AMES M'ALPIN,

TAYLOR,
N°. 3 South Fourth Street,
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to his Friends and the
Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leaguet of officit

At his Shop gentlemen may be furnished with the best materials and have them made up and finished in the most fushionable manner. He will thankfully receive any orders and pay a prompt an unctual attention to them.

Oct. 15

LAW BOOKS.

LATEST IRISH EDITIONS.

A MOST CAPITAL COLLECTION. GEORGE DAVIS,

DEGS 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 fale 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.

## George Bringhurit, COACH & HARNESS MAKER,

R ESPECTFULLY 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

Where he continues the buliness of Coach making in all its Branches,

He makes all kinds of crane neck and perch Carriages, fuch as Coaches, Chariots, Phætons, and Coachees; alfo. Chairs, Kittereens, Gigs, Sulkeys; and all kinds of Harness, with plated or brass mounting. He hach a good supply of the best materials, and a stock of the best fearfoned wood.

foned wood.

Orders from any part of the United States will be duly attended to with the greatest numericality and dispatch. tion of his work, and an unresnited attention to the defires of his employers, he flatters him. If will prove fufficient recommendations.

He has feveral fecond-hand Carringes for fale, viz. a compleat Costeber, with a coachman's feat and Venetian

compleat Coachee, with a coachman's feat and Venetian blinds all round; a Phæton; a Chair; and a Sulkey will

a falling top.

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

Apprentices wanted to the Business.

Philadelphia, November 21. t, t, &s 3 m. 2 a w do.

#### Portraits.

A NY Ladies and Gentlemen, who are defirous of having their Likeneffes taken, may have them done by applying to the Painter, at No. 112, corner of Union and Fourth itreets, 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. Approved Notes payable on or before the 20th day of January 1796, will be taken in payment for Ten Tickets and upwards.

William Blackburn, Agent.

		O' COL PROPERTY OF		
I	Prize of		- 30,000 dal	ls.
- 5	of	20,000	100,000	
2	of	10,000	20,000	
4	of of	2,500	10,000	
7	of.	2,000	14,000	
14	of	1,000	14,000	
31	of	500	15,500	
73	of	100	7,300	

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

RICHARD LAKE, Secretary. Nov. 24.

## BY AUTHORITY.

# CANAL LOTTERY.

WARRANTED UNDRAWN Tickets for fale at the above Office, where is kept a correct cateur of the real value of Tickets for public information:—alfo, a faithful numerical Book, open for infpection, gratis, Prize Tickets in the above, New-Cattle, or Washington Hotel Lotteries, purchased or exchanged.

N. E: A Share in the New-Theatre to be disposed of, Newember 21.

November 23.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

A Limner from Paris respectfully informs the public, A that he paints Likenesses in Miniatere, in such striking and pleasing a manner, as will, he hopes, fatisfy those who may employ him. His Likenesses are warran ed, his sittings shore, and his terms easy.

His Room is at No. 2, north Fistin-street.

November 11.

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.

WANTED, In the Family of a French Lady,

A Woman who understands French and E. glish, to
take charge of the house and so few. Enquire of
M. Mahy, No. 10, Cypress Alley, between Sprace and
Union Streets.

Nov. 24.

§ 31.

#### 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. He is represented as just recovering from a wild fit of the phrenzy, to which he was unhappily subject, and in a calm and reclining posture seeking resage from his missfortunes in the divine confolations of the Gospel, while his lyre, and one of the first of his poems, lie neglected on the ground. Above are two sigures of Love and Pity entwined in each others arms.

The whole was executed by Elaxman. Under all the following Epitaph by Mr. Hayley: Ye subo the merits of the dead rewere, Who hold misfortune facred, genius dear, Regard this tomb, where Collins' haples name

Solicits kindness with a double claim. The nature gave bim, and the fcience taught, The fire of fancy, and the reach of thought, Severely doom'd to penary's extreme,

He pa/s'd, in madel' ning pain, life's feverifh dream; While rays of genius only ferv'd to show The thick ning borror, and exalt his wee. Ye walls that echo'd to his frantis moan, Guard the due records of this grateful stone; Strangers to him, enamour'd of his lays, This fond memorial to his talents raife! For this the ashes of a Bard require, Who touch'd the tenderest notes of fity's lyre ; Who join'd pure faith to strong poetic powers, Who in reviving Reason's lucid boars

\* Vide his Life, by Dr. Johnson.

Sought in one book his troubled mind to reft,

And rightly deem'd the Book of God the best ..

