

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.  
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.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States are hereby informed that according to the Statute of Incorporation, a general Election for twenty five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States in the city of Philadelphia on Monday the 4th day of January next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the Eleventh section of the Bye Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general meeting at the same place on Tuesday the 5th day of January next at 5 o'clock in the Evening. By order of the board of directors,  
G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office exclusive of the President shall be eligible for the next succeeding year, but the director who shall be president at the time of an election may always be re-elected.  
Philadelphia, Nov. 19 1795. 17vt

THE Insurance Company of North-America INFORM THE PUBLIC, that they make Insurances 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. \$10t.

ADVERTISEMENTS.  
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 in losing and directing their Papers.

Remote subscribers are requested to pay up arrearages to the above period; also 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 once, 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.

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. cod.

Mr. Walter Robertson BEGS leave to acquaint the Gentlemen, subscribers to the print Portrait of George Washington, President of the United States of America, engraved by Mr. Field, from an original picture painted by W. Robertson, that the Prints are ready for delivery to the several subscribers at John James Baralt's, No. 19 north Ninth-street; or at J. Ormrod's, bookseller, No. 41, Chestnut-street, where the subscribers are requested to send their address.  
October 27. cod.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM WOOD WILKINS, Esq. deceased, are requested to make payment, to ISAAC MICKLE, Esq. Adm'r. JOS. BRINGHURST, jun. Adm'r. No. 29, Union-street. Philadelphia, Nov. 19. cod 1m.

A small Catalogue of Law Books belonging to the above Estate, for sale, at low prices—apply to Charles B. Brown, No. 117, south Second-street.

CAUTION. THE LOT of ground 30 feet 3 inches front on Fifth-street, and 114 feet deep on Gaskill-street, took possession of by Timothy Hurst, as Attorney to William Hurst, is subject to a ground rent, for ever, of twenty-four pounds ten shillings and seven-pence half-penny per annum—Also, to arrears of rent due first of January, 1796, ninety-eight pounds two shillings and six pence to the subscriber.  
Sufannah Rodney. Philad. Nov. 21. 3t.

To be Sold, THAT handsome seat near Princeton, the property of the late Rev. Doctor John Witherspoon, known by the name of TUSCULUM. It consists of a neat well finished stone House, two stories high, with four rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole. There are attached to it one hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, and chiefly inclosed with good and durable stone fences. Of these about eight acres are natural meadow, six acres artificial sown with red clover, and from twenty to thirty acres woodland. On the premises there is a valuable orchard of young and thrifty apple trees, a framed barn and stables, two cow houses, a grain loft, and carriage house quite new, a new stone milk house, and near it a well, and a constant spring of water. For terms apply to THOMAS V. JOHNSTON, Esq. of the Rev. SAMUEL S. SMITH, in Princeton; or to the subscriber at Tusculum.  
Ann Witherspoon. d'aw. Tusculum, Nov. 21.

Andover Iron Works TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE. THEY are situated in the counties of Suffolk and Morris, in the State of New-Jersey: The one 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, which belong between 11 and 12,000 acres of Land, will be sold together, or leased either separately or together: 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. 31aw

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED, on the 21st 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 BILLON & Co, No. 12, south Third-street. November 14. \$1w.

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

The writer of the distortions proceeds to alarm the citizens of the United States with a thousand chimeras: "What with the establishment of British colonies and British warehouses, the naturalization of British land holders, and the unqualified admission of British subjects," he assures us that "an American will hardly be able to find elbow room for himself and family: our merchants will dwindle to clerks, our husbandmen will degenerate into the condition of the feudal vassalage, and in a short course of years America will probably exhibit the astonishing spectacle of a country, possessed, cultivated and enjoyed by aliens." All this wonderful operation is to be brought about, by suffering a few Canadian settlers to reside near the polls, and permitting those British subjects only who now hold lands in the United States to continue to hold them! Is it possible that this alarmist could have had so contemptible an idea of our citizens, as to address such trash to their understandings? He seems to think that the epithet British, which he so liberally employs, carries along with it at once terror and conviction. It is surprising he omitted, in his enumeration, the British manufactures with which we are clothed; it is equally surprising, that in expelling his terrors about the Mississippi, he forgot that the joint right of navigating that river is secured by the former treaty of 1783; and that in trembling at the consequence of permitting only those British subjects who now hold lands to continue to hold them, he forgot the right which the French have by treaty to hold lands, without limitation.

