

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 to advise that a continuance of their favors.

At his Shop gentlemen may be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up and finished in the most fashionable manner. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them. Oct. 15 22w

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 been universally recommended. 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

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; Opium; excellent Elixirs 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 Barralt's, No. 19 north Ninth-street; or at J. Osmund'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.

Newtown, New-Jersey,

JOS. BRINGHURST, jun.

No. 29, Union-street,

Philadelphia, Nov. 19. codrm.

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.

STEPHENS'S

Philadelphia Directory.

THE copy right of the Philadelphia Directory is secured to the subscriber, only, by the late legal proprietor Mr. Hardie—therefore, any attempt of Edward Hogan to re-publish this work, tho' under a Disguise Title, subjects him to the penalty of the law, and the seizure of all good citizens.

Hogan was paid by the subscriber to furnish new information respecting changes of residence, &c. this makes his conduct more blameable than it otherwise might be viewed, by

T. STEPHENS. N. B. My Directory is nearly printed; it shall be delivered to the Public, correct; no money will be received till the work is delivered; nor shall the subscriber be liable to the purchase against inclination. November 25. codot.

No. 60 South Second Street.

THE Wholesale and Retail Store for BOOKS, STATIONARY, MUSIC, FRONTS, OIL PAINTINGS, DRAWING BOOKS, and Fancy articles.

THOMAS STEPHENS,

For the greater convenience of conducting his business extensively, has removed from No. 57, to No. 60 South Second Street, on the west side—where he has received by the last arrivals, an extensive collection of useful Books, and the best Stationary. Also, a variety of New Music, Bunbury's curious Caricatures, Prints, Oil Paintings, Drawing Books, &c. &c. all which he will sell, as usual, for a small profit.

T. S. embraces this opportunity to acknowledge the liberal encouragement he has always experienced from the citizens of Philadelphia—during his most fortunate travels, and pledges himself to use constant exertions to merit continual favor, and to have his store the place for elegant and useful literature. June 27. F

THE Members of St. Andrew's Society are requested to attend their Anniversary Meeting on Monday, the 30th inst. at O'Flaherty's Hotel, at 8 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 Gentlemen as intended to celebrate this Anniversary will send for Tickets of admission to either of the following members.

- James Craig, Esq. north Front-street, No. 161 83
- Richard Lake, Esq. Vine-street, 83
- Mr. James Henderson, north Front-street, 46
- Mr. Thomas Leiper, north Water-street, 9
- Mr. Gaven Hamilton, jun. south 2d-street 13
- Mr. Robert Henderson, Chestnut-street 23
- Mr. John Shields, Chestnut-street 23
- William A. Tod, Esq. W. 4th-street 16
- Dr. Andrew Spence, fourth Second-street 120

By Order of the Society,

RICHARD LAKE, Secretary.

Nov. 24. dtu.

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—also, a faithful numerical Book, open for inspection, gratis.

Prize Tickets in the above, New-Castle, or Washington Hotel Lotteries, purchased or exchanged. N. B. A Share in the New Theatre to be disposed of. November 25. S

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 sittings short, 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 this present time.

FROM THE MINERVA.

THE DEFENCE—No. XXVI.

[CONCLUDED.]

The British for more than a hundred years excluded foreigners from a share in their East India trade; for a few years past they relaxed in the rigor of this system. We have availed ourselves of this circumstance and shared with them in their East India commerce. But this permission can be viewed only as an occasional departure from a general law; which may be affected by a change of circumstances, the duration of which therefore is uncertain.—The loss and inconvenience to which our merchants may be exposed from the prosecution of a trade, depending on regulations arising from inconstant circumstances, and which frequently vary, may in some measure be guarded against, where the license is not remote, and the alterations in the laws can be known soon after they are made. But in the Asiatic and our other distant commerce, it is of importance that the laws under which an adventure is begun, should be permanent. Losses to a considerable amount have been experienced by some of our merchants, who have undertaken distant voyages in the expectation of the continuation of these temporary regulations. The trade, for example, to the Cape of Good Hope (which the Dutch Government ordinarily monopolize to their own people) was some time since opened to foreigners, and some of our citizens profited by it; but others, who had engaged in large adventures to that market, suffered no small disappointment and loss in finding themselves excluded upon their arrival by a repeal of the permission to foreigners to trade there. It must then be considered as an important object secured, in respect to the principal portion of our India trade, that alone which is capable of being pursued as a branch of our commerce, that the treaty turns a favor into a right, and that our direct intercourse with the British territories in the East Indies, in all respects as broad as that of Great Britain herself, (except in the articles of rice, naval and military stores, when Great Britain is engaged in war) instead of being an uncertain and hazardous trade, as heretofore from its precarious nature it has been, will hereafter be as certain as any in which our merchants shall engage.