## FROM THE MINERVA.

#### THE DEFENCE-No. XXVI.

The British trade to their possession their East-Indies, as well as to China, is a monopoly vested by the legislature is a company of merchants. No other persons in Great-Britain, nor in any of her dominions or colonies, can fend a vessel to, or prosecute trade independent of the company, with any part of Asia. The right to trade with their costs of the colonies is not colonied to all Britain in the costs. possession in India, is not only resulted to all British subjects, the India company excepted, but is one that Great-Britain has never before yielded by treaty to any foreign nation. By the terms of the charter to the India company, among a variety of limitations, they are refliained and confined to a direct trade between Alia and the port of London; they are prohibited from bringing any of the productions of India or China directly to any part of America, as well to the British colonies as to our territories: and moreover they are reftrained from carrying any of the productions of Asia, directly to any part of Europe, or to any port in Great-Britain, Scotland, or Ireland, except the single port of London.

The XIII. article stipulates, that our vessels still be admirted in all the sea-ports and harbours of the British territories in the Fast Latine and

f the British territories in the East-Indies, and that our citizens may freely carry on a trade between faid territories and the United States in all fuch 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. Our vessels shall pay in this trade the same tounage duty as is paid by British vessels in our ports, and our eargoes on their importation and exportation shall pay no other or higher charges or duties than shall be payable on the same articles, when imported or exportable or the same articles, when imported or exportable. ed in British bottoms; but it is agreed that this trade shall be direct between the United States and the faid territories, that the articles shall not be els of the United States carry on any part of the coasting trade of the British territories in India, nor to allow our citizens to fettle or refide within the faid territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the per-mission of the British local government there.

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 enterprize of every American civizen. The British trade to these territories is direct, but confined to the port of London; our trade to the same must likewise be direct, but may be carried on from and to all our principal ports.

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 named our ships the same alien toppage OFFICE, 149 Chefnut-freet, between Fourth & Fifth tive duties, and our fhips the fame alien tonnage as British ships pay in our ports. This trade is equally open to both nations; except when Great-Britain is engaged in war, when the confent of the British local government is required in order to enable us to export naval Rores, military stores, and rice, a limitation of small consequence; none of the articles, except nitre, being likely to form any part of our return cargoes. Though this article is one against which the objection of a want of reciprocity (fo often and fo uncandidly urged against

other parts of the treaty) has not been preferred, it has not however eleaped confure.

It is faid that we are already in the enjoyment of a less reflrained commerce with the British territories in India, and that the treaty will alter it for the worfe; inafmuch as we thereby incapacitate ourfelves to carry on any part of the coading trade of the British territories in India, and as we relinquist the profitable freights to be made between Bombay and Canton, and likewise those sometimes obtained from the English territories in Bengal to

It would feem a fufficient answer to fay, that this trade has theretofore existed by the mere indulgence of those who permitted it, that it was liable

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 hall not, by implication, be construed to give fight to carry on any part of the British coasting

rade in India.

If we have before shared in this trade by permis-tion, nothing in the article will preclude us from cojoying the fame 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:—This objection, therefore, falls to the ground, fince the coasting trade remains as it was before the treaty was formed.\*

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. The importance of this trade is not well understood; nor am I able to say whether we have heretofore been allowed to carry it on. If we have, the little that we have heard respecting it, leads to an opinion that it is not an object of much confequence. Let it however be granted that hereafter we shall not be allowed to engage in it. Shall we we have more more reason to complain of this exlution, than we have that we are refused a share in

Great-Britain? or that we are excluded from the coasting trade between their islands in the West-Indies ? Or than the British themselves have, that by our prohibiting tonnage duty, (being 50 cents pr. ton on entry of a foreign velfel when our own coasting vessels pay only fix cents per ton, for a years licence) they are excluded from sharing in our coasting trade; a branch of business that al-

teady employs a large proportion of our whole na-vigation, and is daily encreaking.

In respect to the second and third objections it may be remarked, that fo far as the trade has been heretofore enjoyed it has been in confequence of an exception from, and relaxation in, the fyshem by which the European commerce has been regulated; that having depended on the mere occasional permission of the local government, we may fafely infer (though it may have been supposed incompatible with the discretionary powers vested in that government to confer by treaty a positive right to care vernment 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. The stipulation restraining the trade, may if the parties see fit, be dispensed with, and the trade may be enlarged, or made free; it being a contract only between hem and us, the parties are free to remodify it; and without a formal alteration, if those in whose favour the restraint is made consent to remove it, the other party is released from the obligation to ob-

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 fent from Surat to Bombay. Surat belongs to the native powers to which we have free access. If the transportation of cotton and some few other commodities from the coast of Malabar to Cantonis an important branch of our commerce what will prevent our profecuting it from Surat or any other free port in the hither Indies ?

