

As to the case of Du Plaine; A. B. begs leave to observe, that his very want of information, with regard to the nature of the prosecution against that officer; and the doubtful form of question in which he proposed that matter, is at least a presumption in favor of his declaration, "that he has no connection with the government." However, after all the elucidation which has been given to that point by Gracchus, A. B. still has his doubts. He wishes to know whether Du Plaine, was considered as a citizen of the United States, or a foreign functionary in the President's proclamation? Whether the Attorney prosecuted him, *that the Grand Jury should revoke his consular powers, in case of his guilt, or for a quite different purpose?* And, finally, whether he was "Vice-Consul of Boston," as Gracchus asserted in his first publication; or a Vice-Consul of France, a foreign agent, insolently treating with contempt the authority of this allied country? Without a fuller explication of these particulars, the public may conclude, that the objects of the Jury in their verdict and of the President in his proclamation, were wholly distinct; yet compatible with each other, and therefore that the latter was neither a premature interdiction of the man, nor an outrage upon the palladium of freemen, the trial by jury.

A. B. humbly excepts against the unqualified insinuation, which the learned barrister has stated as his, with respect to the jurists. When he insinuated a defect of information as to the laws of nations, or the rules of procedure, between independent governments in particular situations, he by no means denounced them as "ignorant" men.

With regard to the distinction, still maintained by the subtle Gracchus, between the people and government; A. B. requests to learn, whether the acts and decision of the President and Judiciary officers in the cases of Henfield & Du Plaine, might not as well be called the voice of the people, as the verdict of the Juries, and the shout of a few choice spirits who were collected upon the occasion. Whether the Sheriff or Marshal inpannelling a Jury, and the Jury selected by such officers, have a better right to the denomination, "the people," than the supreme executive of the union, appointed as the constitution directs? And lastly, whether the culprits proscribed by the government, were not declared to be guilty by the *people*, in as solemn a sense, as they are said to have been declared innocent by the people, when they were acquitted by the Jury? All which is submitted for more mature consideration.

A. B. is concerned, that his declaration of independence with regard to the officers of government, has not been entertained with full credit by Gracchus; especially since it may induce a suspicion, to that candid gentleman's disadvantage, as if he himself were accustomed to tricks of duplicity.

A. B. is certainly entitled to the same degree of credit, as Gracchus, who has thought fit to declare concerning himself; "I have, neither have I ever had, any expectations from the Government; disappointment, therefore, cannot be laid to my charge. I am easy in my situation, and neither the smiles nor frowns of Government shall draw me from my duty." Virtuous man! How severely firm!—Another Cato, to support the honor of an abused Republic!! It is presumed, however, that the worthy gentleman, had forgotten at the time of this noble effusion, that he had within a few sentences, previously declared, that "men who make loud declarations in favor of *their own integrity and disinterestedness* beget suspicion; for the man of real virtue, NEVER makes it a subject of public declaration."

A. B. disclaims the imputation of having "dragged" the quondam "Minister of France, before the public." That man officiously thrust himself there in the first instance. The independent Gracchus had also exhibited him there, whilst attempting to vindicate his conduct before those, to whom it is at the same time asserted, that he is not responsible: (not even, it is presumed, tho' he should attempt another St. Domingo scene of fire and plunder, and blood and devastation.) A. B. has no otherwise abused Mr. Genet, than as he has given him certain epithets, derived immediately from his proceedings, and as he has stated the facts which are connected with the odium excited in the public mind against him, leaving it to all men to draw the necessary conclusions.

To conclude, A. B. requests Gracchus to be patient, and keep his temper, as a man, "easy in his situation" ought to do. (By the way, to be easy, in one's fortune, in one's connections, and above all, in one's conscience, if there be any conscience; (Gracchus can guess what is meant) to be thus easy is a blessed thing.) Since he has volunteered it against the President upon whom "he rains vengeance" (almost), and in favor of *Monf. Genet*, who is now covered with "the mantle of inviolability," as well as with "the mantle of mourning" and since it must be confessed that he is an *able apologist*, it is expected he will retire with his Client from a country "no longer free," and afflict him before the Revolutionary Tribunal of France, where the redoubtable Roberfpierre and his associates will afford him an ample field for the display of his talents.