It is further alleged by way of objection to this article, that it does not secure to our citizens a right to reside and settle in the British territories in India, without the consent of the British local government. The observation that has been made on a similar objection in respect to the coal trade in India, is equally applicable to this. The article leaves both subjects precisely in the situation in which it found them. But let it be remembered, that the disproportion between the numbers of the native Indians and the foreigners inhabiting their country, is more than one thousand of the former to one of the latter—that the most exact discipline and subordination among the foreigners are therefore essential to the preservation of the British authority over that country—that no foreigner, or even a British subject, is allowed to reside there, except in the character of a servant of the company, or of a licensed inhabitant—that it has long been held as a sound opinion, that unrestrained liberty to the Europeans to emigrate to, and settle among the Indians, would in a short time overturn and destroy the British Empire in India—This danger would by no means be diminished by conferring a right upon the Americans freely to reside and settle in India—that we shall be allowed to reside and settle there by permission of the local British government, is fairly to be inferred from the article.—But an absolute right to an entire liberty on these points, might evidently be dangerous to the British government over India—and in prudence could not have been stipulated.

The advantageous footing on which the trade is placed is so evident that those who had no reliance on the objections urged against it, but who, nevertheless, have been unwilling to allow the treaty any merit on the score of this article, have endeavored to show that our India trade is of little importance and small value.

Whatever article can be supplied by the India company, may likewise be supplied by us, and some of them on better terms by us, than by them.—The reports of the committee of the directors of the East-India company, published in 1793, when their charter was renewed, afford useful information on this subject, and disclose facts which shew the advantages that we shall possess in this trade over the company. They admit, that in the articles of iron, wines, canvass, cordage, arms, and naval and military stores, foreigners can enter into a beneficial competition with them; and that canvass and cordage, and we may add, all naval stores, and several other articles, can always be furnished in India by foreigners, cheaper than by the company.

If we appreciate the advantage we have over them in such articles of supply as are of our own growth or production, as well as in the wines not usually procured by touching at Madeira on the outward voyages to India, and compare it with the advantage that they have over us in the few articles of choice, which they purchase at the first hands, and which we must import in order to re-export to India, it is probable that our cargoes to India, will on the whole be laid in as advantageously, if not more so, than those of the India company. If we consider the vast extent of territory, the numerous population, and the established manufactures of India, so far from supposing that a free trade to that country will be of little value to a young and enterprising nation whose manufactures are still in their infancy, we ought rather to conclude that it is a country with which we should be solicitous to establish a free trade and intercourse.

Every one who has bestowed the slightest attention upon the foreign manufactures consumed in our country, must have observed the general and increasing use of those of India, owing to the better terms on which they can be procured from Asia than from Europe. Though no document is at hand that will shew the value of the annual importations from India, it is stated by Mr. Coxe, in his view of the United States, that the amount in va-

value of our importations from Asia is more than one fifth of the value of our whole annual consumption of foreign commodities. It is true that the porcelain, silks, nankeens, and teas of China, form a large portion of this annual importation. But after a full deduction on this account, a great and profitable branch of our commerce will be found in our trade to the East-Indies. It should be remembered also, that it is not the consumption alone of our own country that regulates the quantity of India goods that we import: other countries have been supplied through us with the fabrics and productions of both India and China.—The treaty will enlarge this demand.*

Several circumstances calculated to give our trade with Asia an advantage against foreign competition and a preference to our trade with Europe, are deserving of attention.

First. The direct trade between us and Asia, including the East-Indies as well as China, cannot be prosecuted by the British East-India company, their ships being obliged to return directly to the port of London and there discharge.