The feudal vassalage he so feelingly deprecates exists already, but fortunately only in a part of America, to its shame, to which that alarmist is supposed to be warmly attached: in a state which boasts of its pre-eminence for liberty, and of its almost exclusive title to patriotism, we still find the degrading relics of the feudal system, an exemption of land from the payment of debts, and the exclusive rights of citizenship vested in landholders.

This writer betrays too plainly, his views and connections, by his sympathy for the self-created societies, (now abolished even in France) and his aversion to what he calls city cohorts and praetorian bands: thus vainly attempting to stigmatize those valuable associations of worthy citizens, who have done so much honor to true republicanism by their support to their government and laws against the pariacl attacks of the fictitious.

The treaty, he tells us, is "to rejudge the solemn judgements of our courts of justice." Can he have read the treaty? It expressly confines the commissioners to cases, to which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings cannot extend: it is expressly limited to cases of insolvency, occasioned by legislative acts, and has no reference to judicial determination.

"It condemns, he tells us, individuals to the payment of debts from which they had previously been discharged by law." Another glaring distortion. The United States are to pay, and not individuals, in cases of individual insolvency: but as falsehood generally refutes itself, so, we are told by him, in the very next sentence, that "the treaty makes the government of the union responsible for the contracts of private citizens, and the defalcations of bankrupts;" in one sentence, individuals are to pay; in the next, the government of the union. Does he mean the same debts? The treaty prescribes but one rule.

The treaty, he says, restrains the use of our staple commodities: what is meant by this? The 12th article is the only part to which he can refer, which was never intended to include American cotton; and that clause is not ratified! Jumbling together his sarrago of fanciful monsters, the alarmist exclaims that "the mind is shocked with an apprehension that the ratification of the treaty may be the death warrant of the union;" thus former gloomy croakers foreboded the death warrant of our liberties in the adoption of the federal constitution, in the passing the excise law, and other acts, which, in spite of malignant predictions, our union and our liberties have yet survived.

But the great and strong argument of the Alarmist, is, that the treaty and the constitution of the United States are at war with each other: now this circumstance, one would suppose, instead of alarming, ought to convey to him the highest gratification, for, in that case, the treaty must be null and void:—whatever is at war with the constitution must yield to it, that being paramount. It is however curious to follow the strange contradictions between this writer and himself, and between himself and other writers of the same stamp. If the treaty be so clearly repugnant to the constitution from beginning to end, as he pretends to demonstrate, what necessity was there for his endless catalogue of abominations contained in it: he had only to prove its unconstitutionality, and the business was done: his acting otherwise is a contradiction of his own doctrine. Other alarmists, in opposition to this writer, have exclaimed, "beware of the impending treaty, for it is not like a common act of legislation which can be repealed at our will; when ratified it is the supreme law of the land, by the constitution, and cannot be altered but by war, or the consent of the other party to it." This writer asserts, confidently, that congress alone can, "by the constitution, make a treaty, because it is a legislative act." Other opposition writers complain of the constitution, for having vested the treaty-making power in the President and Senate. They cannot all be right. A very slight examination of the subject will exhibit the fallacy of this writer's doctrine and the sophistry of his deductions.

A government, he says, "may be changed in its essence without being subverted in its forms:— governments have too generally proved to be a kind of political chrysalis, passing from the grasp of pure democracy to the butterfly of absolute monarchy." By the terms of the simile, one might conclude that he meant a satire on pure democracy, and a panegyric on monarchy, though it is more probable that his habits and connexions may have suggested an expression, which is as insidious to democ-

cracy as the simile itself is absurd and inapplicable to these states: as insidious to the usual meanings and character of Americans is it, to compare the ignorant and enslaved vassals of Poland to the free and enlightened citizens of this country, who know their rights, and have capacity to discern that their true interests lie between the extremes of licentiousness and a government uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions.

After a verbose exordium on the character of a limited government, he states a case, which proves at once an ignorance of the federal constitution.— In his endeavour to shew that the treaty-making power, as he terms it, cannot be paramount to a legislative act, he asks the following ridiculous question: "Can the Senate and President propose an amendment, by way of treaty, to the constitution? And if they can, in this way, originate, might they not effluinate alterations in the fundamental points of our government, and make in fact a new constitution?" It is almost incredible that such absurdities should escape the pen of a man, who professes to write gravely on constitutional points. What connexion is there between the power of making treaties and that of proposing amendments to the constitution? The one is expressly vested in the President and two thirds of the Senate; the other, as expressly, in two thirds of both houses of Congress: In the one case, the House of Representatives has no agency; in the other, the President has none: In the former, the act is final; in the other, it only recommends to other authorities, who are to decide. What opinion must this writer have entertained of the intellects of his readers, when he asked this question? And what opinion must they entertain of his designs, when they read it?

He proceeds to inform us that, by the constitution, congress is empowered to borrow money—"Suppose," says he, "it was deemed expedient to subsidize Portugal, instead of building frigates, could two thirds of the Senate and the President either borrow or guarantee a loan for that purpose by treaty?" In answering in the affirmative, I will quote him an authority which I know he will assert to without difficulty. When the proposal for building the frigates was made in Congress, Mr. Madison, who objected to it, as an inefficient measure, recommended that the President and Senate should negotiate with Portugal and subsidize her for the protection of our trade from the Algerines, which could only be done by borrowing or guaranteeing a loan for that purpose, as there was at that time so little money in the treasury that a loan was necessary to carry on the ordinary operations of the government.

Proceeding in his suppositions, he makes another more extravagant, if possible, than the foregoing. "By the constitution the importation of certain persons shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808: But suppose Mr. Wilberforce had negotiated, instead of Lord Grenville, and had made the prohibition of such importation in the year 1808 a sine qua non, could the President and Senate admit the stipulation by treaty?" This is, could they admit by treaty what is expressly forbid by the constitution? Their power of making treaties being derived alone from that instrument, how could they act in direct opposition to it? A treaty, like a law, must be conformable to the constitution to be binding; every part repugnant to it, is a dead letter. As well might he ask, whether the President and Senate can regulate by treaty that the citizens of America shall eat but one meal a day? Such reasoning may suit the meridian of Pittsburg, but it must excite the contempt or derision of every rational citizen.

(To be continued.)

Philadelphia, November 23, 1795.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the Ann & Mary, Captain Eggar, from London, we have been favored with a series of Papers in September, from which the following articles (not before published here) are copied:

LONDON, September 15.

In a matter which so nearly regards the public tranquility, we think it our particular duty to notice the reports which have been so generally circulated through the country by disaffected persons, that the several regiments which have lately appeared in a state of mutiny on being ordered on Foreign service, were enlisted under an express stipulation of not serving abroad.

We have made very particular enquiry into the truth of this report, which, if true, would have merited the most severe animadversions against the officers who could enlist men under false pretences.— The late mutiny at Cork has been mentioned as a particular instance of the soldiers having been thus trepanned; but we state from the first authority, that in the letters of service for raising the 105th and 113th regiments, it is expressly stipulated, that their recruits should be engaged without any limitation as to the period or place of their service.— The like stipulation has been made in regard to every other corps which has been draughted.

After this public declaration, we trust we shall hear no more animadversions of this nature against Government, as they can have no other view than to promote disaffection and confusion.

The 25,000 troops which are now under orders for the West Indies, are not more than sufficient for the great purposes for which they are intended. Sir Ralph Abercrombie is to reside at Martinique, and have the conduct of the affairs of the Windward Islands, and also to undertake the re-capture of Guadaloupe and St. Lucia; the conquest of St. Domingo will belong to a separate command, wholly distinct from that of Sir R. Abercrombie. A much larger force must now be appointed to the latter service than was at first thought of; for it may be depended on as a fact, that our Court is decided not to permit the Spaniards to fulfil that part of their late treaty with the French, which stipulates to retain their portion of St. Domingo, until the French are in a situation to take possession of it. The Spaniards having stipulated to cede their interest in the Island to the French, it naturally fol-

lows, according to every principle of the law of nations, that at the expiration of the term fixed on for the cession, it becomes an enemy's country, which we have a most undoubted right to attack.

It was intended that Gen. O'Hara should have the command at St. Domingo; but as he is not yet regularly exchanged, he cannot be employed.

It was yesterday reported that six of the mariners at Cork, who were tried by a Court martial, have been sentenced to be shot.

The Captain of an American vessel, arrived at Clyde, from Lisbon, informs, that on his voyage he was brought to by two French frigates, conveying three large Brazilian merchantmen, richly loaded, steering for the port of Brest.