P. S. A. B.'s card not having been published yesterday, as he expected, has given him the opportunity of seeing Mr. Bache's awkward apology this morning, for his notorious subjection to the views of a party. A printer who pretends to republicanize at all, and who would not be justly reprobated as a deceiver, ought, above most others, to cherish the freedom of the press. Nobody will believe that a conduct such as the Editor of the General Advertiser exhibits, is compatible with the spirit and feelings of a real patriot. The note in Bache's paper this morning, betrays such evident marks of previous concert between Gracchus and him, as to the manner in which he should reply to A. B. that it betrays a little more shallowness in both than would otherwise have been suspected. Some people, in their manoeuvres, resemble the Ostrich, who thinks itself concealed by hiding its head in a thicket, whilst its nakedness is exposed to the view of the world.

Saturday, Feb. 22, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 22.

The President's Birth-Day!

HAIL the Day with patriot glee,
This is Freedom's Jubilee.

This day, being the anniversary of that auspicious event the birth of the President of the United States, the same was observed here with unusual demonstrations of joy. A Federal Salute ushered in the dawn, and the bells of Christ Church rang peals at intervals through the day. At noon the Members of both Houses of Congress—the Heads of Departments—the Foreign Ministers—his brother veterans, the Society of Cincinnati—the Governor, Civil and Military Officers of this Commonwealth—the Reverend Clergy—the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania—and a great assemblage of other Citizens, waited on the President at his house to pay him their respects and congratulations.

The Light Horse, Artillery, & Light Infantry, which paraded in honor of the day, were more numerous than on any recent occasion—and their truly soldier-like appearance merits the highest approbation.

Repeated federal salutes were fired in the course of the day, by the artillery in High street.

The field officers of the militia were dressed in new and elegant uniforms on this occasion.

The general joy and hilarity evinced this day, indicate that the purest republican principles, actuate the public mind.

The President enters into the 63d year of his age.

This forenoon M. FAUCHET, the new Minister from France was introduced to the President of the United States, by Mr. Randolph, Secretary of State.

M. De La Forest is appointed Consul-General of the United States—and M. Petrie, formerly Consul for South Carolina, is now appointed Consul of Pennsylvania—M. Petrie arrived in town yesterday.

OBSERVER—No. II.

MR. FENNO,

The *Observer* attended last evening, the exhibition of the *DRAMATIST*, and the *FLITCH OF BACON*, at the New Theatre.

His opinion of the instrumental music is not only confirmed but heightened, by the performances of last night; he does not hesitate to pronounce it, in point of time and delicate harmony, equal to the best in the world; it participated in a judicious manner, of Italian softness, and manly strength, clearness and energy.

The *Observer* is happy to congratulate his countrymen upon the acquisition of a

set of Players, totally regardless of the unthinking dictates of the Gallery, especially the performers of instrumental music, that they play *pieces* of Music and overtures instead of such flirting jigs, as the Gallery are sometimes fond of; he supposes the President's March is reserved, to announce the attendance of that illustrious hero. If so, their adherence to plan and principle, is as commendable in that, as other instances.

The *Observer* hints to the Managers, that an adoption of the *American cockade*, by the occasional officers on the Stage, might not be an improper compliment to this rising people.

The Company of Players, as has been suggested on a former occasion, is selected, and the parts filled with uncommon judgment. To be particular on the exhibition of last night, would exceed the bounds the *Observer* has set to his occasional remarks: but justice demands a commendation of Mr. Chalmers, in the part of Vapid. And as the *Observer* means, not, "to damn with faint praise," he is happy in rendering a tribute of praise to Mr. Chalmers, not beyond his just due, when he declares, the part of Vapid was never filled better; and in his opinion, the Epilogue, including composition and action, has never been exceeded, since the British Rascious, (David Garrick) ceased to adorn the Stage and improve mankind, by his unparalleled abilities. Mr. Chalmers is said to be a young actor, the *Observer* admonishes him to use caution, or he may lose, instead of acquiring fame, which seems so much within his reach.

Mrs. Francis and Mrs. Shaw, possess great powers as actresses, the *Observer* wishes to see them exhibit again, as well as Mr. Moreton; they all promise much, and the *Observer* thinks will gain, by repetition, that enviable summit of applause, so much sought, and so rarely attained.

Mr. Francis, Miss Williams, and Mrs. De Marque, hit the true point of taste in the *Caledonian Frolic*, and *Highland Reel*—any more would have been painful, and any less would have been unjust.

Mr. Marshall, Mr. Darley, Mr. Francis, and Miss Broadhurst, in their respective parts in the *Fritch of Bacon*, have done, what the *Observer* thinks cannot be exceeded in Europe, and knows cannot be equalled in America.

MR. FENNO,

The political Fable in Mr. Bache's paper is so appropos to the present situation of this country, and to the attempts of the *Gallicans*, to seduce us by *Cajolery* into the war, that I have transmitted it for publication, with a few obvious alterations.