Second. The difference between the duties on Asiatic goods imported in American bottoms direct from Asia, and the duties imposed on the same goods imported in foreign bottoms from Asia or from Europe; being on all articles a favorable discrimination, and in the articles of teas, the duties on those imported in foreign bottoms being fifty per cent. higher than on those imported in American bottoms.

This particular difference of duties on Asiatic goods, imported in American and foreign bottoms, so favorable to our own navigation, will not be affected by the right reserved by Great-Britain to impose countervailing duties in certain cases; that right being relative to the intercourse between the United States and the British territories in Europe.

Third. The European intercourse with Asia is in most cases conducted by corporations or exclusive companies—and all experience has proved that in every species of business (that of banking and a few analogous employments excepted) in conducting of which a competition shall exist between individuals and corporations, the superior economy, enterprise, zeal, and perseverance of the former will make them an overmatch for the latter; and that while individuals acquire riches, corporations engaged in the same business often sink their capital and become bankrupt. The British East India company are more overburdened with various terms and conditions, which they are required to observe in their Asiatic trade, and which operate as so many advantages in favor of their rivals in the supply of foreign markets. The company, for example, are obliged annually to invest a large capital in the purchase of British manufactures to be exported and sold by them in India; the loss on these investments is considerable every year, as few of the manufactures which they are obliged to purchase will sell in India for their cost and charges—besides from the policy of protecting the home manufacturers the company are in great measure shut out from supplying India goods for the home consumption of Great Britain. Most of the goods which they import from India, are re-exported with additional charges incurred by the regulations of the company to foreign markets, in supplying of which we shall be their rivals, as from the information of intelligent merchants, it is a fact, that Asiatic goods including the teas of China, are on an average cheaper within the United States than in Great Britain.

Fourth. The manufacturers of Asia are not only cheaper here than in Europe, but in general they are cheaper than goods of equal quality of European manufacture—So long as from the cheapness of subsistence, and the immense population of India (the inhabitants of the British territories only being estimated at forty millions) the labour of a manufacturer can be procured from two to three pence sterling per day, the similar manufactures of Europe aided with all their ingenious machinery is likely on a fair competition in almost every instance to be excluded by those of India. So apprehensive have the British government been of endangering their home manufactures by the permission of Asiatic goods to be consumed in Great Britain, that they have imposed eighteen per cent duties on the gross sales of all India muslins, which is equal to twenty two per cent on their prime cost.—The duties on coarser India goods are still higher, and a long catalogue of Asiatic articles, including all stained and printed goods, is prohibited from being consumed in Great Britain. The British manufacturers were not satisfied even with this prohibitory system. And on the late renewal of the company's charter, they urged the total exclusion from British consumption of all India goods, and moreover proposed that the company should be held to import annually from India a large amount of raw materials, and particularly cotton, for the supply of the British manufacturers.

These facts are noticed to shew the advantages to be derived from a free access to the India market, from whence we may obtain those goods which would be extensively consumed even in the manufacturing nations of Europe, did not the security of their manufactures require their exclusion.

CAMILLU.

* Perhaps from the certainty of the rights which it confers, it may invite foreign capital to extensive enterprises, in which the United States will be an entrepot between India and a great part of Europe.

† Great Britain has made it a serious point, in which she has in more than one instance succeeded, to engage foreign powers (the Emperor was one) to renounce establishments, for carrying on the trade with India, from their own territories: yet this treaty opens all her territories to us. And yet it is not only denied merit, but criminal, in this very particular.

Portraits

ANY Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of having their Likenesses taken, may have them done by applying to the Painter, at No. 113, corner of Union and Fourth Streets, where they can be referred to specimens. October 29. cod

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, September 16,

The passage of the Rhine by the French Army ordered by the Convention lets with a view of joining the German Empire to a peace, than to give its own tottering authority, and to over-awe, by the sanction of victorious armies, that part of the nation which is against the decree of re-division. September 25.

By letters from the Hague of the 15th inst. we are informed, that a report is in circulation there of an embargo having been laid on all foreign vessels, the motive of which measure was not yet known. In consequence of a regulation of the Representatives of the People of Holland, all the inhabitants of that City, who held any considerable offices under the ancient government, have left it, and repaired to their respective provinces.

