anglo, knew something of this man, and dreamed that the Welsh preacher uttered similar denunciations on despots—knowing them to be a cursed set.

In regard to comparisons the preacher said "That all mankind received their ideas by comparison, that the best way to judge, in what respects, heaven was a better country than any in this world, was to enquire what constituted a good country?" He supposed, "A healthy climate, rich soil, good neighbors, good situation for commerce and a good government.—Under the last, when applying to the Welsh emigrants, for whom the sermon was intended, he said, that they had emigrated to this country because they thought the American, better than the British government." Inasmuch as the citizens were here equally privileged in respect to

their religious as well as civil rights. They had to start together in the race of life, whilst in Britain a Dissident cannot run at all, unless he carries on his back the tenth of his labour and produce, to support men, who 'blend politics with religion.' The preacher likewise contrasted the two countries, in regard to the facility, whereby poor people could procure subsistence. Here Mr. Anglo * * * enquires with some degree of astonishment, "How the preacher could make it out in travelling (near) 5,000 miles in America, he did not see more than five beggars?" There is but one way to answer this query—He did not see more, nor so many! Mr. A., if he please, must make out "How he did not?" But be satisfied O Americans, Mr. Anglo * * * has found out a new discovery! He certainly ought to have a double patent for it in every State. "Religion is one thing! Politics another!" A most surprising revelation, which even Thomas Paine, cannot refrain from believing.

"The pulpit, saith Mr. A. is the place to warn men of their sins, and amend their lives." He might add the command of Christ "Into whatever house ye enter, &c." But "The Senate house or the Coffee house is the place to talk politics."—Even the Ladies then must be tongue-tied at the table! Attempt it, if you dare, Mr. Anglo! But it seems, "The European as well as the American clergymen were always thought to be out of their line, when attending to any thing other than the cure of the souls of their parishioners or auditors." Good God! where do we stand? is it at Rome? "Cure of souls!" Who fir, but God, can cure souls? "Paul may plant, Apollus water, but God giveth the increase."

But here follows a most wonderful secret! "Make men good and they will be steady friends to liberty and supporters of good government."—Who ever doubted this hypothesis? But here lies the rub—The difficulty of making men good, particularly tyrants.—Mr. Anglo, would do well in future, to take his own way, and leave the Welsh preacher to take his, in endeavouring to make men good. And they may be still,
Brethren.

Foreign Intelligence.
LONDON, September 18.
St. Paul's Church Covent Garden, had flood from the days of Charles the First.
The following account of this Church is given by Chamberlain, in his History of London:
"This Church, which was built by that great Architect, Inigo Jones, was erected in the year 1640, as a Chapel of ease to St. Martin's in the Fields, at the expense of Francis Earl of Bedford, for the convenience of his tenants. It is remarkable for its majestic simplicity; and the gates on each side are very elegant, and suitable to the structure."
"In the front is a plain, but noble Portico, of the Tuscan order, executed in the most masterly manner; the columns are massy, and the intercolumniation large, which has an air of noble simplicity. The building, though as plain as possible, is happily proportioned; the walls are of brick, covered with plaster, and the corners of the roof is flat, and though of great extent, is supported by walls alone, without columns or cross beams. The pavement is stone; the windows are of the Tuscan form, like the Portico; and the Altar-piece is adorned with eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of Porphyry."

It is very singular that on the very day on which this accident happened, an account should be received of a similar conflagration at Potsdam, produced by the same cause.

POTSDAM, September 4.
A terrible fire has just reduced to ashes the church of St. Nicholas, situated in Palace Square, together with the surrounding houses, towards which the wind directed the flames.—The fire broke out yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon in the tower, the repair of which was completing, through the negligence of a workman who was melting lead.—The flames fed by a high wind, consumed in the space of an hour, this very lofty tower, the fall of which communicated the fire to the adjacent houses. The atmosphere being inflamed by the immense mass of fire, it became very difficult and hazardous to make any effort to extinguish the flame. His Majesty directed the operations in person. At eleven at night the fire was still burning, and there remained nothing of the beautiful church except the masonry and facade.

PITTSBURGH, November 14.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Presque Isle, to his friend in this town, dated October 30.
"The secretary of Governor Simcoe, Mr. Tickell, has been here on business with capt. Pillel. He left this place on the morning of the 10th instant, and on the 13th was overtaken by a violent storm on the lake, he tried a long time to ride off the land, but in vain, the boat was driven into an extensive marshy swamp, three miles on this side Buffalo Creek. Mr. Tickell, with one man, left the boat, intending to make Buffalo creek by land, but the great fatigue he underwent in getting out of the swamp and before they got to a riding ground where they intended to refresh themselves, had overcome him so much, that he expired in less than two hours. His body was the next day taken to Navy Hall. This intelligence you may depend on, as I have it from Niagara by the last boat."

We are informed, that owing to the sickness among the troops and artificers at Presque Isle the fortifications are not in such forwardness as might reasonably have been expected. Two block houses, picketed are in a fair way of being completed.

ANNAPOLIS, (M.) November 12.
On Monday last the hon. John Holkins Stone was re-elected governor of this state.—And the day following, the hon. James Brice, Henry Riderly, John Davidson, William Kilty, and James Thomas, were chosen a Council to the governor.