

JAMES M'ALPIN,

TAYLOR,

No. 3 South Fourth Street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

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 to universally recommended them.

Orders from any distance, for a single book or an entire library, will be received with thanks, and meet with the most prompt attention.

George Bringham,

COACH & HARNESS MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Arch-street, to No. 23 in north Fifth-street, adjoining the Episcopal Burial Ground, where he continues the business of

Coach making in all its Branches.

He makes all kinds of crane neck and perch Carriages, such as Coaches, Chariots, Phaetons, and Coaches; also, Chairs, Kittereens, Gigs, Sulkeys; and all kinds of Harness, with plated or brass mounting. He has a good supply of the best materials, and a flock of the best seasoned wood.

Orders from any part of the United States will be duly attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

He has several second-hand Carriages for sale, viz. a complete Cochee, with a coachman's seat and Venetian blinds all round; a Phaeton; a Chair; and a Sulkey with a falling top.

All kinds of Carriages sold on Commission, and Carriages taken in to stand by the month or year.

Portraits.

ANY Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of having their Likeness 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.

Canal Lottery-Office

Near the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

TICKETS to be had at this Office, and at the City Hall, for Eleven Dollars and Fifty Cents each every Day, except during the Hours of Drawing; where Check Books are kept for examination at 2 Cents each Number, or Registered at 12 Cents.

William Blackburn, Agent.

Statement of the Week.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Amount, and Value. Includes prizes of 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,000, 500, and 100 dollars.

besides the 12 Dollar Prizes.

Note. 25,000 Dollars ought to be added to the above, on account of the Five Stationary Tickets, worth One Hundred Thousand Dollars, that must be the last drawn.

THE Members of St. Andrew's Society are requested to attend their Anniversary Meeting on Monday, the 30th inst. at O'Ellers Hotel, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Officers of the Society will please give their attendance at one—Dinner to be on Table exactly at three.

It is particularly requested that such Gentlemen as intend to celebrate this anniversary will send for Tickets of admission to either of the following members.

Richard Lake, Secretary.

BY AUTHORITY.

CANAL LOTTERY.

OFFICE, 149 Chestnut-street, between Fourth & Fifth streets.

WARRANTED UNDRAWN Tickets for sale at the above Office, where is kept a correct catalogue of the real value of Tickets for public information.

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.

WANTED.

In the Family of a French Lady, a Woman who understands French and English, to take charge of the house and so forth.

COLLINS THE POET.

A monument of exquisite workmanship has been erected at Chichester, by public subscription, to the memory of this charming writer, who was a native of that city, and died in a house adjoining to the Cloisters.

The whole was executed by Blaxman. Under all is the following Epitaph by Mr. Hayley:

Ye who the merits of the dead revere, Who hold misfortune sacred, genius dear, Regard this tomb, where Collins' hapless name Solicits kindness with a double claim.

FROM THE MINERVA.

THE DEFENCE—No. XXVI.

The British trade to their possessions in their East-Indies, as well as to China, is a monopoly vested by the legislature in a company of merchants. No other persons in Great-Britain, nor in any of her dominions or colonies, can send a vessel to, or prosecute trade independent of the company, with any part of Asia.

The XIII. article stipulates, that our vessels shall be admitted in all the sea-ports and harbours of the British territories in the East-Indies, and that our citizens may freely carry on a trade between said territories and the United States in all such articles, of which the importation or exportation shall not be entirely prohibited; provided only that when Great-Britain is at war, we may not export from their territories in India, without the permission of their local government there, military stores, naval stores, or rice.

The British trade to their territories in the East-Indies is carried on by a corporation, who have a monopoly against the great body of British merchants. Our trade to the same territories will be open to the skill and enterprise of every American citizen.

The article gives us a right in common with the India company to carry to these territories, and to purchase and bring from thence, all articles which may be carried to or purchased and brought from the same in British vessels: Our cargoes paying native duties, and our ships the same alien tonnage as British ships pay in our ports.

It would seem a sufficient answer to say, that this trade has theretofore existed by the mere indulgence of those who permitted it, that it was liable to variations, that a total exclusion, especially had

it been of us in common with the citizens of other foreign nations, could have afforded no just ground of complaint: that the relaxation which has hitherto given us admission to the British India territories was not a permanent but a mere temporary and occasional regulation, liable to alteration, and by no means to be demanded as the basis of an intercourse to be adjusted by compact with a foreign nation, which would no longer leave the power of alteration in either of the parties.

But in respect to the first objection, the article amounts to this, that the rights which it does grant shall not, by implication, be construed to give a right to carry on any part of the British coasting trade in India.