THE HEDGE-HOG AND THE FOX.

A POLITICAL FABLE.

Behold *Columbia*, fortified
With Freeman brave, and Neptune's tide,
Can every vaunting foe despise,
In self-defence her powers lies;
But should the wish to interfere
In foreign broils, and *domineer*,
She may expect a reckoning day
No coffers could the charge defray—
With pointed armour fortified,
The hedge-hog every foe defied;
While rolled up in a ball he lay,
His enemies were kept at bay;
A Fox that knew all threats were vain,
Addressed him thus in flattering strain:
"Arise, great Sir, assert your worth,
Display your armour, rally forth;
Your presence will the forest awe,
You'll give the savage nations law."
Tir'd of security and ease,
Willing to rule as well as please,
The hedge-hog pompously walk'd out,
When *Reynard* seiz'd him by the snout,
And soon convinced th' unhappy fool,
He should have kept to nature's rule.
Hence let *Columbia* warning take,
And no *Quixotic* follies make,
But recollect, ere 'tis too late,
The hedge-hog's folly and his fate.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The self-created order of the Cincinnati, is censured in Mr. Bache's paper for celebrating the President's birth-day. The self-created order of Jacobins, or Democrats, are vindicated by the same faction. To club it to carry points at elections, and at all times to bully government, are not better views nor more friendly to liberty and virtue, than those of the Cincinnati.

The devotedness of certain newspapers to a foreign interest may be discerned clearly enough to convince any one. There is an incessant labor to bring about feelings and events which are not American—which a true American detests. To disorganize and degrade our own government, to set the states above it, to set clubs above it, to set the people against it as a tyranny, that steals power from them by cunning, and their money by corruption and speculation; to worry the first man in the world, so as to disgust him with the discharge of the most respectable and useful duties in the world, in the hope that he may retire—to abuse and persecute every truly able and honest public officer, so as to let the government sink into the puny hands of feeble temporary dupes, or into those of knaves—in which case they would have it to themselves; these are the objects of party—these are the topics which certain devoted printers disseminate. For the truth of this, the appeal is made to their readers.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. George C. Fox and Sons of Falmouth, to a house in this city, dated 13th December 1793.

"By one of our vessels this day from Lisbon, we have a list from our friend there of the American vessels captured by the Algerines—viz.

Ship *Minerva*, Capt. John M'Shane, Philadelphia, 17 men;
Brig *Jane*, Moses Mofs, Newburyport 8 men;
Schooner *Dispatch*, Wm. Wallace, Richmond, 7 men;
Brig *Patty*, Michael Smith, Newburyport, 9 men;
Brig *Olive Branch*, Wm. Furnace, Portsmouth;
Ship *President*, Wm. Penrose, Philadelphia, 11 men;
Brig *George*, James Taylor, Newport 8 men;
Schooner *Jay*, Samuel Calder, Gloucester;
Ship *Hope*, John Burnham, N. York 19 men;
Ship *Thomas*, Timothy Newman, Boston;
Capt. Jackson, from Malaga, with fruit. All captured in October, between Cape Trafalgar and Cape Pitcher.

ANTI-BIGOTRY, in answer to CRITO, shall appear in our next.

NEW THEATRE.

On MONDAY, Feb. 24.
A TRAGEDY, called

Venice Preserv'd, Or, a PLOT DISCOVERED.

Duke of Venice,	Mr. Finch.
Pruli,	Mr. Whitlock.
Bodamar,	Mr. Marshall.
Pierre,	Mr. Fennell.
Jaffier,	Mr. Wignell.
Renault,	Mr. Green.
Spinora,	Mr. Harwood.
Elliot,	Mr. Moreton.
Durand,	Mr. Warrell.
Officer,	Mr. Francis.
Belvidera,	Mrs. Whitlock.

After the Tragedy a Pastoral DANCE,
Called the
HIGHLAND FROLIC.

To which will be added, a FARB in two Acts, called

The Lying Valet.

Sharp,	Mr. Bates.
Gargle,	Mr. Moreton.
Justice Guttle,	Mr. Warrell.
Beau Trippet,	Mr. Harwood.
Drunken Cook,	Mr. Francis.
Melissa,	Mrs. Francis.
Mrs. Cadabout,	Mrs. Bates.
Mrs. Trippet,	Mrs. Rowson.
Betty Fry,	Mrs. Shaw.

BOXES, one dollar—PITS, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.
Private Republica.

For Sale or Charter,
The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,
(an American bottom)
John Moore, Master;

Is a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794.

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