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 refidence 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 Afiatic dominions of the Eu-

ropean powers has usually been confined to the nation to whom fuch territories belong? In our treaty with Holland, have we not even stipulated to respect their monopoly of this trade? and by our treaty with France, a nation whose liberal policy is faid to have laid us under eternal obligations of gratitude, have we acquired the flightest pretensions, much less a right, to resort to, or trade with any part of their Afiatic Territories?

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 mea-fure 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

+ This has been affected to be questioned on account of what is called the peremptorinels 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 reftraint that it shall continue unless difpenfed with by the party for whose benefit it is im-posed. Thus the British government in India may remove the restraint, by continuing the indulgence in this respect heretosore granted. And it seems to me clear that the laws which the United States this trade has theretofore existed by the mere indul-gence of those who permitted it, that it was liable to variations, that a total exclusion, especially had by permission of the British government in India." which follow:

will change heréafter, 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 fame 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 feelt a man of understanding, get thee betimes unto him, and let thy feet wear the steps of

YES, in a world of weak ones, it is our enty, it will be our pleasure, and, ye felish generation it will be for our interest too to yield favors the wife, and bread to men of understanding. Our-patronage will be but rarely exercised, and few will be the loaves for thefe wife men to devour, for I looked and lo! they are a folitary and feanty band unobtrufive, like the hermit of the mountains.

But though the " man of understanding " is rare ly to be feen, and, though it would profit us much under the fun, to gather the honey of his lips, fuch is our perversenes, our folly, or our sate, that untrodden by our "feet," we suffer the mols to gather on the "steps of his door."

My study window overlooks the house of an emis-

nent physician; he understands accurately the nice movements of the human machine; he is a botanift, skilled in the properties of plants, the cedar of Libanus, and the "bystop on the wall;" he has meditated the system of nature, and he has tried many of the processes of arts. I fee him turn-ing over the volumes, which contain the secrets of medicine, and I hear him describe skillfully the various modes to blunt, or to extract the arrows of rious modes to blunt, or to extract the arrows of disease. But alas ! my careless countrymen, " all this availeth him nothing." The blind, the main and the halt, of our villages, refuse bread to his " man of understanding," and measure their wheat in brimming bushels, to the quack who cannot distinguish between a fever and the gour, who apphes his nippers to a wart, and thinks he extracts a can-cer, who poifons you with mercurials, curdles your blood with calomel, drenches you with enfeebling teas, and as a wit once expressed it, prescribes draughts so neutral they declare neither for the patient nor malady. If the Royal preacher, in whose writings I find my text, had seen whole villages, clamorous at the midnight hour, for a settled quack, and his powders, and "paffing by on the other fide," when they fee the regular practitioner, he would have forgotten, for a moment, all the wifdom of the east, and, like provoked Peter in the Golpe!, would "curfe and fwear" at such eggregious folly.

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 aftend. ed. They will teach us how to think, to speak, and to act. If Divines, they will not attempt to persuade you that Heaven cannot be taken but by the violence of Scotch divinity. If Lawyers, they will not demand exorbitant fees to support a rotten cause. If physicians, you will hear them utter no words more cramp than "Temperance" and "Regimen." If moralits, they will mark the difference between wildom and curning, they will point out the weakness as well as wickedness of those petty frauds, those iniquitious contracts, those tricking arts of yockeyship, so frequent and differential among a tural people, where aought but simplicity should be found. To such divines you will chearfully vote a more ample annual falary than fixty pounds, and you will receive in exchange that wildom, which we are affored in a volume of the highest authority, is better than rebies.

THE LAY PREACHER.

From the Albany Gazette.

TIM LETTER FROM JUDGE PALMER.

Ballflon, 26 Oct. 1795.

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 would wish to have it in season, to be forwarded to New York, and the committee will fend it on-It has become the more necessary from the lete accounts from France, as that nation has or are a out to declare WAR against THIS Republic, on assount of the treaty. This, then, becomes necessary that Congress may know the disposition of the People respecting the said treaty.

I am, Gentlemen, With fentiments of effeem, 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 difcusted, and decreed as follows:

DECREE ON THE EXECUTIVE MINISTRY. Art. I. There shall be fix 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. Eschasseriaux-" I move the establishment of a

feventh minister, to be entitled the minister of Agriculture and Arts, to be annexed to the Minifter of the Interior, whose functions he is to divide." Thibaudeau combated this proposition, and urg-ed the reasonings he had advanced in his report.

He was supported by Bourdon and Deferment; and the Convention proceeded to the discussion of the other atticles. The following were decreed:
Art. II. The ministers shall have, under the

orders of the Executive directory, the attributions