According to authentic letters from Vannes written by Gentlemen who were made prisoners at Quiberon, it seems certain, that the slaughter of those unfortunate men has not been so general as was first announced in the Paris Papers. The unfortunate Sombreuil, and 13 or 14 of his principal officers; and the Bishop of Dol and about the same number of priests, are the only prisoners who have been shot; and these murders were permitted pursuant to the orders given by Tallen before he set out for Paris. But these assassinations made so strong an impression upon the inhabitants of Vannes, that the Convention did not dare to shoot any more.— Several prisoners have escaped from their keepers and joined the Chouans, and the rest remain confined at Vannes, but are very kindly treated by the inhabitants.

It is certain that M. de Puifaye, with four of five other officers, has re-entered Morbihan, and conveyed succours to the Chouans. As he has to atone for great faults, some great effort may be expected from him.

Paris, which has hitherto been the centre of the Revolution, and whose motions, it has been imagined, have in general determined that of the whole nation—Paris declares against the Conventions; all communication is cut off between the Citizens and the armies posted round them as a guard, and who as yet remain firm to their masters by whom they are fed; but whom they may, in a moment hurl to their prime insignificance, or bring to their deserved punishment.

The "Gazette Francoise" makes the following remarks on the renewal of the decree against emigrants: "Could it be possibly expected that a constitution destined to become one day the Gospel of Frenchmen and the universal pledge of mutual reconciliation, should be stained by so barbarous, so immoral, and so unjust a measure? In the records of all civilized nations we seek, in vain, after an instance, that the proscription of a part of their fellow citizens has ever been made a fundamental law of the state. We shall not attempt to justify such Frenchmen as have emigrated since the 2d of September, 1792; the unanimous voice of all French citizens, whose minds are not deranged, nor their hearts dried up by tyranny, call them back into their native land. It has been proved, that these unfortunate people can neither be more guilty than the pretended Federalists, so justly recalled, nor more criminal than we are, who so cowardly have bent our necks under the yoke of despotism, and deserve less reproaches than those who approved and decreed the oppression of France, or suffered this outrage to be committed. Let therefore this article, which so evidently clashes with all true principles, be erased from the Constitution, and if we permit to be unjust, let us at least for decency's sake assume the appearance, as if we did not know it."

Berg belongs to the Elector Palatine. Dusseldorf is the capital town, which has lately been considerably strengthened and fortified. It is 20 English miles from Cologne, and the only considerable place on the right bank of the Rhine, from Holland to Manheim. The river is about the width of the Thames at Chelsea, but not very deep, especially in summer. An historian speaking of Neufs, which is exactly opposite to Dusseldorf, notices an extraordinary shallowness of the Rhine in that neighbourhood.

The following officers are appointed to attend the expedition to the West-Indies, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie: Major-Generals Hunter, Campbell, F. Dundas, Graham, H. Piggett, and Mordred.

The late King of Prussia used to express his contempt of the Philosophers of his time, by saying, that if he wished to inflict some extraordinary plague upon any province, he would place it under the government of Philosophers. This severe judgment, however, Frederick principally aimed against Voltaire and other French Writers, with whose principles the unbelieving Prince was more familiarly conversant, than with true philosophy.

The grand match of Cricket, for one thousand guineas, between Kent and All England, was some days since terminated at Dandelion, in favour of Kent.

A twig of the law, lately, in Cornwall, left the quill for an instrument sometimes less offensive—the gun. In a word, he became a fencible; when, being incorporated in the ranks on a field-day, and ordered to charge, he instantly whipped out his pocket-book, and put down 6s. 8d.

On comparing the report made by Roberjot, and inserted in this day's Paper, with the late advice of the German Empire, touching the negotiations for Peace with France, it seems evident, that a Peace between Germany and the French Republic is obstructed by almost insurmountable obstacles. The Advice of the Empire insists on the integrity of the Empire being made the basis of the intended negotiations; and the above report, on the contrary, proposes, that that part of the German Empire, which is situated on the left banks of the Rhine, shall be torn from it, and incorporated with France.

To conciliate this ambitious project of France with the honour of the Empire is an arduous task, and in all probability the chance of war will alone be able to decide this momentous point. In order to bring it to an issue, the French have at length effected the long announced passage of the Rhine; but the Austrians will, no doubt, exert their utmost efforts to make them repent of their hazardous enterprise, which success alone can justify; and the smallest check must render it highly pernicious to the Republicans.