We learn from Vienna, that preparations are making there for the reception of the daughter of Louis XVI. who is to reside in the Imperial palace, called, Die Burg.

By a gentleman just returned from Paris, we are informed, that by a secret article of the Treaty of Peace between France and Spain, the latter is to furnish the former with 23 fail of the line.

ELBERFELD, Sept. 8.

The French having effected the passage of the Rhine, the baggage of the Austrians, with a number of waggons and cattle, arrived here the night before last, and several houses were appointed for the accommodation of the wounded. About 11 o'clock the whole Austrian army arrived, and this day their rear guard: they have proceeded on their way to Schwelm. At nine o'clock this day the French army arrived, and pursued their route through this place, partly towards Solingen and Schwelm; and, to-morrow, were ordered to provide quarters for 1200 Infantry, under the command of M. de Freyre.

NEUWIED, Sept. 8.

Our troops on receiving the news that the French had effected the passage of the Rhine, at Duffeldorf, received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, and were under arms through the whole of last night. We were here the more apprehensive of an attack from the French, as we had heard for the two preceding days a violent cannonade. The inhabitants however, having in some measure freed themselves from the fears of a cannonade, had begun to bring back their goods which they had before begun to move for the greater safety, when this day a heavy shower of balls fell upon our town, and several parts of it were set on fire at the same time: happily, however, the flames were soon extinguished. At present every thing is quiet again. To night the battalions, which are to reinforce the Prince of Wintemberg, and Count d'Erbech, who command on the Lower Rhine, will set off. Their place is to be occupied here by a detachment from the environs of Mentz; and vigorous measures are taken to prevent the enemy from crossing the Rhine in this neighbourhood. The imperialists have taken a strong position near Uckerath.

According to our advices from the Lower Rhine, part of the French, who crossed at Oerdingen, met with a vigorous resistance from an Austrian advanced post. Count d'Erbech, with several troops, came to its aid, but was obliged to retreat, being in danger of being surrounded by another French column. He afterwards joined the Duke of Wintemberg behind the Sieg.

HAGEN, Sept. 9.

Austrian troops are passing through here continually: the Duke of Wintemberg is already here. The poor Austrians have had no bread for these three days; but, notwithstanding, they behave exceedingly well.—All the French Emigrants have left us. General d'Manstein, and Counsellor Reppertrop, from Ham, are here, providing accommodation for these troops. Yesterday we heard a heavy cannonade.

FRANCKFORT, Sept. 10.

All that we positively know at present respecting the crossing of the Rhine by the French, is that that enterprise has been made with success. With regard to the details of this expedition, a variety of letters dictated either by passion or credulity, speak so contradictorily, that we are as yet unable to form no one precise idea. If we may credit some of our gazettes, the Austrian troops commanded by General Count Erbach, who, on the 8th inst. in the morning, were still at Angerort, two leagues beyond Duffeldorf, and at Kayfer-wuth, and the troops commanded by the Prince of Wintemberg, which were behind Duffeldorf on the same day, formed a junction on the bank of the Sieg on the 7th or 8th, that is to say, that the former marched from 10 to 12 leagues, and the latter from 15 to 18, in two days; but armies do not travel so fast. We have every reason to think that the troops which were seen near the Sieg were marching to the favour of those which covered the Rhine from Duffeldorf to Angerort, and which will be obliged to retreat by the Wipper to Solingen and Elberfeld, as soon as the French shall have made themselves masters of the right bank of the Rhine, by the possession not only of Duffeldorf, but the territory above Duffeldorf; for of the four points at which the French are said to have crossed the Rhine, there are only two at which their having passed is certain. It is now certain, that on the night of the 5th, 20,000 French crossed the Rhine below (and not above) Urdingen, turned by the woods of Duffeldorf, the extremity of the Austrian line at Angerort, and forced them to retreat precipitately on the morning of the 6th. During this operation, which was covered by a false attack opposite Urdingen, the French effected another passage, far more important, and more dangerous to the Austrian army: 3000 of their volunteers crossed the Rhine, a league above Duffeldorf during the night, attacked a redoubt constructed in the village of Ham, and took possession of it. It appears that when masters of this post, they received a very considerable reinforcement, and invested Duffeldorf, of which they obtained possession.