If we have before shared in this trade by permission, nothing in the article will preclude us from enjoying the same in future. If we did not participate in it, nothing in the article impairs either the authority of the British local government to permit our participation or our capacity to profit by such permission.

Further according to my information—it is not the trade between the East-Indies and China, as has been erroneously supposed by some persons, but the exportation of rice and other articles, which are exchanged between the British territories in the hither and further Indies, that is denominated the coasting trade of the British territories in India.

In respect to the second and third objections it may be remarked, that so far as the trade has been heretofore enjoyed it has been in consequence of an exception from, and relaxation in, the system by which the European commerce has been regulated; that having depended on the mere occasional permission of the local government, we may safely infer (though it may have been supposed incompatible with the discretionary powers vested in that government to confer by treaty a positive right to carry on the trade in question) that so long, and as often as the interest that has heretofore induced the grant of this permission, shall continue or exist, the permission will be continued or renewed.

Again, Surat which is in the neighbourhood of Bombay, is the Emporium of the Guzeat and of the northern portion of the Malabar coast; the cottons shipped from Bombay to Canton are frequently first sent from Surat to Bombay.

That it may be undertaken from the ports of the native powers is rendered probable, by the circumstance, that these freights are supplied principally or alone by the native or black merchants, whose residence would naturally be in the ports under native jurisdiction more frequently than in those under the jurisdiction of any of the foreign powers.

But is it not true (and will not candor admit it) that the trade to the Asiatic dominions of the European powers has usually been confined to the nation to whom such territories belong? In our treaty with Holland, have we not even stipulated to respect their monopoly of this trade?

A late decree of the convention which opened to us the ports in their west Indies likewise laid open their remaining territories in Asia—But this measure proceeding from the necessities of the war and their inability to carry on their foreign commerce,

The terms used clearly denote this and nothing more; they are—"It is also understood that the permission granted by this article is not to extend to allow." This does not negative any pre-existing indulgence but merely provides that the main grant shall not convert the revocable indulgence, if any there was in this particular, into an irrevocable right by treaty.

This has been affected to be questioned on account of what is called the peremptoriness of the expressions, (to wit.) "It is expressly agreed that the vessels of the United States shall not carry &c." But there is no real room for the question. In a contract between two parties, whether individuals or nations, where a restraint is imposed upon one for the benefit of another, it is always an implied condition of the restraint that it shall continue unless dispensed with by the party for whose benefit it is imposed.

will change hereafter, as heretofore it has done, with the establishment of peace—Did this opinion require to be strengthened, it is abundantly confirmed by the navigation act decreed by the Convention. The operation whereof is suspended for the same reason that induced the opening to foreigners, the trade to their colonies and territories in the west and East Indies.

[To be continued.]

For the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

When thou seest a man of understanding, get thee betimes unto him, and let thy feet wear the steps of his door.

YES, in a world of weak ones, it is our duty, it will be our pleasure, and, ye selfish generation, it will be for our interest too to yield favors to the wife, and bread to men of understanding.

But though the "man of understanding" is rarely to be seen, and, though it would profit us much under the sun, to gather the honey of his lips, such is our perverseness, our folly, or our fate, that untroubled by our "feet," we suffer the mules to gather on the "steps of his door."

My study window overlooks the house of an eminent physician; he understands accurately the nice movements of the human machine; he is a botanist, skilled in the properties of plants, the cedar of Libanus, and the "hyssop on the wall;" he has meditated the system of nature, and he has tried many of the processes of arts.

Those of my readers, who will gladly turn out of the paths of error, when they hear a warning voice behind them, "here is a better path, walk therein," will I hope learn the value of "men of understanding." When their value is once known—the "steps of their door" will be hourly ascended.

THE LAY PREACHER.

From the Albany Gazette.

112 LETTER FROM JUDGE PALMER.

Ballston, 26 Oct. 1795.

Gentlemen, I Will thank you to accomplish the circulation of the petition which was committed to your care, to Congress, as soon as possible, that it may be laid before Congress on the first day of their meeting.

I am, Gentlemen, With sentiments of esteem, Your humble servant, (Signed) BERIAH PALMER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Thibaudeau submitted for discussion the plan on the organization of the Ministry. After a lengthy preliminary discourse, the reporter proceeded to read the plan of a decree, which was discussed, and decreed as follows:

DECREE OF THE EXECUTIVE MINISTRY.

Art. I. There shall be six Ministers, namely, a Minister of Justice, a Minister of the Interior, a Minister of Finance, a War-Minister, a Minister of the Marine, and a Minister for External Relations.

Art. II. The ministers shall have, under the orders of the Executive Directory, the attributions which follow: